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Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

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Vol. III.—1914

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PUBLISHERS

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PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF
THE UNIONIST-GAZETTE ASSOCIATION
SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY

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From Photo. by Mr. F. N. Voorhees.

OLD SOMERSET HOUSES—HENDRICK FISHER'S

This is probably the oldest house standing to-day in Somerset County, having been built by William Dockwra in 1688. It was purchased in 1703 by the father of Hendrick Fisher, whose name was also Hendrick, and at his death in 1749 was left to his son. Although general history tells very little of the personal side of Hendrick Fisher, the younger, yet he was one of the most prominent men in New Jersey in church and state before and during the period leading up to the Revolutionary War. An excellent account of his life by Rev. T. E. Davis appeared in the "Proceedings of the N. J. Hist. Soc.," Vol. IV (Third Series), pp. 129 et seq.

He died in 1779 and was buried on his farm. The house stands near South Bound Brook on the turn-pike leading to New Brunswick. It was remodeled a few years ago, the above picture having been taken before the change. The property is now owned by Claude St. J. B. Goodsell.

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Vol. 3

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY, 1914

No. 1

EXTRACTS FROM UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF GOVERNOR PATERSON

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

[Continued from Vol. II, Page 276]

DURING THE three years covered by the following letters, Governor (then Mr. Justice) Paterson continued on the United States Circuit. The letters show he was in September, 1798, in Albany; in November, 1799, in Augusta, Georgia; in 1800 in Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Fredericksburgh, Va., etc. It is to be remembered that the preserved letters are but fragmentary, and show only a modicum of his sojourns out of the State. As a matter of fact, he had to go during court terms from New Hampshire to Georgia, and, while occasionally he could take a boat, as from New York to Albany, it is clear that he often used the common stage of the day, or went on horseback, and sometimes purchased horses which, with gig attached, served him for a part of his journey. He doubtless then sold the horses wherever he left them. He must, on the whole, have covered thousands of miles, in stage, in sulky or gig, and on horseback during his Judgeship, and so, in fact, during his Attorney-Generalship in this State. The hardships incident to these journeys in all kinds of weather can be scarcely imagined, and yet we find in his letters no complaint about them. He was doing it for his country, whose initiatory jurisprudence he was then helping to shape.

"Albany, 24th Sept., 1798.— . . . We reached this place very early on Saturday; and should have been here on Friday, if business had not detained Capt. Thompson for three hours at New York. These were precious hours, the wind being fair and strong. As it was we have no reason to complain of our passage. To-day I dine with Gen'l Schuyler, to-morrow with the Lt. Gov'r, and the next day with Mr. Taylor; on Thursday I propose to set out for Rutland, where I expect to be by Saturday night. It is very sickly at and about Saratoga, but remarkably healthy here and at Ballstown springs, where there is at present and has been during the summer a considerable concourse of strangers."

"Augusta, 7th Nov., 1799.—I tarried at Sullivan's Island till the day preceding the court, when I passed over to Charleston. The epidemic

had almost disappeared when I left Charleston; there being only a few cases among the sea-faring people, and here and there a child laid up of it. It is impossible to give the number of deaths, as the intendant of the city had not rec'd all the returns before I left it. About four weeks ago it began to be sickly at Savannah, where several persons have died. We have had easterly winds, cool weather and heavy rains, which have contributed to the restoration of public health; but a frost, which, in this country, is a sovereign remedy against all fevers, has not yet made its appearance. It has kept off unusually long. Owing to the yellow fever, which shut up all communications between Charleston and the country, the stage, which had run between the former place and this twice a week, was given up at least for a time, and it is quite uncertain whether it will be set up again. A stage continues to run from Charleston to Savannah, and from Savannah to this place. A covered waggon or coachee cannot be hired at Charleston. They have no such vehicle to let. My route hither was circuitous. I took the stage for Savannah, and stopt about 15 miles from the town, at Spencer's tavern, being one of the best inns in Georgia, where I tarried till the arrival of the Augusta stage. The court here will commence to-morrow, and, the business being heavy, will continue at least two weeks. I reckon upon reaching Charleston about the first of next month, and my stay there will depend upon the sailing of vessels for some of the eastern ports. It will be late in the season, but this inconvenience cannot be avoided consistently with the discharge of my official duty. Judge Iredell takes the North Carolina courts for me.

"A late Savannah paper announces the death of Mr. Monteath at Albany. Mrs. Forsythe informed me, that she had rec'd a New York paper of the 23d of last month, in which was inserted the death of old Mrs. Rodgers—that she died suddenly the day before. I asked, whether she was sure it was the old lady; for I had doubts, and rather supposed that it must have been the wife of the young Doctor. The newspaper did not distinguish which of the two; but merely states, that the wife of Doctr. Rodgers died suddenly. I have little doubt of its being our amiable friend, the daughter of Mr. Kearny. I felt the shock. The loss is great and irreparable. But what are my feelings compared with those of her near relatives. I sincerely condole with them on this severe bereavement.

"Doctr. Ramsay could not find Gen. White's deeds. Mr. Walker and Mr. Jones, the General's agents, say that the 4 lots of 50 acres each lie about 4 miles from Augusta, are unoccupied, being pine barren lands, and of little value. They are not worth more than $\frac{1}{4}$ a dollar an acre. The tract of 550 acres is nearly of the same quality. Mr. Call's landed property is bound by judgments entered in the courts of this state prior to the execution of his deeds to Gen'l White. The judgment creditors are in search of Call's property, which they sell as fast as they can find. Gen'l White's agents advise him not to advertise these lands for sale—it would be only giving notice to Call's creditors. The property being bound, the Gen'l could not make out a title. Besides, it is probable, that these lands will fall under the description of pine barren. Perhaps, some of them may have been sold for the payment of taxes; in which case the sale will be good, unless there be some irregularity in conducting it. Good

pine land, well timbered, within 8 or 10 miles of this place, may be purchased for $\frac{1}{2}$ a dollar an acre. Mr. Walker says, that he had requested his brother in law to make particular enquiry respecting the situation and quality of the lands, that Call had sold to Gen'l White, but that he had not heard from him, as the enquiry would take some time. Mr. Walker informs me that he had written several times to Gen'l White by the post. The agents agree, that the Gen'l has been shamefully imposed upon in his Georgia lands. The result of the whole appears to be, that Gen'l White ought not to calculate on his Georgia lands as a productive fund; they are, indeed, of little or no value."

"*Philada., 2d Feby, 1800.*—On Friday about half past three, just as it began to storm furiously, we arrived at Bristol, where we tarried till yesterday in the afternoon, when we came on to this place. We travelled in a coachee, and were about four hours in driving from Bristol, so that the road was tolerably good. The slaying about this place is nearly over. The snow at Bristol was double in quantity to what it was here.

"Judge Moor of North Carolina will not be on. Judges Chase and Washington have not arrived; but it is said, that they are on the way. Perhaps, they will be in during the day. Four judges are requisite to constitute the court, and more than that number will not be here. The business will occupy at least two weeks.

"Two considerable mercantile houses at this place have stopt; whether they will eventually fail is uncertain. Their embarrassment is great, and probably will affect other houses, especially such as have but small capitals."

"*Portsmouth, Monday morning, 19th May, 1800.*—The court is to open to-day; but as the clerk has not come in, I cannot say how much business we shall have to go through. In this district the business in the legal line generally has not been much; but it is said to be more at present than at any former period. It is probable, however, that the court will not continue longer than this week; and therefore I hope on Monday next to shape my course homewards.

"Portsmouth is about 100 miles from Windsor; but the roads being impassable at this time of the year in a direct course, I was obliged to take a circuit of 140 miles to reach this place. As it was, the roads were very bad, over stones, and rocks, and mountains. For one third of the way I did not go more than at the rate of three miles an hour. Though my progress was slow, yet I made out to travel 100 miles in three days, which was what I had allotted to myself when I left home. Vegetation here is not so forward as Windsor; and is much in the same state as it was at Brunswick about the 20th of last month. They have had this way a very rainy season, and a continuation of easterly winds, which have retarded vegetation considerably."

"*Fredericksburgh, 17th Novr., 1800.*—I tarried a night and the greater part of the following day at Washington in order to pay my respects to the officers of government, and to visit such of my friends as I could conveniently. The account respecting the treaty between this country and France is believed by the President, but he told me that he had not received any official information on the subject. He has

not heard for some time from our commissioners at Paris, and it is probable that he will not before their arrival in the United States, which is daily looked for. I called to see Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who live in Jersey street, which is the most populous in the city, and for the elegance of its buildings and the beauty of its prospect is, by way of distinction, called the avenue. It leads from the capitol down to the eastern branch of the Potomack, and it is supposed will become the great scene of commercial business, when Washington shall rival Philada. and New York, and be the emporium of the United States. I bowed to the avenue, being the least I could do, and passed along. The President's house is large and elegant, and built for perpetuity. To furnish it any way in style will take at least one hundred thousand dollars. In going through it, I observed to the President, that it would in all probability last as long as the constitution and government of the United States. Our politicians are occupied in enquiries respecting the event of the election of President and Vice-President, which interests and agitates the public mind. What an ocean of time, if I may so phrase it, is wasted in political enquiries and discussions. We are all politicians. A very poor vocation. How much wiser, safer, and better it would be both for the community and ourselves, if most of our people would stay at home, take care of their families, and mind their business; instead of becoming newsmongers, and pestering themselves and others about political affairs of which they know little or nothing.

"Genl. Marshall informed me, that the business at Richmond would take at least fourteen days, which will throw my return into the winter. I question, whether I shall reach home till Christmas."

"New Brunswick, 26th Augt., 1801.—Last evening I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 16th, and at the same time Mrs. Bayard received one from Cornelia of the 20th of this month. I cannot say, that I am much disappointed with respect to the operation and effect of the Ballston-water on the eruptive complaint of our beloved Cornelia. I had no great faith in it; but still it was proper to make a trial of its efficacy, especially as Corna. thought it might be of some service to her. Perhaps you did not go up soon enough to have sufficient time to make a fair experiment. At Trenton Mrs. Armstrong informed me, that Mr. Armstrong, who was at Scholley's [Schooley's] mountain, had written her, that the spring there was of the same quality and nature as the spring at Ballston, though, perhaps, not quite so strong. If so, it will be easy to make an excursion to our own mountain early in the summer of the next year. I hope that Cor'a does not despond, but bears the disappointment with becoming, firmness. What, indeed, is a set of features, though of the sweetest symmetry and nature's finest mold, in comparison with an even temper, a sound understanding, delicacy of sentiment and taste, gentleness of disposition, obedient passions, and a well ordered mind. These my Cornelia possesses. She is the joy and pride of my heart.

"I returned on the 18th of this month, much debilitated, and indeed almost overcome by the fatigue of the journey, and the heat of the weather. I was confined for a few days after my return by a disorder which I was apprehensive would have terminated in the dysentery. But, thank God, by the use of proper means I have got the better of the

disease, and now go about as usual, except that I avoid the damps and coolness of the mornings and evenings. . . .

"Our town is full of Georgians. Capt. Ker has bargained away the place on which he lives; and it is probable, that he and his family will, in October, move to some part of the state of Georgia, perhaps near St. Mary's, where he has lands.

"The examination of the senior class at Princeton will begin on the 8th and commencement will be on the 30th of next month. I did not see Billy; he was in the woods studying and preparing for his last collegiate examination."

"Washington, 4th Decr., 1801.—As the roads were good and the weather fair, I thought it prudent to make no unnecessary stay on the way; and therefore travelled on so as to reach this place yesterday to dine. I arrived at Philada. in the evening of the second day, and did not go out of my lodgings, being somewhat indisposed with a cold, of which, however, I got the better in a day or two. I sent Col. Bayard's letter to his son, but did not see him and suppose, that he will transmit the money to Miss Maria by some other opportunity. At Baltimore I saw Mr. Middleton, who is laid up by the measles, and will not probably proceed to South Cara. for two weeks. I also saw there Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, who, I believe, will return and pass the winter at Philada. and New York. Her parents are at German Town; and she informed me, that she had been confined to her room for 10 or 12 days.

"Congress, I understand, will not be opened as heretofore by a speech from the President; but his communication with that body will be by way of message.

"Great preparations are making to accommodate the members of Congress, several of whom are now here. It is all bustle. I hate noise; and wish myself safely at home."

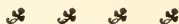
The following letter relates, in its first sentences, to the death of Gen. Anthony Walton White, of New Brunswick, brother to Mrs. Paterson. General White was born July 7, 1750, and died Feb. 10, 1803. He served in the Revolution as a high officer, and was Adjutant-General of New Jersey from 1793 until his death. In 1798 he was made Brigadier-General in the United States Army. A most interesting sketch of his life is to be found in the "Proceedings of the N. J. Hist. Society," Vol. VII, p. 107.

"City of Washington, 17th Feby., 1803.—I was impatient and yet dreaded to receive a letter from Brunswick. Col. Bayard's letter of the 10th of the month, I rec'd to-day, and it terminates both my hopes and fears respecting Gen. White. He is no more. You, my dear Affa, have lost a fond and affectionate brother, and, added to this I have lost a kind, tried and faithful friend. Disposer of all events and Father of mercies, it becomes our duty to submit to this thy afflictive dispensation, and to be resigned to thy will, both as children and as Christians! I sincerely condole with Mrs. White; and hope that her good sense and piety will enable her to bear up under this distressing bereavement and severe stroke

of Divine Providence. You, my dear Affa, must set her an example in this way.

"I am extremely anxious to set out for home, but this as yet I cannot do. The business is heavy; I see no prospect of getting through the business before the beginning of March. Judge Cushing is still confined to his bed, but is considered as being out of danger. Judge More joined us about a week ago, and sat only once in court; he was taken sick and dare not yet venture out of his room. Judge Chase was taken suddenly ill during the argument of a cause, which obliged us to adjourn; and prevented us from holding court for a day or two, as four judges are requisite to do business. We now hold court where we lodge, and are going on with business as fast as possible. Indeed, I have had my fears that I should not be able to meet the judges, as I have had a bad cold, which, as usual, has affected my throat. This is a sad place to be confined by sickness. I am better, but not well. My best respects to Col. Bayard and Mrs. Bayard. Mrs. Smith intends to go on with the Garnetts, who are at her house. I have scarcely been anywhere."

[Concluded in Next Number]



SOME SOMERSET COLONIAL COURT RECORDS

BY HON. JAMES J. BERGEN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

A VERY interesting record of the proceedings of Colonial Courts is in the hands of Mr. F. C. Griffith, of Trenton. It contains the original entries of the Minutes of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in several of the counties of this State, and, among them, the proceedings of that court held at Millstone for Somerset County.

The book of Minutes appears to have been carried by the clerk from one county to another, and retained by him, never having been deposited as a court record.

In what follows will be found only such extracts relating to Somerset County as are of special interest; for, while these Minutes set out with extreme detail the proceedings at each term, they are usually important only as showing the names of the defendants and the nature of the crimes with the manner of procedure, and the exact language is too voluminous to appear in these articles. The first record concerning Somerset County bears date October 8, 1751, and is as follows (the exact style of the original entry being copied):

"At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held in and for the County of Somerset in the province of New Jersey at the Court House in said County on tuesday the Eighth day of October 1751.

The Justices being mett

His Majesty's Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery Directed to Samuel Nevill and Charles *Reid* Esqrs. Justices

of the Supreme Court, Thomas Leonard, John Corle, John Stockton, Benjamin Thomson and Tobias Van Norden, Esqrs. Justices of the peace for said County or any three or more of them, whereof the said Samuel Nevill or Charles Reid always to be one, was openly Read—

The Court Opened present
 The Hon^{ble} Samuel Nevill Esqr.
 John Stockton }
 Benjamin Thomson } Esqrs. Associates
 Tobias Van Norden }

Sheriff, Justices, Coroner and Constables Call'd, the Coroner made Default. The Grand Jury Call'd and twenty three appearing were Qualified as follows

Derrick Van Veghten	John Van Dyke	John Stryker
John Berryan	Benjamin Morgan	Gerardus Beekman
Peter Brocaw	Rulof VanDyke	Peter Covenhoven
William Crooks	Cornelius Tenbrook	Martin Beekman
Jacob probasco	John Hogeland	Hendrick Vroom
Christopher VanArsdalen	Isaac Skillman	John Broughton
Bregun Huff	Martin Voorhies	John Tunison
Benjamin Taylor	Peter Nephew	

"After the Charge they withdrew with Zachias Van Voorhies and Hophel Probasco Constables appointed to attend them"

According to the Minutes the grand jury reported the bills of indictment about as fast as they were found; for instance: "The grand jury came into court and being called over gave in the following indictment and then withdrew." This particular indictment was against a negro, Edinburgh, for burglary. "The prisoner being brought to the bar and arraigned, pleaded not guilty." Then follows the calling and swearing of the jury. The King's attorney opened the cause, Mr. Williams and Mr. Kearney appearing for the defendant. Three witnesses were sworn for the state and none for the defendant, he not being a competent witness. "After the charge the jury withdrew with Jonothan Catterlin, Constable, sworn to keep them." The court adjourned for a half an hour when it reconvened, and the jury, having returned and been called, found the prisoner not guilty.

The next indictment the grand jury presented was against John Webster for horse stealing, who, being ordered to the bar, the Sheriff reported that he had broken out of jail and escaped!

The next item relates to the October Term 1752, "held at Millstone in and for the County of Somerset." At this term an indictment was found against Elizabeth Spoolmer for treason, "The prisoner being sett to the bar and arraigned, pleads not guilty and for her tryal puts herself upon her country, ordered that she prepare for her tryal to-morrow morning, Isaac Chandler sworn to give evidence in behalf of the Crown." The next day the prisoner was set to the bar and the jury called and

sworn. The verdict in this case was not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

At the November Term, 1754, an indictment was tried in which Thomas Salter, John Brown, (alias Murphy), Benjamin Knight, Thomas Lynch (alias Old England) were defendants. The charge was horse stealing, of which they were convicted. The Minutes show that the prisoners, being set to the bar, and

"being severally asked what they had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them pursuant to the verdict of the jury, and not having anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, Mr. Justice Nevill pronounced the following sentence of death (after a short exhortation): That the said Thomas Salter, John Brown (als. Murphy), and Benjamin Knight (als. Old England), be led to the place from whence they came and from thence shall be carried to the place of execution and there shall be severally and respectively hanged by the neck until they shall be severally and respectively dead."

It was also ordered:

"That one constable and three of the inhabitants of each township and precinct in this county of Somerset attend and watch the prisoners in this gaol of this county under sentence of death, in turn every night until their execution or other discharge, and that they take their turns as the Sheriff shall appoint, and that they keep on the watch from six o'clock at night until seven in the morning."

Such an order appears several times in the Minutes, and whenever the prisoner was sentenced to death an order was made on the township to provide watches for the jail.

At the October Term, 1758, John Henry Rice was convicted upon his own confession of petit larceny; whereupon

"The court orders that the said defendant be carried this day to the public whipping post at Millstone and there, between the hours of eleven in the morning and three in the afternoon, receive thirty nine lashes on his bare back and from thence to the gaol of this county, that on Monday the ninth of this instant, he be carried to New Brunswick and there, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, he be tyed to a cart's tail and whipt through Albany Street with thirty nine lashes on the bare back, and from thence be carried to the gaol of this county, and that on Friday the 19th of this instant, he be carried to Bound Brook and there, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, he be tyed to a cart's tail and receive thirty nine lashes on the bare back through the main street of Bridgewater, and that he then stand committed until the fees are paid."

Not the least interesting part of the Minutes is the list of the grand jurors called for each term. Among them are to be found the names of many of those who became staunch patriots during the War for Inde-

pendence, following so soon after these Minutes. Among them we find Cortelyou, Staats, Brokaw, Hendrick Fisher, Derrick Van Veghten and other well-known names.

There are two instances where the defendant in a criminal case prayed, and was allowed, the benefit of clergy, one in Hunterdon county and the other in Essex. The entry as to the Hunterdon county case, the defendant being "Jonothan" Parker, is as follows:

"The prisoner being brought to the bar and it being demanded what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, he prayed the benefit of the clergy, whereupon it is ordered he be burned on the brawn of his left thumb, which was done immediately in the presence of the court, and it is further ordered that restitution be made to the prosecutor of the money mentioned in the indictment and proved to have been stolen by the prisoner, and then discharged on paying his fees."

In the Essex county case, 1762, the defendant was Robert Campbell, the indictment being for larceny, whereupon,

"The prisoner then being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him according to his plea and confession, he prayed the benefit of his clergy, which was allowed him, and thereupon he enlisted in the service of the Province as a soldier in Capt. Dayton's Company, pursuant to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and took the oath described in and by said Act in open court, and thereupon he was delivered to the said Capt. Dayton."

[*To be Continued*]



THE OLD TAVERNS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

BY MARY J. ATKINSON, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

A CENTURY and a half of growth before the War of American Independence had transformed the isolated dots of settlement scattered along a thousand miles of sea-washed wilderness into thriving cities, linked together by much travelled post-roads. Of these roads, that running between New York and Philadelphia was undoubtedly of foremost importance during the years of the actual struggle. It connected the most influential cities of the time, and for the most part crossed the fertile state of New Jersey, marking approximately the central line of the region whereon the actual crisis of the struggle was passed.

In considering this highway all idea of present stone roads must be set aside. The stage coaches, which usually promised to make the trip in three days, and generally kept the promise, found no cuts or tunnels across the trap ridge facing New York, but tugged and jolted over tracks such as may still be found in the mountains of West Virginia. In

winter, after working across the Newark flats, they took to our own red mud, of which many of us still preserve harrowing memories. Further along it was sand, scarcely less trying, so that, instead of wondering at the pace of the coaches, we may fancy that, if an auto had arisen early enough to race a stage coach, we might have had a new version of the hare and the tortoise, in which the tortoise, after depositing its burden, might very likely have had to go back to push on the hare.

One progressive driver in 1770 reduced the time of the trip to two days from Powles Hook to Philadelphia. His advertisement announced that he did the driving himself, price twenty shillings each fare, and to assure dispatch, he declined to carry more than eight passengers.

The principal stations on the road were New Brunswick and Trent Town. Of these, the latter divided honors with Bordentown and Burlington, but New Brunswick had no rival, since the first bridge across the Raritan was there, so that even when travellers elected to make the preliminary stage of their journey by water to Perth Amboy, they there had to take to "waggons," which ascended the river and passed up the street then as now known as Albany street, although the earlier name had been French's street.

A multiplicity of houses of entertainment in New Brunswick was the necessary result of these conditions. These must have lined the direct way, and evidently straggled adown Burnet street as far as the present Bellona Hotel. When we remember that any self-respecting inn of that time boasted an illuminated sign board, we may think of Albany street as something of a picture gallery. The gilded Bell Hotel down by the bridge to-day is the sole relic of the departed glory. There were hotels as far afield as George street, but in the main they kept to the settled parts of the town.

The New York "Post Boy" of September 25th, 1749, contains an advertisement, which ran:

"To be sold in the city of New Brunswick, a house and lot of ground standing on French's street fronting Burnet's street. It is in the most publick Part of the Town, and very fit for Store or Tavern keeping, for which use it has been employed for some years. Likewise a large Hay House and Stable. Whoever inclines to purchase may apply to Paul Miller living on the premises."

The location of this property seems to indicate White Hall, but, in any case, it proves that at that point the hotel business was no new venture in 1749.

Among the various other inns we may name The Red Lion, The Unicorn, The Padlock, The Tree of Liberty, The Ship, The Indian Queen, [Queen's, for short, and now known as The Bell]. Then there

were Minne Voorhies' Tavern, Mrs. Hunt's Hotel, Widow Voorhees' Inn, Colonel Peter Keenon's Tavern, City Hotel, Mann's Hotel, Dunn's Tavern, Captain Powers' Tavern, Nicholas Van Brunt's and Mr. Clarkson's.

The titles borne by many of these inn-keepers should remind us that mine host of the olden day was a man of importance. In Colonial times, indeed, no man but a freeholder of worth and prominence was permitted to exercise the office of publican. It really amounted to an office, since the holder was a sort of lay judge, accountable for order and morality in the community. Minne van Voorhies, for instance, was a Commissary in the General Hospital of the Continental forces. Later he became Captain, and Quartermaster, in the state service. He is said to have been unmarried.

The New York "Post Boy," of March, 1755, advertised a vendue, which fixes the position of Minne's tavern:

"To be sold at publick Vendue, on Wednesday the 26th day of March next at the house of Minne Voorhies in the city of New Brunswick, the Lot and House in which said Voorhies now lives. The House substantial, two stories, high ground, dry cellar, best prospect, finest air in the Heat of Summer of any house in Town. The Lot is spacious, 80 feet on Burnet's street, and extends back to Peace Street."

In the published "American Archives," published by Congress, 1837 (Vol. IV, Series IV, 1626) we are told that a meeting of the Provincial Congress of the state of New Jersey, Jan. 31—Mar. 2, 1776, was held at the house of "Myndert Voorhies." This name does not appear among those of tavern keepers, and it seems probable that the archivist inferred that Minne was a diminutive of Myndert; a mistake, since the name Minne, originally a surname in the maternal line of Voorhies ancestry, had been borne in that family since the earliest days of the Dutch church, when the first Minne is called the "great elder," and was one of the most honored members of the community.

The hotel keeper, Minne, was paid for the use of his large room, for fire, and for candles, when he housed the Congress.

The life of the publican was not exempt from trial, as we find from the advertisement of one James Thompson in the "New York Mercury," August 10th, 1761:

"James Thompson, of the City of New Brunswick, Tavern and Inn keeper, who some time past was obliged to leave the house he then dwelled in, is removed to a House on the other side of the Way, in the same street, at the Sign of the Ship, opposite the House where he lately lived in, and still continues to keep a Publick House of Entertainment, and where all Gentlemen and Ladies and Travellers will be Accommodated in the best manner by their humble Servant, James Thompson."

This plaintive appeal for custom James also put in the Philadelphia papers, adding, in parenthesis: "(Who sometime past by the contrivance of some ill designing People was obliged to leave the House he then lived in.)" This tavern is said to have stood on the upper corner of the block on which Klein's hotel now stands, whereon is now a harness shop.

The complement of Thompson's protest appears in the December "Mercury," 1761:

"I, the Subscriber, having lived at King's Arms and Fountain Tavern, in New York, as a waiter, have taken the House wherein James Thompson lived in New Brunswick, now the Sign of the White Hart, and has a compleat House and Stable where all Gentlemen travellers that will be pleased to favour him with their custom will meet with genteel accommodations by their most obedient Servant Michael Duff."

The original name of the hotel was The White Hart. In all later references the house of Duff is called White Hall, the name borne by the house to this day.

The "Pennsylvania Journal" of December 17th, 1761, tells of another New Brunswick tavern:

"The subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he has removed from the House he lately lived in, the Sign of the Red Lion in New Brunswick, near the Ferry, to the House lately kept by Joshua Mullock, where he has hung his former sign, and hopes for the continuance of his former customers; and where all Gentlemen and Ladies who travel the road may depend upon the best of accommodations and usage, from their humble Servant,

"BROOK FARMER."

"There were two separate families of Farmer in the city, those whose name ended in m-a-r occupying a far higher plane than Brooks' relatives, whose name ended m-e-r; yet Brook was by no means to be looked down upon, as he was the Postmaster in a day when the office was rather high on the scale of honor, and he seems to have been active in the service of the city.

Henry Bicker's advertisement of The Tree of Liberty runs much the same as those just cited, but in a postscript he informs the public that he "still carries on the Business of a Hatter where Persons may be always supplied with hats of every Sort and Quality, such as the best Beavers and Castors."

In September, 1768, we read of the sale of a "fourth part of the lease for a term of years, of which twenty eight are expired, of a house and lot in the city of New Brunswick, known by the name of White Hall Tavern. Forty-six feet in breadth, and one hundred and fifty feet in depth, now in the tenure of Michael Duff, subject to a ground rent of two pounds six shillings per annum."

Here we have a small subtraction example, which seems to settle the question of any White Hart kept by Duff.

The New Jersey Medical Society held semi-annual meetings in New Brunswick, and, although it seems to have distributed its favors impartially on the whole, the doctors inclined most to foregather with Michael at White Hall, and later with the widow Voorhees, (apparently no close relation of Minne); said widow having succeeded to the management of White Hall. Occasionally we find the meeting held at Brook Farmer's.

John Adams certainly patronized Brook. His Diary under date of Aug. 26, 1774, says:

"Left New York at nine o'clock, crossed Paulus Hook Ferry to New Jersey, then Hackensack Ferry, then Newark Ferry, and dined at Elizabeth Town. After dinner we rode twenty miles, crossed Brunswick Ferry and put up at Farmer's.

"Saturday August 27th, Went to view the City of Brunswick. There is a Church of England, a Dutch Church, and a Presbyterian Church in this town; there is some little trade here; small crafts can come up to the town. We saw a few small sloops. The river is very beautiful. There is a stone building for barracks which is tolerably handsome, it is about the size of the Boston Jail. Some of the streets are paved, and there are three or four handsome houses. Only about one hundred and fifty families in the town."

In Colonial times the citizens of New Brunswick were accustomed to present addresses of thanks to officers in charge of the barracks, for preserving peace between the townspeople and the soldiery. These flowery speeches, delivered in public, were responded to by the officers in a manner equally flattering. Reports of these frequent occasions always end in these or similar words: "Afterwards the Mayor, together with the officers quartered in this place, at the request of the Gentlemen who presented the Address, dined with them at White Hall, where a genteel Entertainment was provided." The Colonial Governors were also thus honored, so that we may be reasonably certain that the humble walls of White Hall have looked down upon most of the great men of our early history.

How the hotel keeper of Revolutionary times calculated his receipts perhaps some high school pupil may know, but the rest of us do not. As an example:

In January, 1776, a traveller was robbed at Minne Voorhies' house, by a man who lodged in the same bed with him. The sum stolen consisted of thirty-eight half-Johannisses, twenty-one guineas and a half, eight moidores, one doubloon, seventy-two dollars in silver, about fifty dollars in Connecticut bills, a bill of exchange for ninety pounds, a silver watch, etc." No doubt Minne knew what wealth had been filched from his guest, wherein he was wiser than we.

A sale of the goods and chattels of Philip French was held at the Widow Voorhees' Inn in 1776. This sale terminated all connection between New Brunswick and those who had been its largest landholders. The three older churches all stand on land given by the first Philip French for 999 years at an annual rental of three peppercorns, "if demanded." The following year, on January 10, 1777, Brook Farmer's house was burned to the ground, and the city lost one of its best hotels.

Washington passed through New Brunswick in November, 1776. The inn where he is said to have stopped is thus spoken of in a City Directory of 1829, a date when many living men could have corrected any misstatement of fact from personal recollection.

"Let the Street Committees and renovator of old buildings 'Spare that ancient house.' 'Touch not a single stone' of the old house on the corner of Albany and Neilson (formerly Queen) streets, once kept as *the* public house of the city by Major Egbert, in which Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe was detained as prisoner, and whose old stone walls are all that remain unchanged. The first reading of the Declaration of Independence by Colonel Neilson, in this city was in front of this house. It is almost alone in its dignity amidst improvements that are daily sweeping into oblivion the antique edifices of former days."

On September 9, 1776, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Edward Rutledge proceeded on their journey to Lord Howe, on Staten Island. Two of them were in chairs, but Adams was on horseback. The first night they lodged at New Brunswick, but so full was the town they had difficulty in finding accommodations. Finally Franklin and Adams were forced to content themselves with a single room at The Bell, then probably known as The Indian Queen. The chamber was but little larger than the bed. It had no chimney and only one window. Franklin insisted that the small window should be left open. Adams, with the old prejudices against night air, wished to have it closed; whereupon Franklin began a discourse on the virtues of air of any kind, and continued talking till Adams fell asleep, by which means the speaker had his own way and fresh air.

An account of the industries of New Brunswick in 1828 speaks of the Bell Tavern, White Hall, City Hotel, and, best of all at that date, Mann's Hotel, which was opposite the others at the corner of Albany and Neilson streets. Mann's long room was the place for public meetings in the early Nineteenth century, just about the time when Cornelius Vanderbilt was carrying on his business at the Bellona at the end of Burnet street. An old inhabitant of that quarter, who was sunning himself one day as we looked upon the ruins of the Vanderbilt house, furnished the information that the house torn down was not the original hotel. The business was opened in the square house still standing, the

other being bought to accommodate the increased custom that Bellona's fame had attracted.

Of all these old places of entertainment the only one that keeps the semblance of its former estate is The Bell, and yet that house did not become an inn until after the death of James Hude, in November, 1762. The wooden walls we now see are but the roomy sheath of Hude's one-storied stone house. The present proprietor of The Bell has kindly given some information regarding the place which may well be used here, viz.: The kitchen extension, in which old residents can still remember the enormous fireplace and the cranes on which the cooking was done, where a cross old negress ruled, was torn down thirty-five years ago, but the walls of the main house are twenty-five inches thick, and the two central chimneys are seven feet by six. The second floor, originally the one large open attic of the Hude house, has been subdivided into sleeping rooms, and the third floor, forming part of the newer wooden structure, has had its early four large rooms cut up into small ones. Above is a large open attic with uncovered beams. Mr. Quinn, the present proprietor, has no record of owners earlier than 1808, but the list from that time is: June, 1808, James Drake, Henry Drake; April 30, 1817, John Bray, Charles Smith, James C. Van Dyke; September 26, 1826, Robert Butler; January 7, 1850, Frederick Augustus Van Dyke, M. D., of Philadelphia; April 30, 1851, Lydia VanDyke, who resided in New Brunswick. In 1855 the business of The Bell was carried on by James Cowenhoven.

The War of 1812 affected disastrously the hotel business of the city, but after the War New Brunswick became again the depot for the reception and shipping of grain from the counties of Warren, Somerset, Hunterdon and Essex, and also of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. Great Conestoga "waggons," drawn by four and six horses, and carrying as much as twenty-eight barrels of flour, came down the Amwell and river roads to the number sometimes of five hundred a day. Many stopped at the Raritan Landing, but the larger part kept on to New Brunswick. The White Hall Tavern was the headquarters of the grain merchants. The sloops from the Landing, too, paused here to complete their cargo, and to afford their skippers an opportunity to join the crowd at White Hall before going on. There they looked over the New York papers and discussed the market conditions, and in White Hall was fixed the price for grain in the markets of the larger city and the country generally.

Our last glimpse of the oldest tavern comes from "The Guardian, or New Brunswick Advertiser," November 14, 1797:

"On Wednesday last at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States with his Lady and Suite arrived here on his way to the seat of government, escorted by the Woodbridge troop of Horse, commanded

by Captain Edgar. He was received by the inhabitants with every mark of respect and esteem, due from a grateful people, to a man whose life has been so distinguished in promoting the public good, and whose acknowledged abilities have been so uniformly and disinterestedly employed in establishing the happiness of the country. Under a Federal salute and ringing of bells he was conducted to his quarters at Mr. Drake's. At two o'clock the inhabitants of the city and vicinity waited on the President with an address. It was presented by Colonel Neilson who with Colonel Bayard, Mr. Cornelius Ten Broeck and Mr. Clarkson had previously been appointed by the citizens, a Committee to wait on the President in New York with an invitation to dine with them on his way to Philadelphia."

The address was politely received, which, with the answer, the "Guardian" gives in full, and it goes on to say:

"Afterwards a great number of citizens were presented to the President and received by him with that graceful care and politeness which is the true mark of real dignity, and nobleness of mind. We mention with pleasure that among the citizens presented were a number of the substantial old families of the neighborhood who expressed the highest satisfaction at the truly republican affectionate behavior of the chief magistrate. The President having before accepted the invitation of the inhabitants of the city and its vicinity to dine with them at four o'clock, General White, Mr. Hardenbergh, and Mr. Boggs, a committee chosen to adjust the preliminaries of his reception and entertainment, waited on him at his lodgings, and conducted him through a lane formed of citizens, soldiers of the city in complete uniform, amidst a large concourse of admiring spectators to the White Hall Tavern where upwards of fifty sincere friends to the government of their country were gratified in the opportunity of sitting down at the table with the faithful guardian of their rights and privileges; and partaking with him of a handsome repast provided for the occasion by Mr. Vernon. After dinner the following toasts were drunk: 1. The United States, 2. The Committee of Laws 3. The Vice-President and both houses of Congress, 4. George Washington, 5. The Marquis La Fayette, 6. General Kosciusko, 7. Our foreign Ministers, 8. The Congress of 1776, 9. The memory of the patriots who fell in defense of American freedom, 11. The American press, 12. May the friends of America be impressed with a suitable resentment against every influence of foreign interference with respect to government. 13. The American character, 14. Agriculture, 15. Commerce, 16 The American fair.

"By the President of the United States: 'May the wisdom of the state of New Jersey continue as conspicuous as the laurels of its valor are immortal.'

"After the President had retired the Chairman gave: 'The President of the United States; may his administration of our government ever be firmly supported by a virtuous and enlightened people.'

"Volunteer toasts by the Deputy Chairman, by Judge Morris, by General White, by General Frelinghuysen, by Ebenezer Green, by Mr.

Campbell. In the evening the company retired to their respective quarters with every expression of satisfaction at the manner in which they had spent the day.

"At eight o'clock on Thursday morning the President proceeded on his journey, escorted by Major Dunham's troop of horse, commanded by Lieutenant Voorhees, the Major being absent. He was attended by a large number of citizens eight miles on his way, when he alighted from his carriage and took leave of them, after expressing his thanks to them in an obliging manner for their politeness, and in return received their good wishes for a pleasant journey, accompanied by their earnest hope for a co-operation of congressional wisdom and patriotism, with his exertions to promote the welfare of his country.

"Colonel Neilson and Judge Mercer, the President and Vice-President appointed to superintend the ceremonies of the table, were gratified in receiving the approbation of their fellow citizens in regard to their conduct on the occasion, and in return expressed their thanks for the discreet and judicious support of the company."

The President was John Adams, and, from his again lodging at The Bell, we may infer that he had been well-cared for at the time he roomed there with Franklin.

A very similar festivity occurred when Governor Ogden passed through New Brunswick, November 2, 1812:

"The Governor was met at Clarkson's Tavern by Captain Veghte's company of light dragoons, handsomely uniformed, and a large number of citizens on horseback, who accompanied him to the heights beyond the village, where Captain Neilson's company of artillery and Captain Scott's company of infantry, attended by the artillery band, awaited his arrival. The procession proceeded to Dr. Drake's Queen's Hotel, where he was officially welcomed by Major Schureman in a short and impressive address, to which his Excellency made answers in a fitting manner. After dinner he was accompanied by the dragoons and a delegation of the citizens as far as Princeton."

Time fails to speak of Marinus W. Warne, who kept the Sign of The Padlock, opposite the new market; of Captain Power's Tavern, at the corner of New and Burnet streets; of Mrs. Hunt's Hotel, on George street; of Colonel Peter Keenon's or of Nicholas Van Brunt's on Albany street; but a word may be said of the Ayers' Tavern, a few miles up the Trenton turnpike, because of the singular love affairs of one of his pretty daughters. All the stages stopped at Ayres' house, but he did not permit his daughters to descend to the ground floor; they had to content themselves with such conversation with passengers as might be carried on from an upper balcony. This seclusion did not prevent their being courted, and Henry Van Harlingen Van Liew, grandson of old Domine Van Harlingen, fell in love with Ann Ayers. She would not look at him,

vowing that she would never marry a farmer, in spite of the prediction of a gypsy who had said she would marry a farmer who had already asked her hand in marriage. Ann married, instead, the man of her choice, and went South with him. There, in about a year, her husband died of yellow fever. Van Liew, who had patiently waited, tried his "luck" again, only to be again refused. Ann married once more, and this husband died by accident not long after. Still persistent, Van Liew came forward as soon as a decent period had elapsed, and met another rebuff. He saw a third husband win the prize for which he vainly longed. This husband also passed away, and, when the old suitor reappeared, Ann, having probably lost somewhat of her youthful charm, thought, perhaps, that Henry was as likely a man as she could find, or maybe gave up beaten; at any rate she married him, and they are said to have lived happily together to a ripe old age.

The march of progress is fast robbing French's (now Albany) street, leading from the bridge at New Brunswick, of its old-time aspect, but twenty years ago it looked pretty much as it must have appeared to Washington and the many prominent men who have passed along it, or who have stopped at the hostleries with which it was generously lined. Those old buildings themselves have, with one exception, been so thoroughly remodelled that the casual glance gives no hint of their venerable character. The one hotel open to autoists deceives by its air of age, for although it is as ancient as it appears to be, it has no history as inn, but is a private dwelling only recently put to its present use. The exception is the "Bell Hotel," which stands on the north side of the street at the entrance to the bridge. Above its unchanged doorway, framed with leaded glass, may still be seen the gilded bell, last of many similar realistic symbols that once diversified the view up the gentle slope of the street. But, as we write, even this is to see change.

Somerset readers, who may not know the fact, will be interested in one further statement, that The White Hall, The Bell and The City Taverns were on the northerly side of Albany street, and therefore were, in the days of their fame, in Somerset County.*

*The author desires to express grateful acknowledgment to Mr. William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, for valuable assistance in the preparation of this article

JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

[Continued from Vol. II, Page 280]

"Monday, 10th, Nov., 1753 (Continued).—I told him I should not consent to any such thing, and desired the sheriff to proceed in doing his duty. He then said I claimed this place in behalf of the people of Elizth.towne (and I think he farther said to the sheriff, I forwarned you from meddling with it), and said to the woman, 'If we should oppose with force and beat them off it will be to no purpose, for we cannot stay here allways, and they would come at some other time and turn you out.'

"After taking possession I put Robt. Allen into the house and gave him possession of the place. He is to stay till the spring, and to have the benefit of the pastures and the crop in the ground, and to git a proper lease drawn and send it up to be executed by him. I told Allen I should stay at Harriots till 9 or 10 o'clock tomorrow and desir'd if he met with disturbance he would let me know it before I go downe.

The sheriff told me that Craine said they would sue him for damages if he meddled with the place.

"Jos. Montanie spoake to me about his place and seems inclinable to buy if I will let it go at the offer I made him last spring, he allowing interest. I told him I believed we should not differ about it.

"Thursday, 11th Oct., 1753.—Robt. Allen came to me this morning and says he met with no disturbance; that he consented to let the woman and her children sleep in the house on her promising not to give any further trouble; that Todd proposes to sell his cattle, &c., at vendue, and go away soone. David Harriot proposes to buy the whole lott, both Todds and Craigs improvements, for himself and sons, and I ask'd 50/—pr acre in three payments, the first to be 1st May next, but promised if he took it to abaite him £5 pr 100 acres, and he is to let me know what he will do soon.

Wrote a letter to Justice Smyth and desir'd him to survey the lott and send me a draft of it with such remarks as will enable me to judge how to divide it in case I should breake the lott. Left at Harriots for him a draft of [leaf torn], which he is to return to me; return of the cost of lott No. 14 and of Moses Craigs lott.

"In my return I met Corn's Lane. He spoake to me about buying the Widow Graham's lott, and that joyning to it. I asked him £3 per acre for both or either of them, in three payments, the first to be the 1st of May next.

"Got as far as Brunswick in the evening, and lodg'd there, and got to Amboy Fryday morning.

"Dec'r 8th, 1753,—Agreed and enter'd into articles with David Harriot for 300 acres at Peapack, being that part of Lott No. 13 on which John Craig settled, at 49/—pr acre in three payments, the first pay't to be on the 1st of May next, for my bro'r and selfe. [Apparently later written line adds]: This agreem't is dropt.

"Jan'y 21st, 1754.—Phillip Merrill of Bound Brook came to me about buying a lott in the Peapack tract joyning to John Oliphant. He tells me he bought the improv't; last spring was 12 months; cost him and his bro'r £100. I have promised to give him the refusall after the land is surveyed and laid into lotts, which I tell him I propose to do early in the spring. I told him I suppose the price will be about 50/—pr acre in three payments. He says he thinks he can afford to give 46/—and not more. His bro'r's name is Nicholas Merrill, who now lives on the land.

"Jan'y 21st, 1754.—Tunis Van Der Veer proposes to buy for his sons the lott at Peapack, which I had agreed to lease to Morris Williams and Josia Clawson, about 300 acres. Tells me that Williams and Clawson chuse to quit, but ask'd him £100 for their improvement. Promised if they quit he shall have the refusall.

"On Wednesday, the 30th Jan'y, John Oliphant and ——— Lawrance came to me when at Ash Dink(?), to speake about purchasing the places they live on at Peapack, both within Coxes survey. I told them that I should consult the others conserved with me, and propos'd to be ——— early in the Spring in order to have the lotts surveyed and regularly laid out, and that they might depend upon having the refusall of their lotts. I told them I supposed the price would be about £50/—pr acre. They say they cannot afford to give that price.

"Lawrance tells me that his brothers John and Alexander intend likewise to purchase. He lives on the old place where his father first settled. Find ther's like to be a dispute between him and his brother Alexander about one of the fields; its most convenient for him, but his bro'r has it in rye(?) and he thinks will endeavour to buy it.

"March 7th, 1754, Match'r.—Joseph Montanye came to me, and has agreed for the lott he lives on, being the lott leased to him by Mr. Leslie. As we all were willing to favour him in the purchase, I consented to let him have it at 45/—pr acre in three payments, he allowing one years interest on the first (?) payment. Enter'd into articles with him in behalf of Mr. Alexander, my brother and myself; the first payment to be on the 1st May next. Mr. Montanye has assigned his articles to Dan. Henry, and I desir'd J. Phenix to take care of it, and the deed to be wrote in Henry's name.

"Mar. 22nd, 1754.—proposes to buy the lott leased to Joseph Carsson(?); am to give him first refusall.

"*Mar. 28th, 1754.*—Mr. Alexander, Mr. Skinner, my brother and selfe executed a deed to Conrad Mizinar for the land I agreed with him for in April last. Rec'd £34 in part of the first pay't and took a mortgage for the remain'r. I p'd each their prop'n of the £34. I likewise p'd 40/— charge for surveying the lot and 10/6 to Bartow for half his charge in writing deed and mortgage to be charg'd."

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—This ends the first "Journal" of Mr. Johnston, although it also contains his accounts in going to Peapack, and settlements. Some of these expenses, as at hotels and farm houses for lodgings, might prove of interest, and we may refer to them hereafter. The next "Journal," which contains more matter than the preceding, extends to 1763].

"*Sunday, 7th April, 1754.*—I went to Brunswick in the evening and lodg'd at Mr. Oukys.

"*Monday, the 8th.*—Set out from Brunswick for Peapack. James Parker overtook me at Mr. Broughtons. We got to Harrots about three o'clock, where we met Ralph Smith, who I had, by a letter delv'd to meet me there, agreed to meet early the next day at John Lawrances.

"*Tuesday, the 9th.*—Went up to John Lawrances. Mr. Smith did not meet us till about two o'clock. We found John Smyths upper corner on Lawrances brook, and run along his line to Middle Brook; Smaks and Peter Nephies houses and two more in sight of the line, which Mr. Smith is to lay down in his draft.

"*Wednesday, the 10th.*—Went to the corner on Middle brook; from thence we went up the brook to Gisbert Suttfins corner and run his line from the corner till it intersect the reare line of the Lametunk lotts (which I suspect will interfere with Suttfins lines); we then went along the line to two black oak trees, which Mr. Smith says is the corner between Nos. 13 and 14 on the rear line; we then began to chain along the rear line and run to a brook below Phenixes. I went and lodged at his house, and Mr. Byram, at my request, brought me his fathers draft of the line from the falls to the head spring; p'd him 8/8 for his trouble in coming with it.

"*Thursday, 11th Apr., 1754.*—This morning Will'm Todd came to me at Phenixes, and, after some discourse, told me he did not positively refuse to give up possession to Robert Allen, but told him he was desirous of agreeing with me, and now proposes to take a lease from us for the lott, or buy it and give security for the payments. I refused to lease to him, and told him that as severall of my friends had spoake to me in his behalf since I came up, I would consent to sell to him on his obligeing himselfe not to give the Eliz'thtown people any acknowledgment for their claim, and offer'd him the lott at 50/—pr acre in three

payment. He offer'd 45/—pr acre, and desir'd a few days time to consider of it, and promised to come to me again.

"We went to the place where we left off last night and extend'd the line up to where we supposed the line from Lamatunk falls would come; then went to the falls. Finding by Mr. Byrams draft that he began at a beatch tree which stands below the falls, Mr. Smith computed the distance by observation, and finds it to be five chains on a straight line. We then began at the falls and run north 49° and 45 minutes east, expecting that course would carry us to the head spring. Mr. Smith and Mr. Parker made the proper observations on the line to be laid down in the draft. Martin Ryerson met us on the line at Low Vankliefs, and went along with us. We stopt in the evening neare to Rob't Killpatrick's, who has lately bought the improvement of ——— Hull. I went with Ryerson to James Wells and lodged there. Mr. Wells desires the refusall of some timber land between his fence and Mount Paul, and promises to take care of it.

Fryday, 12th Aprill, 1754.—Went to the place we stopt at last night. Martin Ryerson, Isa. Wells and his sone, Jas. with us. Continued the line up to the spring 894 chains, which fell but about half a chain to the eastward of the white oak tree marked by Mr. Byram at the spring. Finding we agree so well with Byrams survey, I suppose the line we have now run to be the true line, which we marked all the way, and at every talley made the proper observations. Returned in the evening to Mr. Wells and lodged there.

"Saturday, 13th Aprill, 1754.—The line from the falls to the head spring takes in severall tracts of land held by West Jersey surveys, viz.: Maylon Kirbright, part of that tract; John Wells, part of his; James Wells, the whole of his lott; David Hopkins, part; Nathan Cooper, part, including his house and greatest part of his cleard land he bought of ——— Norris of Phila; Martin Ryerson (part), Luke Ryerson, John Reading, Martin Ryerson again (part of these surveys is West and part East Jersey surveys); Jona'n Martin; the lott leased to James Allen below Mount Paul.

"Saturday, 13th Aprill, 1754.—After some talke with Mr. Wells, Mr. Ryerson, Cooper and Hopkins, I concluded to forbear leasing or selling the land within their claims at this time, that they might have time to consider what proposals to make us, which they are to do by August next. Went to John Lawrances and spent the rest of the day in travising the brook from Jno. Smyths corner to John Lawrances and runing some lines of his lott. I went to Harriots in the evening and lodged there.

"Sunday, the 14th.—I went to Lawrences and stay'd there all night.

"Monday, 15th.—Mr. Smith came to Lawrances about nine o'clock.

We run out John Lawrances lott; then run the line between Gastons and Alexander Lawrances lott to the river, and travised the river up to the corner of the land sold to John Ryes, and then down the line between Abr. and Dan. Lawrance. Josia Clawson, Morris Williams and Thomas Hew (?) spoake to me about their lotts; say they are not able to buy now, but incline to lease. John Clawson says he is settled on a lott on the rear line and that Byram told him there was a lease ordered for him last year, which he is desirous of haveing compleated. Elisha Drake has sold the improvt. of the lott I leased to him last Aprill to Andries Tyed, and now tells me Tyed refuses to lease under us.

"Tuesday, 16th Apr., 1754.—Run the line between Gastons and the Miller lott, and propose to ad what he leaves to the eastward of his line to the mine lott and lay that into four. Albert Decline (?), Jos. Doron, Robert Tunison and ——— Storm, now settled on it, are not able to buy, but all seem willing to lease. Wee propose to give leases for one year sertain, and a years notice to be given by either party to the others.

"John Phenix tells me that Wm. Todd still inclines to agree, and is looking for security; that Gisbert Suttfin and all the neighbours are very desirous at my agreeing with Todd, and desir'd him to speak to me to lett him have the lott as reasonable as I could. I told him I should not differ for a small matter, provided he could git security for the first payment.

"John Ryes and John Evelin, one of the men conserved in the purchase with him, tell me they are indeavouring to git the money for their first pay't, but think they cannot make up the whole; are to come to me again before I go home.

"The Lawrances have a graine they call Spelts, brought from Conistoga, which they recomend as very good for horses, and when ground makes good swill for cows. It dos not quit the chaff in threshing. They sow it as they do wheat, and two bus'ls to an acre, and, if the land be very good, will yeald from 40 to 60 bus'ls pr. acre; affords very good winter pasture for calves, and the straw makes much better fother than either wheat or ry. I have bespoak 2 bush, for seed.

"Wednesday, 17th Apr., 1754.—Divided the mine lott into four; then run the reare line of Dan. Lawrances lott and along the line between his and Andries Wortmans lott, and along the end of their lotts to the corner between Wortman and Oliphants lott on the east side of the brook; then along between Oliphants and Wortman as far as the brook. Some very poor land and but little timber at this end of the lotts; the next lott on which Oliphant lives will take in a good deal of the poor land, and not any timber on it.

"Thursday, 18th Aprill, 1754.—Finished runing out Wortman and Oliphant lotts, which is all we could do this day. A considerable quantity

of the brushey plaines on Oliphants lott. Wm. Wortman proposes to buy his fathers lott and has agreed to give 50/—pr acre, if we will leave out the poor land on the reare of it, west side of Midle brook. I insist upon 50/—pr acre for the whole lott, tho offer'd, rather than faile, to abaite him £40 on the whole.

"Fryday, 19th Aprill, 1754.—Wm. Wortman declines buying his fathers lott unless we leave out the poor land on the west end of it. I find his father inclines to have that part of it on the west side of the brook and a small strip on the east side; they differing on that I suppose is a hinderance to the sale.

"Laid out Ph. Merrills lott, Josia Clawsons, and a lott for Ro't Allen, and run some part of the lines of the lott on which Morris Williams now lives. Some fine timber land above this lott joyning to Low Vankliefs lott. Asked Merrill 50/—pr acre for his lott; he offers 45/—.

"Saturday, 20th Apr., 1754.—Run the lines of Merrills lott over again, being a mistake in the worke yesterday; then laid out the next called Mauris Williams lott. This is well timber'd, but greate part of it very stoney land. I propose to lay out about 30 acres of the timber land joyning to this, to be devidid among Merrills, Oliphants and John Lawrances lotts. Went down to Harriots and lodged there.

"Monday, 22d Aprill, 1754.—Met Jno. Smith at Dan. Henrys and run out the lott sold to Yost Mantanie, for which Henry is to have the deed (owners of Leslies lots to be charged for this work). They went to Lawrances; from thence up to Carsons and run one of his lines to discover the situation of that and the place where James King lives.

"Tuesday, 23d Aprill, 1754.—Wm. Todd came to me again; tells me he cannot git the security he expected, but offer'd to take the land at the price and enter into articles or to lease it. I chose not to sell unless he gave the security, but gave him a lease for one year.

"Law. Vanklief brought me an acct agt. D. D. Dunstars Estate, of which I p'd the ball'ce, £1.18.8.

"Maurris Williams lives on lott No. 12; says he gave his bond to Andw. Miller to indempnefy him against Mr. Cox, and desires he may stay on the place without takeing a lease till the fall, that he may have time to git up said bond; promises to deliver possession then, at any time we shall sell the place. He will buy the lott he had the promise of last spring if not to deare, or lease on the terms propos'd last spring.

"Wednesday, 24th Aprill, 1754.—Brewer tells me that he was imploy'd by Mr. Lyne to carry the chain in surveying for Mr. Alexander on the Second Mountain three year ago; that he was with him six days and charges 4/6 pr. day; that since Mr. Lynes death he apply'd to the widdow for paym't; that she refus'd to pay him and told him to go to Mr. Alexander for his pay.

"Elisha Drake paid me ——— due for the rent of the lotts agreed with him for last year, which I endorst on the agreement in his hands as full satisfaction.

"Will'm Willet apply'd to me for leave to joyne a dam to the land opposit to him in the lott leas'd to Bisset. On John Clawson, Elisha Drake and others assuring me it would not prejudice the land I consented to it. Wm. Skinner, Junr., likewise present; he tells me the dam will joyne to a small piece of land that is intirely cut from the other part of the lotts by the mountains, which he is willing to buy.

"Executed a lease to Albert Decline (?) for lott No. 2 at 5/—rent; an old, poor man.

"Rob't Simonton haveing lately paid £30 for his improvement, consented to lease to him for 3 years at 10/—pr year lott No. 3.

"James King says he paid £25 for his improvement last spring, and, having made some more improvements, consented to lease to him for 3 year, at 20/—.

"Christian Storend bought his improvement this spring and p'd £20; has since built a house; consented to lease to him for 3 years, at 10/—, lott No. 1.

"*Thursday, 25th Aprill, 1754.*—Agreed with Phill Merrill for his lott No. 11 at 50/—pr acre in three pay'ts, the first to be May come twelve month. Agreed to lett John Oliphant have a small lott of about 10 or 12 acres where his house stands, at £3 pr acre, and to give him a lease for the remainder of the lott.

"*Fryday, 26th Aprill.*—Enter'd into articles with Oliphant for the small lott which contains 11 acres and 1/10 for £30.0.0, pay'ble 1st May, 1755. Enter'd into articles with D. Phillip Merrill. He desires his deed may be got ready for him soone; proposes to leave bonds that are secure in my hands to about £70 value in part of the four payment and to mortgage the land as security, which I consent to. I am to git his deed ready as soone as I can after I git home.

"Mrs. Gaston tells me her husband thinks 50/—pr acre more than his lott is worth. I offer'd to wait for the first payment till next Spring without [interest]. She desires I will give them time to consult their sones. Gaston tells me he has wrote to his sone that lives at Cranberry and the other in Freehold to come up to him, and when they have consult'd they are to come to me to agree for the place.

"Promised Tunis Wortman to lett him have Morris Williams lott No. 12 if we should conclude to lease it. He now lives on a small improv't joyneing to this lott, which he says he bought from Morris and was to give him £30, but the lines of this and of Brewers lott No. 24 will take

a great part of it. I suppose it will be best to ad part of it to No. 12 and part to No. 24, or to the timber lott.

"Josias Clawson and Thos. Hew (?) both decline buying, and desire they may have a little time to consider at it; they likewise refuse to lease.

"*Tuesday, 30th April, 1754.*—Andrew Miller tells me that he thinks nine or ten years ago the following persons enter'd into agreement with Mr. Coxe to pay 40/—a year rent:

"Hugh Gaston; he now lives on the land.

"Jos. Dun, now in possession of John Clawson. Dun sold to Jona'n Pittew and Pittew to Clawson.

"John McDowell; he sold to Thos. Hew (?) about 3 years ago, who is now on the land.

"James Dunn; he sold to one Dykins; he sold to Noah Rude, and Rude sold to James King, now on the land.

"Abr'm Okeman; he sold to Nich's and Phillip Merrill for £200. Phill Merrill has now bought the land of me, &c.

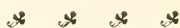
"And. Miller; he sold to Morris Williams for £7, and took Williams bond to clear him of the rent.

"*Wednesday, 1st May, 1754.*—Agreed with Ro't Allen for his lott No. 16 at 35/—pr acre in three pay'ts, the first to be May, 1755. Executed the articles and left them with Jas. Parker.

"Discovering a mistake in the bounds of the lease gave to Wm. Todd, I have executed a new lease, which I leave with Justice Smith to give to Todd, and to git him to sign a counterpart.

"I have offer'd to let the Lawrances have their places, viz., Daniells at 45/—, Alexander 45/—and John at 40/—pr acre in three payments, the first pay't to be 1st May, 1755. They are to consider of it and let me know what they conclude on before the next Winter. On farther talk with John Lawrance he agrees to take his lott at 40/—pr acre, the payments to be as above, and is to have a deed at makeing the first payment or giving security for it. I have consented to reserve only three-fourths of mines; he is to have liberty of gitting timber for the frame of a house on Lott No. 12 now in Morris Williams possession.

[*To be Continued*]



NOTES ON THE VOSELLER FAMILY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE VOSELLER family in America is one of the Somerset families of whom nothing has been published, and so little is known of its ancestral head in this County by living descendants that it should be of special

interest to them to have their lineage traced. So far as the writer has gathered notes upon the subject the facts will now be stated.

Some time prior to the year 1750 there came to this country as a Palatine, from Germany, presumably from the general Rhine district, one Jacob Fusler, or Fusseller. He is mentioned by Chambers in his "Early Germans of New Jersey" (p. 552) as residing at Schoharie, Schoharie county, N. Y., where it is well known an early Palatine settlement was effected. The authority for this statement Rev. Mr. Chambers is now unable to give, but undoubtedly he found the fact in his wide research in the early German lists of immigrants. This Jacob, with some other Lutherans, found the conditions at Schoharie, owing to difficulties with the Indians, etc., not satisfactory, and emigrated to New Jersey, locating near where the church of Raritan in the Hills was situated, near Pluckemin. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, pp. 87, 161). This must have been about the year 1750, as, about 1751, he married Margaret Teeple, daughter of Lucas Teeple, of Pluckemin.

He was at first a farmer, residing probably about two miles southeast of Pluckemin, on or near the highway to Bound Brook. His name first appears, so far as I have seen, in the entry in the Johnston "Journal" of June 12, 1753 (*Ibid*, p. 277), as having given up a lease from George Leslie; so he was probably at first a tenant on the Leslie tract. While no subsequent deeds of lands to him are upon any records in Somerset or at Trenton, we know from some recorded mortgages and one unrecorded deed that he did own land in 1772 and later.

But prior to the last named date, certainly in 1768, he was senior in a partnership of "Vosseller & Co.," keeping a miscellaneous store in or near Pluckemin, as was fully told in the last *QUARTERLY* (*Ibid*, p. 265). The site of this store and the name or names of the "Company" are unknown.

On Dec. 13, 1772, he gave a mortgage to Jacobus and Elias Van Derveer, administrators of John Van Derveer, on fifty-five acres of land in Bridgewater township, adjoining lands of Edward Montanye, Abraham Montanye and Abraham Van Voorhies "on the road called Peapack," which was the road from Bound Brook through Pluckemin to Peapack. No wife joined in this mortgage. (*Som. Co. Mort.*, Book A, p. 345).

On Apr. 3, 1784, he mortgaged the same land, except five acres, to Wendle Ham, of New York City. Again no wife joined. (*Ibid*, Book B, p. 37).

On May 27, 1788, he mortgaged to said Wendle Ham one hundred acres, the tract being "in the line of Charles Dunster" and "adjoining Abraham Voorhees," and also "as formerly surveyed to Alexander McDowell." (*Ibid*, Book B, p. 316). No wife joined.

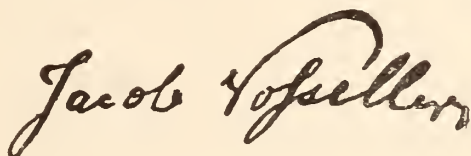
Thus it would seem that he had at least one hundred and fifty-five acres of land in 1788, and he may have had more unmortgaged. It may be judged that the moneys raised on his lands were used to stock his store, and it may be, also, to assist in starting in life some of his elder boys, the first of whom probably came of age about 1773.

It was about January 1, 1774, when Jacob Vosseller's father-in-law, Lucas Teeple, died. His will was dated Aug. 20, 1764, with a codicil of Nov. 16, 1773, and was probated Jan. 26, 1774. (Trenton Wills, Book L, p. 85). In the main will he mentions as his heirs his eldest son, John; his sons Christopher and Peter; his daughter Ursula, wife of John Appleman; and "my son-in-law, Jacob Fusler" (as draftsmen of that period frequently spelled it, although he never did). Also a son-in-law, John Meyer. A possible inference from this will is that Margaret Teeple, Vosseller's wife, was deceased when the will was made in 1764. It has already been noticed, also, that no wife joined in the Vosseller mortgages in 1772, 1784 and 1788. Yet as his son, Jeremiah, was born in 1771, and John in 1774, and others between or about those dates, I assume that, if Margaret had deceased, Jacob Vosseller married again; although even then why his wife did not join in the execution of mortgages cannot now be explained. It is my view that there may have been two wives, and this is strengthened by the fact that any children born after 1763 seem to have passed out of even the traditional memory of the descendants of the Vossellers born prior to that period. This, however, is not certain. Teeple's codicil of 1773 throws no light on the situation, although it states the interesting and unusual circumstances that Lucas Teeple had four grandchildren each named "Luke," viz.: sons of Christopher, Peter and John Teeple, and son of "Jacob Fusler."

"Vosseller's Hill" is still a known elevation on the Washington Valley road southeast of Pluckemin, and the farm of George Vosseller (Jacob's son), included it; the name probably originated in Jacob's time and during his ownership. For Jacob owned an additional tract of land from 1790 to 1791, then making it a present to his son George. An unrecorded deed shows that on May 1, 1790, the executors of Lucas Teeple conveyed to Jacob Vosseller, Sr., for £150, a tract of 82 $\frac{4}{10}$ acres in Bridgewater, described as beginning at a corner between lands of "Lukas Teeple and John Castner, both deceased," at "the foot of the second mountain and now a corner of Daniel Castner's land," and extending "along land of William Maxwell." (Unrecorded deed in possession of Mr. John Vosseller, of Bound Brook). The witnesses were Rev. Wm. Graff, Jeremiah Vosseller (Jacob's son) and John Teeple. (Christopher, Executor, signed his name to the deed "Dipple"). On May 1, 1791, an endorsement on this deed reconveys it, for £150, to George Vosseller, son

of Jacob, the witnesses being Mary Gordon and Jan Middagh. It is to be presumed this farm was in the first instance purchased for George, who had married in 1788.

That Jacob Vosseller after coming to this country spelled his name as do most of his descendants is clear, not only from the entries made by himself in his store books at Pluckemin, and from the mortgage records alluded to, but from various actual autographs on other papers still preserved, one of which (like all the rest) is as follows:



It is to be judged that Jacob reached Pluckemin with the slenderest possible means, but, as his store books and accounts as warden and treasurer of St. Paul's church at Pluckemin show, he was possessed of an excellent education (except as to spelling of unusual English names) and pronounced integrity.

There are a few other financial records concerning Jacob Vosseller, and also one in the Revolutionary minutes.

On Apr. 3, 1762, Lucas Teeple and Jacob Vosseller became sureties upon a bond of Christopher Teeple to Wendle Ham of New York City for £100. In the settlement of Lucas Teeple's estate there was a dispute about its payment (not clearly stated), and an arbitration bond was drawn up, dated Oct. 7, 1788, between the executors of Lucas and Jacob Vosseller, in which the differences were to be settled by "Ephraim Martin, Robert Blair and John Hardenbergh, Esquires." But the bond was unexecuted, the matter being settled, no doubt. (Bond in possession of Mr. John Vosseller).

On Apr. 1, 1776, Christopher Teeple gave a mortgage to "Jacob Vossler, merchant, of Bridgewater township," for £184.16.6. (Somerset Mortgages, Book A, p. 506). One of the witnesses was "Jacob Vossler, Jun."

On July 22, 1777, "Jacob Fussler" and others were cited to appear before the Council of Safety at New Germantown, to take the oaths of allegiance to the government, which they seem to have previously neglected to do. ("Min. Council of Safety," p. 96). In Jacob's case it would seem to have been unnecessary, as two, if not three, of his sons were already in the army fighting for their country. But he had good company in this matter, for in the same neglect were catalogued the Teeples, Eoffs, Castners, etc., and I doubt not the reason was that they considered them-

selves, because foreign-born and not regularly naturalized, immune from such an oath. No one ever set down these men as Tories.

In church matters Jacob Vosseller was extremely prominent. Without doubt he was connected with the unfortunate Raritan-in-the-Hills Lutheran church, that was merged, in 1756-'58, with the new St. Paul's church at Pluckemin. Yet he does not seem to have been one of those who contributed to the building of the latter. (See paper in possession of Mr. John A. Powelson). On May 15, 1767, he signed the articles of faith of that church, when it was jointly incorporated with the New Germantown church. In 1768 he was elected warden of St. Paul's; in 1769, '70 and '71 a vestryman; in 1772, and probably thenceforward until 1798, he was warden. The minutes of St. Paul's (embodied in the minutes of the co-incorporated Zion church at New Germantown) are missing from 1777 to 1786 inclusive, but in all the other years his wardenship clearly appears, so that it is probable there was no break in that official status after 1772 until 1798. This position made him not only caretaker of the church property but treasurer of its funds, a responsibility only to be given to one of the most trusty of the members. Among the interesting church minutes of this period is this:

"Mar. 26, 1787.—Be it remembered that the damage done in the late War in our church at Blokemin" [a German spelling for Pluckemin] "by the Troops of the Continental army has been apprized and valued at 280 Dolls., for which sum the appointed Commissioner has given a final settlement certificate upon the name of Mr. Jacob Vossler in the following words:

"'State of New Jersey, August 15th, 1785. On the final settlement of an account between the United States and Jacob Vossler there appeared to be due to him the sum of Two hundred and Eighty Dollars. I do therefore certify that the said sum is payable with interest of six pcs. from the first day of April, 1779, to the said Jacob Vossler, or Bearer 280 Dolls.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Commissioner, which certificate Mr. Vossler acknowledges to be the Property of the Corporation of St. Paul's church and promiseth to gather in the Interest and to settle them when received with the Corporation, and to be answerable for the return of the certificate when required unto the said Corporation: To the true Performance hereof he has signed this record on the 20th Day of March, 1787.

"'Witness: Wm. Graff.'

JACOB VOSSELLER."

The certificate of the United States Commissioner, Benjamin Thompson, was carried by Jacob Vosseller for the congregation, when, an opportunity occurring, it was sold, the record showing it being:

"By a certificate at 280 Dolls. £105.0.0. by 3/—in the Pound, £15.15."

The following two church entries continue the general subject:

"March. 26, 1792,—Resolved, That all such as have delayed to pay

their promised salary shall, as the Law directs, be Compelled, and Mr. J. Vossler unanimously chosen to take, the Business in his Hand."

"May 5, 1798.—The same day Mr. Vossler being at the point to leave this place by moving above Albany, has returned a number of notes given by several members of the Congregation in the year 1786 for back salary, which notes were given to Mr. Robert Eoff to collect the money." (The names were given; amounts totalled £22.1.1.).

With this last entry Mr. Vosseller disappears from the New Jersey records, and from any record that I have been able to find. As we know that his youngest son, John, was soon thereafter to be found in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, it is to be supposed that the aged man went there for his last remaining days, and somewhere in that locality must have died, probably when seventy-five or more years of age. But the time and place of his death are unascertained.

In reference to the name "Vosseller," it is to be noted that, apparently, "Fusseller" was the German way of spelling the name, and, if so, it was Jacob himself, who Anglicized it to "Vosseller," although other Germans and draftsmen in New Jersey wrote his name both "Fusler," and "Vosseller," and on the Revolutionary lists of his sons they are entered both ways. Investigations by Mr. Arthur B. Vossler, of North Plainfield, this county, indicate, he says, a strong probability "that the original name was Le Fuzelier (in Germany, Fusseller)," and this is what he adds concerning the general European family of that name:

"The Fusseller family had migrated to Germany from the Netherlands during the 14th or 15th century. The original name was undoubtedly spelled Fuzelier. Le Fuzelier was the old paternal or patrician house of Cambrai. It descended from Ricol Le Fuzellier, who appeared in 1096 at the tournament of Anchin. The Fuzelliers were lords of Gabbeville, of Avesnes, of la Motte, and of Villecassant. The eldest branch was extinguished in 1600 in Claire Le Fuzellier, the lady of Villers, who married Lambert de Postelles.

"The Le Fuzelier coat of arms is as follows: Gold, with five fusees of blue placed on the bend. (D'or á 5 fusees d' azur mises en bande). Cri: Gabbeville."

This statement of the origin of the clan abroad may be correct. Perhaps additional weight is given to this view from the fact that Jacob's grandson John (the son of Luke), born in 1785, signed his name to his will "John Fosseller," as if he knew of and harked back nearly to the original.

So far as known, Jacob had ten children in all, and these, with a considerable number of their descendants, will be given in a concluding article.

[Concluded in Next Number]

THE TALMAGE FAMILY AND ITS ENGLISH ORIGIN

BY ROBERT SWARTWOUT TALMAGE, NEW YORK CITY

"Before the Normans into England came,
 Bentley was my resting place and
 Talmash was my name."

SO RAN THE inscription on the distich over the ancient gateway at Bentley Hall in Suffolk county, England, and, according to Sir Bernard Burke, the Talmages descend from one Toelmag, a Saxon lord of the Sixth Century, who owned land in Oxfordshire and lived in Bentley Hall, Suffolk.

Doctor Bosworth, in his Preface to "*Orosius*," states that the family was among the first Angles that settled Suffolk in East Anglia. There is much uncertainty as to the origin of the name, but the possession of an early surname proves the nobility of the family, for prior to the Thirteenth Century only those of noble birth were called by other than Christian names. The spelling "Talmage" is nearer to the early Saxon than any other of its forms. In the Fourteenth Century it became "Talmash," and, later, many of the English family wrote it "Tollemache," and still adhere to that spelling. But there is one point important to observe, and it is that the early names of "Talmash," "Talmage" and "Tollemache" have been used interchangeably, one man using one form and his son another, and the same using each form at different times. This shows plainly that whatever the spelling the name was always pronounced as it is to-day.

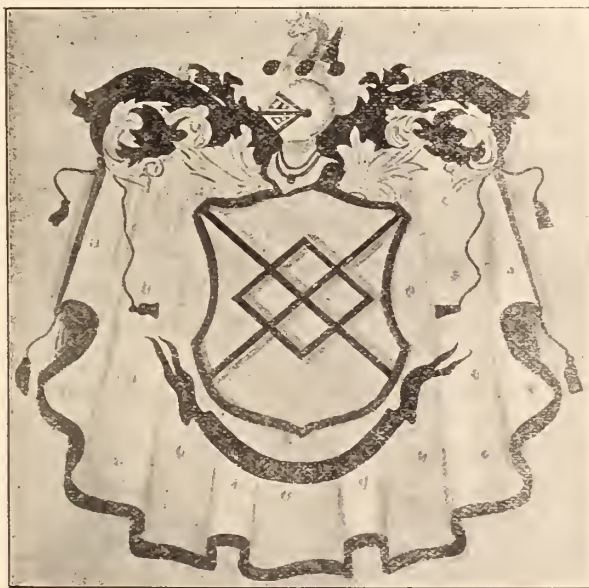
The Talmage family bore arms in Feudal times, as shown in "*Some Feudal Coats of Arms*" by J. Foster, but they consisted of only a shield with its sable cross. The arms as borne to-day have the silver shield, with fret sable, crest a winged horse's head, argent; motto: "*Confideo et Conquiesco*."¹

During the reign of King Stephen, and as early as the year 1135, records are to be found of one Sir Hugh Talmash paying land fines and taxes. In the year 1216 we find that a Sir Hugh Talmash, possibly a son, was granted land at Bentley and paid a fine for himself and his villeins (feudal tenants). In the same century, 1295, Sir William Talmash was paid monies on condition "that he cross the sea with the King into Gascony and there perform certain services." In the "*History of Antiquities of Hawsted*" is given an account of the funeral of Lady Cecilia Talmash, the wife of Sir William, which occurred in the year 1281. Masses and ringings for the repose of the soul of this lady were ordered to continue for many months. The body was embalmed by the Candler of Bury St. Edmunds with "wax and divers spices," after which it was

¹ The Talmage arms may yet be seen blazoned in the Minster at York, from the "*Battle Abbey Rolls*," by the Duchess of Cleveland.

attired in fine linen and silk. Guests were provided with black cloaks, bordered round with black fur. Tapers were provided for all who joined in the procession, and the clothing of the poor were mended and put in order as directed in the Lady Cecilia's will. The funeral feast consisted of game, fowl and geese, rabbits, salt fish, fresh herring, tripe, carp and eels, with wine and beer. Cups and dishes were supplied for the mourners and bread was distributed to the poor, fine flour being given to the rich to be made up into rolls called "Morterels." The account is couched in the English of that day and is unusually quaint and interesting.

The family up to this time, the Thirteenth Century, appears to have kept generally to Oxfordshire and Suffolk counties.² It is near Ipswich



TALMAGE COAT-OF-ARMS

that Helmingham Hall is situated, which is said to have risen on the foundations of Bentley Hall.

² One member of this branch of the family, Lionel Talmash, born 1648, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Murray, Earl of Dysart, and by that alliance the title passed into the Talmash family. Their son, Thomas Talmash, entered the army and became Commander of the Cold Stream Guards under the Duke of Marlborough. In the year 1694 General Talmash was selected to command an expedition against Brest. Macaulay says of him: "He was a brave soldier, destined to a fate never to be mentioned without shame and indignation, second in command to Marlborough and second also in professional skill." It is said that General Talmash, through the jealousy of Marlborough, was compelled to land at Brest when the tide was falling; he could neither receive assistance from his vessels nor retreat to them. Talmash there received a fatal wound and so many of his men perished that the place was known as the "Englishman's Death."

In the year 1300 William and John Talmash were summoned to attend the King, Edward I, at Burwick-on-Tweed for his expedition into Scotland. Later, in 1324, John Talmash received a summons to attend the Great Council at Westminster.

Sir William Talmash, probably a son of the above, and his wife, the Lady Julianna, lived in Hampshire, and their name appears on certain deeds in the year 1351. It was doubtless their son, John Talmash, who, dying in 1405, left certain money to the Monastery of St. Swithins, at Winchester, for the repose of his soul and that of his wife Joan, as was the custom of gentle folk at that time, and in this case masses were to be daily performed in the Lady Chapel at Winchester.

Robert Talmash, of the same county (Hampshire), drew a will in the year 1523, which was probated at Winchester in 1538, showing himself to be a devout Catholic by leaving considerable money to the Cathedral at Winchester and the church of Barton-Stacey.

William Talmash, or Talmage, lived at Newton, Barton-Stacey, Hampshire. He is assessed on land in the time of Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth, and his will is probated in April, 1555. He left to every cottage in the Parish a bushel of wheat, and his wife, Joan, and sons John and William, were to inherit all property.

The family for four generations following seem to have lived in Hampshire and the records of that county show each generation to have owned property there.

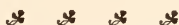
Thomas Talmage, a great-grandson of William and Joan Talmash, was born at Barton-Stacey during the latter part of the Sixteenth Century. We find him in subsidy in the reign of King James, 1609-1625. He sailed for America with John Winthrop, afterward first Governor of Massachusetts, in the year 1630, and made settlement at the place now known as Lynn. With him came three sons, William, Thomas and Robert, and two daughters, Christian and Joan. This pioneer was the progenitor of the entire Talmage, or Tallmadge, family of America. Through his son Robert Talmage comes the New England branch of the family, which boasts many men of distinction, among them Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge,³ who served under Washington; General James Tallmadge, United States Congressman from New York, afterward Lieutenant Governor of the State; Major Charles B. Tallmadge; the Honorable Frederick A. Tallmadge, Recorder of the City of New York, and his son, the

³ Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge married Mary, daughter of General William Floyd, signer of the Declaration of Independence. While living in Philadelphia Mary Floyd became engaged to Thomas Jefferson, and her sister, Kittie, to James Madison, both of whom were destined to become Presidents of the United States. The engagements were broken, however, and Kittie married James Clarkson, while Mary married Colonel Tallmadge.

Honorable Frederick S. Talmadge, founder of the Sons of the Revolution and for many years its President, and the Honorable Mathias B. Tallmadge.⁴

Thomas Talmadge, the elder brother, crossed to Long Island from the settlement at Lynn, and with ten others founded the town of East Hampton, from which place his great-grandson, Daniel Talmadge, migrated and settled in New Jersey. It is from this Daniel Talmadge that the Somerset County line, comes, and it is this County that has seen the birth of seven generations of the Talmadge family.

[*To be Continued*]



NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[*Continued from Vol. II, p. 194*]

[NOTE.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having any knowledge of the WYCKOFF, WIKOFF, etc., FAMILY, to send such facts relating to any generation as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

THESE ARTICLES are not intended to cover all the descendants of Peter Claesen; only those who settled in Somerset, Hunterdon and adjacent counties will be taken up, together with allied branches connected with such settlers, in order to make as complete as possible the story within the above declared limits. It can be of little interest to the readers of the QUARTERLY to take up the thousands of members of the family who live and have lived between the Alleghenies and the Pacific Ocean, and those south of the Potomac River.

It might be well here to say something about the surname. The original form as first found in any records is *Wijkhof*. But Claes Corneliszen (1) never used it. Wherever he has another name it is either Van Schouw or Meutelaer. Van Schouw, of course, means from the Island of Schouw (off the coast of Zeeland). Meutelaer is a local or dialect word having different meanings. Generally it means "grumbler" or "mutterer," or one who teases. But an educated Hollander living in Iowa told me that, three hundred years ago, it was used in localities to mean the Beggars of the Sea. (See Motley's "Rise of Dutch Republic.") And none of Claes Corneliszen's children used the surname except Pietertje, his daughter, who was the mother of all the Van Arsdals in this country.

⁴Mathias Tallmadge practiced law in New York for many years and was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1795. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Clinton, first Governor of New York, and for eight years Vice-President of the United States, another daughter of whom became the wife of Pierre Van Cortland.

Peter Claesen (2) was for a number of years, under the Dutch *régime*, a magistrate of Amersfoort on Long Island. The surname in the original form—*Wijkhof*—is first used in his oath of allegiance. It is composed of two very ancient Germanic words found in all Teutonic languages in some form, viz: 1st, *Wijk*—meaning a town, parish or territorial subdivision. We have it preserved in the English word “bailiwick.” 2nd, *hof*—which always means “Court” or place of authority. Therefore Peter Claesen *Wijkhof* means Peter Claesen of the Town Court.

There are many other explanations current, but they are all fanciful and fail to agree with known facts in every particular.

In the early days, when correct spelling did not command the attention it does to-day, at least twenty different ways of spelling the name may be found; but for the last one hundred years the spelling has been fairly well fixed in the following forms, each form now used by many hundreds, and some by thousands of people: *Wicoff*, *Wickoff*, *Wikoff*, *Wycoff*, *Wyckoff*, *Wykoff*, *Wycough* (used in Arkansas), *Waychoff*.

SIXTH GENERATION (Continued)

(28) Nicholas, born in Monmouth county, N. J.; bapt. in Dutch Reformed church of Freehold and Middletown (Brick Church, now at Marlboro), 1707; m. Maria, daughter of John Wall, of Monmouth co. About 1737 he removed to Readington, Hunterdon co., where he became a farmer; probably was also a blacksmith. Children:

68. Annatje, bapt. June 1, 1735, Brick Church, Monmouth co.; no further trace.
69. Jacobus, bapt. May 29, 1737, in Monmouth co. Probably died young.
70. Jacob, bapt. June 11, 1738, at Readington. No further trace.
71. Nicholas (probably), b. about 1740.
72. Jan, bapt. May 16, 1742; d. young.
73. Jan, bapt. Oct. 9, 1743.
74. Jannetje, bapt. July 6, 1746.
75. Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 3, 1747.

(29) John, b. Feb. 10, 1709; m. Altie, dau. of Dirck Willemse Barkelow and Jannetje Van Arsdale, who was b. Aug. 19, 1710, and probably settled at Amwell, where he owned a farm. Children:

76. Jannetje, bapt. July 6, 1732; m. Garret Smock.
77. Dirck, bapt. Feb. 18, 1739; d. young.
78. Daniel, b. Jan. 1, 1743; d. 1809.

There were probably other children whose names are as yet not ascertained.

(32) Jacobus, bapt. Nov. 6, 1715. No further trace. His brother (29) probably settled at Amwell, where his descendants, or some of them, still live, or at Hopewell. This John had son Daniel (78), who married Ursula Craig, and had a child John, who married Elizabeth Ege; and the latter had a daughter Sarah, who married (1) Abraham Golden, and (2) William Golden, of Hopewell. Sarah Golden had a daughter, Helen C., who still lives at Hopewell. Perhaps the descendants of John can tell something of this Jacob (32).

(33) Peter, bapt. Feb. 9, 1718. No certain trace; but, if he was the ancestor of several families of Amwell and Hopewell, perhaps the descendants of his brother John (29) may be able to identify him and give additional information. (See also my note in last article under Peter (20), page 192). To assist persons who may have information, I will assume that Peter (33) was ancestor of the several families referred to in Amwell and Hopewell, and will give his probable descendants as far as I know them. Children:

79. Jacob, b. 1742; m. Sarah, dau. of John Hart, signer of Declaration of Independence.

80. John.

81. James; m. Hannah Stout (license Apr. 2, 1765). There were probably other children.

(34) Cornelius; d. 1759; m. Mary ———. Owned a farm near Flemington. Children:

82. Cornelius, bapt. Feb. 26, 1744; d. Nov. 24, 1804; m. Ann Willmott.

83. Sarah, bapt. Feb. 23, 1746.

84. Adriana, bapt. 1741; m. William Van Vliet.

85. Catharine; supposed never married.

86. Annatje, bapt. Mch. 3, 1754.

SEVENTH GENERATION

(36) Peter, b. Mch. 19, 1724; d. Jan. 7, 1807; m. (1) Maria Dildyn, who was b. Nov. 22, 1719, and d. Feb. 7, 1758; (2) Jane ———, who d. Jan. 16, 1775; (3) Rebecca Emans, who d. Sept. 17, 1807. This Peter was a farmer, living probably near Potterstown, Hunterdon co. Some time prior to 1778 he moved with his family to the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania and settled on a farm on Loyal Sock Creek, not far from Munsy. He and his sons, Joseph, William and Cornelius, were in the Indian attack generally known as the Wyoming Massacre, and he was captured. (See, for particulars, Meginnis' "History of the West Branch of Susquehanna," 2nd edition; the chapter on this

subject was written by Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson and myself.) Children:

87. Hannah, b. Mch. 27, 1744.
88. Nicholas, b. Sept. 20, 1745.
89. John, b. July, 1747; d. 1805; m. Altie Lane.
90. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 27, 1749.
91. Peter, b. Jan. 22, 1754.
92. Maria, b. Apr. 15, 1757.
93. Joseph, b. Jan. 5, 1760.
94. William, b. Dec. 27, 1761.
95. Cornelius, b. Oct. 11, 1763.
96. Mary, b. Oct. 4, 1765; d. June 4, 1842; m. Peter Vanderbilt.
97. Jane, b. Sept. 18, 1767; m. Joachim Gulick.
98. Margaret, b. Nov. 14, 1769.
99. Albert, b. Nov. 14, 1772.

(37) Samuel, b. June 9, 1725; d. 1813; m. (1) Geertje Wyckoff (license Nov. 25, 1749), dau. of John and Elizabeth Wyckoff, of Readington, N. J. Samuel was b. on Long Island, and moved to Readington, Hunterdon co., with his father, about 1735. He owned and lived on a plantation of 400 acres in Loudoun co., Va., not far from the present city of Washington, as early as 1772. This he sold after a few years, and settled in Hardy co., Va. (now West Va.), where he lived until his death in 1813. Children:

100. Geertje, bapt. Apr. 7, 1751.
101. Maria, bapt. Nov. 12, 1752.
102. John, b. June 9, 1754; m. Ursula Herriott.
104. Peter.
105. Jacob.
106. William.
107. Ann.
108. Simon J.

(And perhaps others).

(38) Nicholas; d. 1807; m., 1749, Margaret, dau. of Isaac Van Deventer. He was born on Long Island and went to Readington with his father. On May 4, 1751, his father, Nicholas, purchased from John Johnson a farm of 150 acres in Readington on Holland brook, and the father sold the same to this Nicholas (38), by deed dated Dec. 9, 1776. Nicholas sold back 63 acres of the same to his father, who, by will, left it to his son John in 1778. In 1778 Nicholas moved to Loudoun co., Va. (where his brother Samuel had already located), purchased a farm, and lived and died there. Children:

- 109. Nicholas, bapt. June 30, 1750.
- 110. Isaac, bapt. Mch. 8, 1752.
- 111. William, bapt. Mch. 3, 1754.
- 112. Sarah, bapt. May 2, 1756.
- 113. Cornelius, b. 1765.
- 114. Hannah; m. Eben B. Moore.
- 115. Abraham.
- 116. Peter.

(39) William; m. Mollie, or Mary ———. He was in Readington in 1772, when he had the following baptized. Child:

- 117. Edward, bapt. Apr. 12, 1772. No further trace.

(40) John; m. Margaret ———. On Aug. 20, 1786, John and Margaret his wife sold to Michael Kinney 63 acres, part of a farm inherited from his father, Nicholas, on Holland brook. Of him I have no further trace, except that he had one son baptized in Readington, viz.:

- 118. John, bapt. Feb. 14, 1773.

It is certain John had other children, but their names have not been ascertained. He still lived in Readington in 1805. He and his wife are buried in Readington churchyard (old ground).

(42) Wilhelmus, bapt. May 15, 1731; d. Sept. 2, 1767; m., May 2, 1755, Fematie (Phebe), dau. of John Vanderveer. He lived in Newtown, L. I., and died there. Was a farmer. Children:

- 119. John.
- 120. Peter.
- 121. Cornelia; m. Cornelius Rapalye.
- 122. Abraham, b. 1767; d. 1818.

(45) Peter, b. Dec. 5, 1745; d. Aug. 8, 1819; m., May 10, 1770, Sarah, dau. of Christopher Beekman. He went to Virginia about 1780 and purchased from the state a tract of 400 acres, which he shortly sold; then went to northeastern Kentucky, where he purchased a large tract, which he lost by reason of defect in title. He then went to Adams co., Ohio. Was a farmer. Children:

- 123. Jacob, b. Aug. 11, 1771; d. Feb. 18, 1784.
- 124. Sarah, b. Oct. 13, 1773; m. William Wamsley.
- 125. John, b. Nov. 30, 1775; m. Catharine Blau. He was grandfather of the late Gen. Allen T. Wikoff, sometime Secretary of State of Ohio.
- 126. Mary, b. Dec. 18, 1777; d. Jan. 8, 1785.
- 127. Nancy, b. Nov. 20, 1779; m. Isaac Smalley.
- 128. James, b. Feb. 11, 1782.
- 129. William, b. July 12, 1784.

- 130. Peter, b. Sept. 3, 1786.
- 131. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 10, 1789.
- 132. Samuel, b. Jan. 17, 1794.

(46) Johannes, bapt. June 17, 1747. No trace of his descendants, except he had a granddaughter who married a Boggs, and went to Central New York. Johannes moved to West Virginia shortly after the Revolution—probably to Brooke co., W. Va., although he stopped for a time in Maryland near Gettysburg.

(47) Jacobus, bapt. Aug. 12, 1748; d. June, 1787; m. Cornelia Huse (or Hoos). He had no children. He owned a farm of 203 acres on the mountain Cushetunk (near White House, N. J.), adjoining land of Martin, Simon, Nicholas and John Wyckoff.

(48) Joachim, b. Nov. 18, 1749; d. May 18, 1841; m. Hannah Jerkese, who was b. Mar. 15, 1755, and d. Oct. 23, 1844. He moved to Brooke co., W. Va., where he bought a farm. Soldier in the Revolution. Children:

- 133. Peter, b. 1774.
- 134. James, b. 1778.
- 135. John, b. 1780.
- 136. Hannah, b. 1781; m. Richard Dirrim.
- 137. Ellen.
- 138. Mary, b. 1785; m. a Critzer.
- 139. Cornelius, b. Dec. 17, 1787.
- 140. William.
- 141. Sarah, b. 1796; d. Feb. 10, 1825; m. William Scott.
- 142. Nancy, b. 1784; m. Robert Moore.
- 143. Henry.
- 144. Catharine; m. a Williamson.
- 145. Abraham, b. Mar. 27, 1799; d. Feb. 27, 1829; m., Jan. 26, 1822, Mary Beal.

(57) Cornelius, b. Dec. 29, 1763; d. Apr. 14, 1840; m., Jan. 6, 1791, Elizabeth Cornell, who was b. Jan. 16, 1769, and d. Jan. 28, 1828. He was born in Somerset co., and lived there until 1787, when he took possession of the farm of his brother Jacob (47) under will of latter, and, on death of Cornelia, widow of Jacob, he acquired the entire farm by deed from his nephew Jacob, or James, son of Joachim (48). Children:

- 146. Cornelius, b. Oct. 4, 1791.
- 147. James, b. Nov. 27, 1792.
- 148. Ann, b. Oct. 1, 1794; m. Cornelius Messler.
- 149. Albert, b. Oct. 6, 1796.
- 150. Catharine, b. July 19, 1799; d. Sept. 5, 1826; m. Jacob Van Doren.

- 151. Peter C., b. June 7, 1804.
- 153. Jane Quick, b. Mar. 6, 1807.
- 154. Eliza, b. Feb. 5, 1810.
- 155. Cornelius (twin), b. Feb. 5, 1810.
- 156. Lydia M., b. June 3, 1814; d. Mar. 3, 1880; m., Dec. 26, 1832, Jacob W. Johnson, of White House, N. J.
- (58) Peter, b. May 15, 1742; d. June 4, 1813; m. (1), May 19, 1760, Seytie Cornell, who d. 1765; and (2), Dec. 11, 1766, Jemima Veghte, who was b. Feb. 12, 1746, and d. Feb. 12, 1834. He lived near Hillsborough, owning a large farm. Children:
 - 157. Cornelius, b. 1762; d. young.
 - 158. Magdalen, b. 1763; m. John Van Liew (mar. license dated Nov. 21, 1780).
 - 159. Seytie, b. 1765; m., Nov. 20, 1783, Peter Van Liew.
 - 160. Cornelius, b. Oct. 10, 1767. (Celebrated Baptist clergyman).
 - 161. Henry Veghte, b. Feb. 15, 1770. (Clergyman Ref. Dutch church).
 - 162. Peterrella (or Nelly), b. Mar. 8, 1772; d. Oct. 24, 1824; m. Christopher Hoagland.
 - 163. Peter, b. May 26, 1774. Moved to Cayuga, N. Y.
 - 164. Maria, b. May 4, 1776; d. Oct. 14, 1854; m. James Voorhees.
 - 165. Sarah; d. young.
 - 166. Sarah (2nd), b. Oct. 12, 1780; d. Feb. 20, 1858; unmarried.
 - 167. Jacob D., b. Dec. 29, 1782; d. Jan. 27, 1850.
 - 168. Rynier Veghte, b. Sept. 10, 1785. Moved to Michigan.
 - 169. (Capt.) John Van Middlesworth, b. Nov. 3, 1787.
 - 170. Abraham Duryea, b. Nov. 12, 1789. Died in Iowa.
 - 171. Isaac Newton, b. Aug. 29, 1792. (Celebrated clergyman; pastor First church at Albany, N. Y.).
- (62) Elias; d. 1802; m. (1), Sarah Fonger; (2), Rachel Hubbard. He lived near Clinton, N. J., where he had a large farm. Children:
 - 172. Elias, b. Feb. 16, 1767.
 - 173. William, b. 1769. Moved to Western Pennsylvania.
 - 174. John. Moved to Western Pennsylvania.
 - 175. Elizabeth; m. a Carkuff.
 - 176. James; m. Susan Stiger. Lived at Clinton, N. J.
 - 177. Sarah; m. a Hammer.
 - 178. Rachel; m. a Hover.
 - 179. Christiana; m. a Waggoner.
 - 180. Rebecca; m. a Swezy.

181. Mary.

(63) Peter; d. 1809; m. (1) a Vandevoot; (2) a Hegeman. He owned a farm and lived in Warren co., N. J. Children:

182. Jacob, b. Jan. 2, 1774; d. Feb. 9, 1853.

183. Cornelius; d. Aug. 9, 1833.

184. Sarah.

185. John.

186. Mary.

187. Peter.

188. Elizabeth.

(64) Jacob, b. Aug. 12, 1747; d. July 23, 1806; m. Sarah Van Arsdale, who was b. 1746, and d. Sept. 20, 1797. Lived and died at Mendham, N. J., where he owned and worked a large farm. Children:

189. Isaac Van Arsdale, b. Oct. 2, 1769.

190. Melopy; m. Jacob Stansbury.

191. Elizabeth; m. Nehemiah Losey.

192. Sarah; m. Robert Miller.

193. Jacob.

194. John.

(65) Martin, b. May 23, 1749; d. Jan. 19, 1831; m. Charity Newell (mar. license May 5, 1770), who was b. Jan. 12, 1750, and d. Dec., 1824. Children:

195. Hendrick, b. 1771; d. Feb. 12, 1852; m. Phebe, dau. of John and Sarah (DeMott) Decker.

196. Martin, b. June 9, 1775; d. Mar. 27, 1864; m. (1), May 26, 1797, Mary (dau. of Johannes Voorhees), who was b. May 20, 1774, and d. July 17, 1830; (2), Jan. 11, 1832, Margaret Lane (widow of Thomas Jobes), who was b. July 28, 1790, and d. Mar. 25, 1844. (She was the dau. of Matthias Lane and Gertrude Sutphen, of Bedminster); (3), Dec. 4, 1845, Sarah Johnson (widow), who d. 1870.

197. Elizabeth; m. Cornelius LaTourette.

]To be Continued[

THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

III. Line of Gysbrecht, of Monmouth [Continued]

[Continued from Vol. II, Page 294]

CHILDREN OF JOB LANE (70) AND SUSANNA NEVIUS:

147. CORNELIUS, of Pluckemin, b. Nov. 21, 1793; d. Dec. 1, 1820; m., Jan. 6, 1819, Jane Field (dau. of Jeremiah Field and Jane Ten Eyck) who survived him. He owned a house and lot in Pluckemin, purchased in 1819 of John M. McEowen, but died at the early age of twenty-seven. His widow subsequently kept house for her brother, Rev. Jacob Ten Eyck Field, after his wife's death, and then lived with her only child, Rev. Cornelius R. Child: REV. CORNELIUS RUTSER, of Chambersburg, Pa., b. at Pluckemin, June 27, 1820; d. at Chambersburg, Nov. 25, 1894; m. ———. He grad. at Lafayette Coll. 1843, and engaged in teaching; graduated at Princeton Theol. Seminary, 1848; was stated supply at Tunkhannock, Pa., 1848-'51; principal of the Academy at Wyoming, Pa., 1851-'52; agent for Lafayette Coll., 1852; stated supply at Warren, Pa., 1852-'53; pastor at Tunkhannock, 1853-'71; supt. of schools in Wyoming Co., 1854-'56, 1870-'71; then became professor in Wilson Coll., Chambersburg, 1871-'76, after which he resided at Chambersburg; was given degree of Ph. D., by Hanover College, Ind., 1875, and D. D. by Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., 1887. Said to have left two daughters, one who m. a Dr. Mello, of Germantown, Pa., and one probably unmarried.

148. MARIA, of Brookville, Ohio, b. near Pluckemin Jan. 28, 1796; d. March, 1874; m., Dec. 18, 1822, Isaac Clarkson Voorhees (son of Ralph Voorhees and Catherine Clarkson, of Bedminster twsp.), who was b. Feb. 17, 1798, and d. May 9, 1869. Mr. Voorhees went in 1818, before his marriage, to Franklin, Warren co., Ohio; in 1820 returned to New Jersey and was married here; and three of his children were born in Bedminster twsp., but the fourth, Catherine, in New York City, where he was engaged in the grocery business until 1832. In that year he went again to Ohio and settled near present Brookville, where he had about 160 acres of land, which he farmed, and where he also taught school; was also a Justice of the Peace many years, and was "considered one of the best informed men in the county." Children: (1) Rulef; d. 1905. (2) Gilbert Martin; d. 1899. One of his sons, Charles S., now resides at Brookville. (3) Eleanor Lane; living; unmarried. (4) Catherine; living; m. Isaac Cloppert. All of Brookville, Ohio, where are numerous descendants.

148a. JOHN NEVIUS, b. about 1798. No further trace.

149. ELEANOR, of near Pluckemin, b. Feb. 16, 1800; d. Sept. 11, 1820.

150. GEORGE, of near Somerville, b. Aug. 17, 1802; d. May 30, 1886; m., Jan. 4, 1826, Catherine Van Nest (dau. of John A. and Jane Van Nest), who was b. Sept. 11, 1804 and d. Apr. 8, 1883. Mr. Lane was one of the solid farmers of Bridgewater twsp. He purchased his farm in 1832 and afterward erected his residence thereon, and, like his father, continued his church membership at Bedminster. His grave is in the Bedminster cemetery (new part), unmarked. (For ch., see *infra*).

151. SOPHIA, of Pluckemin, b. June 3, 1805; d. Jan. 7, 1872; m., Jan. 12, 1828, Ruloff Voorhees Conover (son of Jeremiah Conover and Margaret Voorhees), who was b. May, 1806, and d. 1891. Mr. Conover was a mechanic, who, at the time of his death, resided at Glen Ridge. Children: (1) Jane Ann Rapelyea, of 11 Park Pl., Bloomfield, b. Feb. 8, 1834; living; m. John K. Williams, who was b. 1831, and d. 1909. Their ch. were: (a) Ralph Horton, of Binghampton, N. Y., b. 1863; living; m. 1896, Lulu Alberta Legge, and has ch.: Olive E. and Robert. (b) Susie Conover, b. 1866; d. 1887. (c) Frederick Ballard, recently of Glen Ridge, N. J.; m., 1901, Marion G. Duncan, and has ch.: Duncan B. and Frederick, Jr. (2) Susan Lane, of Pluckemin, b. Dec. 8, 1831; d. Sept. 18, 1863; unm. (3) Martha Eliza, of White House, b. Feb. 22, 1840; deceased; m. Joseph F. Wyckoff, of Middlebush, who d. Jan. 25, 1901. Ch.: (a) Charles Edwin, of N. Y. City, b. Apr. 11, 1866; living; m., July 13, 1892, Alice N. Gubé, and has ch.: Clara Belmont and Jennie Conover, deceased. (b) Sophia Marion, b. Oct. 8, 1871; d. June 2, 1885. (c) Willet Raymond, of Plainfield, N. J., b. July 10, 1875; living; m. Sept. 20, 1890, Laura Van Fleet, and has ch., Sophia Marion and Raymond French. (d) Joseph LaMonte, of Orange, N. J., b. Aug. 8, 1878; unmarried.

152. MARTIN, b. Oct. 10, 1807; d. Sept. 19, 1820.

153. GILBERT, (twin with Martin), b. Oct. 10, 1807; d. July 27, 1826.

154. PETER JOB, of near Pluckemin, b. Jan. 3, 1811; d. Oct. 17, 1894; m. (1), Oct. 3, 1844, Mary Lavinia Kline (dau. of Peter R. Kline and Mary Mulford), who was b. 1821, and d. June 16, 1849; (2), 1855, Frances L. Kline (sister to his first wife), who was b. Jan. 4, 1828, and d. April 8, 1860. Mr. Lane occupied the farm of his father and grandfather near the Burnt Mills (see under Cornelius, 26), and was a well-informed, excellent man in all respects. Had no children by his second wife. Peter J.'s will of Aug. 19, 1893, was probat. Nov. 1, 1894. (*Somerset Wills*, Book O., p. 22). (For ch. by M. L. K., see *infra*).

155. MARTHA ELIZA, of Pluckemin, b. Nov. 28, 1813; d. Aug. 10, 1878; m., Feb. 4, 1839, Robert Gaston, who d. at Somerville, N. J., about Mar., 1890. No ch.

CHILDREN OF GARRET LANE (72) AND CATHERINE HENDRICKSON:

156. ELIZA JANE, of Bound Brook, b. about 1805; m. Isaac Van Deventer. Descendants not traced.

157. GARRET SMOCK, of New Market and Bound Brook, b. Sept. 24, 1811; d. Nov. 7, 1867; m. Mary Ann Smalley, who d. after 1867. Children: (1) HENDRICK, who d. young. (2) ELIZABETH; m. a Williams. (3) JOHN HENRY; unm. (4) WILLIAM BRADFORD, deceased, of Easton, Pa. (5) MARY. (6) ELLEN.

158. WILLIAM HENDRICKSON (twin with Garret), of Jerseyville, Ill., b. Sept. 24, 1811; deceased.

159. JOHN; living in 1848, as per father's will.

160. FRANCINKA, of New Germantown, and later of Jacksonville, Ill., b. Apr. 2, 1823; d. Dec. 31, 1874; m., about 1850, Peter R. Fisher (son of Judge Peter Fisher and Ann Runk, of near Clinton, N. J.), who was b. Mar. 27, 1798, and d. at Jacksonville, Ill. He was previously m. to Mary Ann Honeyman, of New Germantown, and succeeded James Honeyman, his father-in-law, as proprietor of the hotel at that place. He removed West soon after his second marriage. Children: (1) Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1850; d. Feb. 20, 1887; m. Horace Lobb. (2) Kate, b. Apr. 26, 1859; d. Jan. 12, 1888; m. Erwin O. Blair, who is living at Trinidad, Colo. Both left ch.

CHILDREN OF JOHN LANE (74) AND LYDIA VAN CLEAF:

161. CATHERINE, b. Sept. 20, 1810; prob. d. young.

162. WILLIAM, of Orange, b. Feb. 26, 1813; d. May 18, 1906; m., Aug. 3, 1837, Adelia Ann Fitzalan Remsen, who d. Jan. 10, 1890. (For ch., see *infra*).

163. ELEANOR SCHENCK, of Somerville, b. Apr. 9, 1815; m. Peter Van Deventer, who d. Nov. 28, 1884. Mr. Van Deventer kept a livery stable at Somerville, where he was a prominent townsman for years. He was married three times, Eleanor Lane being his second wife. Five ch. in all, including Sarah, of Somerville, w. of Garret Steele, and William, of Plainfield, who is living.

164. ELIZABETH, of Bound Brook, b. Mar. 16, 1817; d. Mar. 13, 1889; m. Archibald C. Mollison, one of Bound Brook's best representative merchants, who was b. July 10, 1811, and d. June 7, 1900. Children: (1) Margaret, of Bound Brook, b. Mar. 2, 1843; d. Mar. 3, 1909. (2) Cornelia Jane, of 112 Madison Ave., Plainfield, b. Feb. 15, 1845; living; m. George W. Rockfellow, grocer and former Mayor of Plainfield, who d. Aug. 13, 1904, of an accident, at Cardinal, Va. Five ch. (3) Ellen, b. Mar. 12, 1849; d. Jan. 29, 1851.

165. ADELIA ANN, of Bound Brook, b. about 1820; d. Feb., 1907; unm.

166. SARAH SMOCK, of Irvington, b. Aug. 26, 1825; d. Nov. 8, 1910; m. Jan. 18, 1849, George Isaac Boice, who was b. Apr. 4, 1820, and d. Mar. 24, 1879. Children: (1) William Lane, of 20 Clinton Ave., W., Irvington, N. J., living; m., Sept. 6, 1876, Jennie Rousier. Ch.: (1) Edwin Nicholas. (2) George Wilson. (3) William Lane, Jr. (4) Eleanor Rousier. (5) Raymond. (2) Elizabeth Mollison.

167. HENRIETTA, of Jamaica, L. I.; deceased; m. William Henry Remsen. Four ch., one being William Louis, of Jamaica.

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS LANE (90) AND MARY HONEYMAN:

[As this line is almost wholly represented by persons in the West, it is given here in consecutive order of families in a condensed form, but as complete as our space will allow. There are additional dates and facts concerning members of the present generation, which the compiler possesses.]

168. JOHN HONEYMAN, of Morrison, Ill., b. in Somerset co., Oct. 29, 1796; d. April 17, 1868; m., Mar. 4, 1823, Mary A. Nightser, of Morris co. (dau. of Jephtha Nightser and Abigail Gest), who was b. April 28, 1804, and d. April 12, 1871. He was by trade a fuller, or carder, in a woolen mill, and resided at New Brunswick, Trenton, and Hackettstown, also in Sussex and Morris cos., before he went West. About 1834 the family removed to Fredericktown, Ohio, and, perhaps twenty years later, to Morrison, Ill., where the parents died. (For ch., see *infra*).

169. MATTHIAS, farmer, of Greenville, Pa., b. about 1800; d. 1860; m. Susan Lineberger, who. d. 1844. He once owned a farm in Delaware twsp., Mercer co., Pa. (For ch., see *infra*).

170. WILLIAM, farmer, of Morrison, Ill., b. in N. J., July 11, 1803; d. 1867; m. Jane McDaniel, who was b. in 1805 and d. Aug., 1862. He removed from N. J. to Ill., about 1850. (For ch., see *infra*).

171. GERTRUDE, of Toulon, Ill., and Cherokee, Kan., bap. at Bedminster, Somerset co., May 26, 1805; d. about 1869; m. Daniel Groff. They removed to Ohio in 1845, with ox teams, in company with her brother, Hezekiah W., and settled in Knox co., and about 1853 went to Ill., and later to Kansas. Children: (1) Vandervoort; unm. (2) James; unm. (3) Mary Catherine; m. Henry S. Hiner, who, at 83 yrs. of age, is residing at Frederick, Okla.; have seven ch. living.

172. GILBERT, mechanic, of Alton, Ill., b. in N. J. about 1806; d. about 1872; unm. He first resided near Mt. Pleasant, Hunterdon co., but later went to Ill., and resided with his brother, Hezekiah W.; is buried near Mt. Vernon, Ill.

173. HEZEKIAH WOODRUFF, of Irvington, Ill., b. in N. J., Oct. 6, 1808; d. Aug. 6, 1868; m., July 10, 1830, Catherine Ann Apgar (dau. of

William C. Apgar and Catherine McKinney), who was b. Nov. 7, 1808, and d. July 8, 1876. In later years went by the name of Woodruff Lane. He went West with his brother-in-law, Daniel Groff, in 1845, settling near Fredericktown, O., as a farmer; in 1850 removed to Mt. Vernon, Ill., and d. there. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF JOHN H. LANE (168) AND MARY A. NIGHTSER:

174. ELIZABETH, of Garden Grove. Iowa, b. near Trenton, May 23, 1824; d. July 20, 1876; m. Sept. 7, 1844, Thomas Chamberlin, who was b. Aug. 2, 1816, and d. Feb. 22, 1899. Children: (1) William F., of San Diego, Cal.; living. (2) John F., of Des Moines, Ia.; deceased. (3) Merritt D., of 1221 Maple Ave., Glendale, Cal.; living. (4) Harriet A., of Webster City, Ia.; living; m. F. Ellas Smith. (5) Clara J.; deceased; m. R. K. Sheffer. (6) Mary B., of Garden Grove, Ia.; living; m. George W. Hoadley. (7) Anna D., of Newton, Ia.; living; m. George J. Woodbury, deceased.

175. MARTHA JANE, of Morrison, Ill., b. in N. J., July 20, 1826; d. Dec. 5, 1904; m., Nov. 21, 1846, Mitchell Young Lewis, contractor and builder, who was b. July 1, 1820, and d. July 1, 1900. Children: (1) Mary A., of Morrison, Ill.; living; m. Theodore W. McDaniel. Six ch. (2) Sarah E., of Morrison; living; m. Aaron H. Martin. Five ch. (3) John W., of Tulsa, Ind. Terr.; m. Ida Hamilton, living. Nine ch. (4) William H., of Morrison; living; m. Katherine Kearney. Three ch. (5) Appleton R., of Morrison; living; unm. (6) Jennie M., of Moore's Hill, Ind.; living; m. Rev. Glenroie McQueen. Four ch.

176. WILLIAM (Judge), of Morrison, Ill., b. at Hackettstown, N. J., Sept. 8, 1828; d. Mar. 19, 1888; m. (1), Nov. 7, 1849, Salina Woodcock, who was b. Apr. 11, 1829, and d. Feb. 12, 1872; and (2), June 3, 1874, Jane Shafer, who is living. Judge Lane, when a child, removed with his parents to Fredericktown, O., and was apprenticed to the trade of shoe-making. In 1854 he went to Unionville, Ill., and manufactured and sold boots and shoes. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E., 46 Ill. Volunteers, and was elected First Lieutenant. His health failing, he was discharged the following year, and was appointed deputy United States Assessor, and began the study of law, was adm. to Ill. Bar in 1863, and opened an office at Morrison; in 1869 was elected County Judge, holding the office for thirteen years. (For ch., see *infra*).

177. ABBY SOPHIA, of Hampton, Iowa, b. in Morris co., N. J., Oct. 22, 1830; d. Dec. 15, 1905; m., Dec. 25, 1850, Dr. Henry Price Roberts, physician, who d. Dec. 9, 1901. Children: (1) Charlotte A., of Morrison, Ill.; deceased; m. Edward J. Congar. (2) Charles P., of Latimer, Ia.; living; m. Armena Goff. Six ch. (3) William F., deceased. (4) Harriet Amelia, of Morrison; d. Aug. 8, 1913; m. Louis E. Monck.

Seven ch. (5) Edward B., of Columbus, O.; living; m. Anna Kinney. (6) Marietta L., of Hampton, Ia.; living; m. John W. Cummings. Three ch. (7) Henry G., of Hampton; living; m. Jennie Peterson; three ch. (8) Abby J., deceased. (9) Lena M., recently of Sioux Falls, S. D.; m. Ashbel P. G. Cummings. Two ch. (10) John L., of Chapin, Ia.; living; m. Minnie Banker. One ch. (11) Gertrude B., of Hampton; living; m. Richard Shockey.

178. ANN AUGUSTA, of Norwich, O., b. in Morris co., N. J., Feb. 9, 1833; living; m., Sept. 5, 1854, John R. McCurdy, farmer, who was b. July 9, 1833, and d. Nov. 1, 1909. Children: (1) Otto V., of Planis, Kan.; living; m. Jennie Larmer. Three ch. (2) Wilbur L., of Zanesville, O.; living; m. Cora Revenaugh. One ch.

179. GERTRUDE, of Fredericktown, O., b. there, July 5, 1835; d. May 27, 1843.

180. CATHERINE, of Fredericktown, O., b. there, April 27, 1837; d. May 11, 1840.

181. HARRIET JACKSON, of Fredericktown, O., b. there July 11, 1839; d. June 11, 1843.

182. JOHN CHALMER, of Fredericktown, O., b. there Feb. 14, 1842; d. May 17, 1842.

183. MARIETTA COOK, of Morrison, Ill., b. at Fredericktown, O., Sept. 29, 1844; d. at Morrison, Oct. 16, 1860. Said to have been a "remarkably beautiful girl."

184. LAURA MARIA, of Rock Falls, Ill., b. at Fredericktown, O., Feb. 4, 1847; living; m., Jan. 4, 1877, Frederick Franklin Sheldon, who was b. Mar. 4, 1842, and d. June 4, 1896. Children: Charles F., of 917 W. 2nd Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; living; m. Emma Sievers. (2) John F., of Rock Falls, Ill.; living; m. Essie Seidel. Three ch. (3) George F., of Rock Falls; living. (4) Florence F., of Rock Falls.

185. EMMA OLIVIA, of 201 South Base St., Morrison, Ill., b. at Fredericktown, O., Aug. 7, 1851; living; m., June 9, 1875, William Brearton, who was b. at Gault, Canada, January 14, 1851, and is living. He is cashier of the Illinois Refrigerator Co. Mrs. Brearton is one of the most active and intelligent ladies of her town; is Secretary of the W. C. T. U., of Morrison; member of the W. R. C., and of the South Side Progressive Reading Circle; Past Noble Grand of the Rebecka Lodge, etc. Mr. Brearton is an elder in the First Presbyterian church. The compiler is indebted to Mrs. Brearton for many interesting facts concerning her relatives. Children: (1) Louis; deceased. (2) Anna H., of Savannah, Ill.; living; unmarried. (3) John L., lawyer, of Savannah; living; m. Florence Green. Two ch., Mary H. and William. (4) Frederick W., of Aberdeen, S. D.; living; m. Rosena Hulett. Two ch., John

W. and Frank R. (5) Martin R., of Aberdeen; living; m. Florence Stricker. (6) James M., of Morrison; living; unm. (7) Nettie M., of Austin, Minn.; living; m. Sewell M. Clefton. One ch., Dorna C. (8) Francis L., of Morrison; living. (9) Mary M.; deceased.

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS LANE (169) AND SUSAN LINEBERGER:

186. MARGARET, of Aurora, Neb.; d. Nov. 22, 1902; m. Samuel Fry. Twelve ch., one being Aaron Fry, whose son, Edward A., resides at Niobrara, Neb.

187. SALLY ANN, of Greenville, Pa., b. Sept. 29, 1832; d. Nov. 2, 1901; m., Nov. 3, 1853, William Saul who is living. Children: (1) Simon A., of Greenville, living; m. Emma Mowery; has ch. George. (2) Mary E., of Greenville, living; m. George H. Benninghoff; no ch.

188. CHARLES LEWIS, of Perry, Ia., b. Nov. 20, 1837; d. Nov. 21, 1906; m. Mary E. Finley, deceased. Children: (1) ELMER C., of 6911 Princeton Ave., Chicago; living. Two ch. (2) CHARLES F., of 2741 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo., living; m. Almeda J. Lucas. Four ch. (3) FRANK L., of Monroe, Ia.; living; m. Celia Frost. One ch.

189. PETER, of Wyoming, Ill., b. Dec. 23, 1842; d., about 1906, at Eureka Springs, Ark.; m., Priscella J. Finley. He was in the Union service during the Civil War. No ch.

190. FREDERICK H., of Aurora, Neb., b. Sept. 13, 1848; d. about 1885; unm.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM LANE (170) AND JANE McDANIEL:

191. MATTHEW, of Fredericktown, O., b. 1826; d. in California about 1857; m. Eliza Agnew, deceased. Child: WILLIAM H., physician, formerly of Minneapolis; whereabouts unknown.

192. WILLIAM McDANIEL, farmer, of Morrison, Ill.; b. May 22, 1830; d. June, 1907; m. Matilda Jane Burns, who d. Feb., 1875. Children: (1) EMMA J., recently of Unionville, Ill.; m. Joseph Childs. Six ch. (2) JOHN L.; deceased. (3) WILLIAM L., of 1303 Lamar Avenue, Houston, Tex.; living; m. Caroline Whitman. Three ch. (4) MARY E.; deceased. (5) MATTHEW B., of 1606 Gentry St., Houston, Tex.; living; m. Louise W. Myers. Three ch.

193. EZEKIAL YOUNG, of Watertown, S. D., b. 1833; deceased; m., Lydia Latham, who d. June 10, 1911. Three ch.

194. JOHN HONEYMAN, farmer, of Unionville, Ill., b. 1836; d. 1864; m. Lydia Hall. Was soldier and killed in Civil War. No ch.

CHILDREN OF WOODRUFF LANE (173) AND CATHERINE A. APGAR:

195. REV. JOHN WOODRUFF, M. E. clergyman, of Siloam Springs, Ark., b. near Whitehall, N. J., Feb. 5, 1832; living; m., July 26, 1855,

Phœbe L. Jackson (dau. of Aaron C. Jackson, of Morrison, Ill.), who was b. Sept. 2, 1835, and is living. Rev. Mr. Lane removed with his father, when two years old, to Mt. Pleasant, N. J., and when thirteen years old to Knox co., Ohio, and subsequently, when eighteen, to Mt. Vernon, Ill.; was educated in an academy at Fredericktown, O.; in Illinois took up the work of teaching in the public schools for two years; studied in the Mt. Morris Seminary in Illinois, from which he entered the ministry of the M. E. Church and served charges at Moline, Camden Mills, Millersburg, Mt. Vernon, Walnut Hill, Carbondale, Bunker Hill, Alton City and Olney; was also Presiding Elder on the Alton and Vandalia Districts. When the 80th Ill. Volunteer Infantry went into the field in the War of the Rebellion he became its chaplain for three years. In 1864 the President tendered him a commission as chaplain in the regular army, to serve at the station in New York City, but he chose to remain with his regiment in the field. In 1898 he retired from the pastorate and removed to Siloam Springs, Ark. In 1906 he was appointed Commander of the Department of Arkansas Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1909 was made Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the same Department. (For ch., see *infra*).

196. WILLIAM WILLARD, b. April 29, 1834; d. Oct. 24, 1836.

197. MATTHEW, b. June 14, 1836; d. Dec. 8, 1836.

198. MARY ELIZABETH, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., b. May 4, 1838; d. Dec. 28, 1859.

199. NICHOLAS ARROWSMITH, b. Oct. 6, 1843; d. April 27, 1844.

200. SARAH GERTRUDE, of Caldwell, Idaho, b. at Fredericktown, O., July 18, 1845; d. Dec. 19, 1897; m. June 6, 1866, Dr. Wm. C. Maxey, who d. Dec. 27, 1912. Dr. Maxey was a physician of high repute at Caldwell. Children: (1) Edward E., physician and surgeon, of 811 Hayes St., Boise City, Idaho; living; m., Edna Horn. One ch. (2) Jennie M., of 440 Thirty-seventh St., E., Portland, Ore.; living; m. Junius B. Wright. Three ch. (3) Clara A., of 224 Kimball St., Caldwell, Idaho; living; unm. (4) William W., of Aberdeen, Wash.; living; m. Dellah Fletcher. One ch. (5) Hattie G.; deceased. (6) Oliver O.; deceased. (7) Guy G., formerly of Salt Lake City; living; unm.

201. MARTHA JANE, of Carlyle, Ill., b. Aug. 24, 1848; living; m., Jan. 1, 1878, Rev. William H. Gannaway, who is living, and is pastor of the Carlyle M. E. church (1911). Children: (1) Elsie E. (2) Osie L. (3) Bessie M., deceased. (4) Paul N. (5) John E. (6) Edna I. (7) S. Rollin.

202. GILBERT HARSHA, of Alton, Ill., insurance agent, b. Mar. 25, 1852; living; m., Nov. 2, 1876, Anna Huskinson, who is living. Chil-

dren: (1) WILLIAM W., recently of St. Louis, Mo.; living; m. Nora Bischof. One ch. (2) WEBB G., deceased. (3) NELLIE L., of Alton, Ill.; living; m. Edmund H. Beall.

CHILDREN OF JUDGE WILLIAM LANE (176) AND SALINA WOODCOCK:

203. WILLIAM INDEPENDENCE, of Morrison, Ill., b. at Fredericktown, O., Nov. 27, 1850; d. Nov. 29, 1905; m., Mar. 30, 1873, Maria McClelland. Children: (1) ROLLIN E. (2) EARL M. (3) ROBERT L. (4) RALPH T. (5) WILLIAM J.

204. FREDERICK GEORGE, of Port Arthur, Texas, b. May, 1860; d. April 30, 1909; m., 1886, ——— Canalliers. Child: WILLIAM.

205. HARLAN BISHOP, of 528 Fifth Ave., Clinton, Ia., b. at Morrison, Ill., April 7, 1870; living; m., Feb. 13, 1892, Marguerite Hannan. Four ch.

CHILD OF JUDGE WILLIAM LANE (176) AND JANE SHAFER:

206. JOSEPH SHAFER, of Cedar Falls, Ia., b. July 5, 1876; living.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOHN W. LANE (195) AND PHOEBE L. JACKSON:

207. CHARITY ANN, of Siloam Springs, Ark., b. Apr. 26, 1856; living; m., Sept. 10, 1878, Thomas A. Casey, who was b. Oct. 4, 1855, and is living. Ten ch.

208. STEPHEN WOODRUFF, of Colgate, Okla., druggist, b. Mar. 31, 1860; living; m., (1), Dec. 28, 1881, Tay Morse, who d. July 2, 1895; (2), May 4, 1897, Hattie Shaw, who is living. Children (by T. M.): PAUL STUART. (By H. S.): HARRIET; JOHN W.

209. CHARLES JESSE, of Pocahontas, Okla., merchant, b. Aug. 15, 1867; living; m., (1), Nov. 20, 1892, Bessie Locke, who was b. Nov. 5, 1871, and d. July 29, 1899; (2), June 6, 1900, Olive Stowe, who was b. Nov. 18, 1869, and is living. Four ch., by first and seven by second wife.

[As this concludes what we expect to publish of the line of Matthias Lane (90) and Mary Honeyman, the main Bedminster line (children of Matthias Lane and Gertrude Sutphen) will be resumed].

[To be Continued]

VARIOUS BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

GATHERED BY THE EDITOR OF THE "QUARTERLY"

It is expected, in time, to publish in the *QUARTERLY* an abstract of all the miscellaneous farm burying-ground inscriptions in Somerset County, as well as those of the cemeteries. The following are some which have been obtained by the Editor :

VROOM BURYING-GROUND

Located on the bank of the Raritan river on the Raritan river road, less than a mile east of South Branch, on farm formerly owned by Peter D. Vroom. Subsequent owners, Dr. Davis, John Quick, T. Sexton Wyck-off, and now Mr. N. H. F. Randolph, of Plainfield. Many other families besides those of the Vrooms are buried there; others of the Vroom family being in the Dumont burying-ground (see *infra*). The older part of the ground is enclosed. There are various old, brown-stones, without names, or even initials, besides those whereon names and dates appear, as given below.

Bogart, Guysbert, d. July 28, 1785, aged 65 yrs.

"Dinah, faithful slave of John J. Schenk," d. Dec. 20, 1860, aged 52 yrs., 11 mos., 8 dys.

H., F. (Initials "F. H." only).

Hoagland, Ann Quick (wife of Martin A.), d. Feb. 22, 1861, aged 80 yrs., 5 mos., 5 dys.

Hoagland, Martin A., d. Mar. 16, 1867, aged 78 yrs.

Quick, Aletta, d. July 27, 1845, aged 16 yrs., 5 mos., 25 dys.

Quick, Aletta Peterson (wife of Peter), d. May 6, 1838, aged 76 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.

Quick, Catherine, d. Oct. 18, 1855, in 73rd yr.

Quick, Frederick D. (son of Jacob P. and Mary), d. Apr. 9, 1845, aged 9 mos., 19 dys.

Quick, Jane Van Middlesworth (wife of Joakim G.), d. Jan. 22, 1844, aged 57 yrs., ——— mos.

Quick, Joakim G., d. Sept. 28, 1860, aged 75 yrs., 10 mos., 20 dys.

Quick, Mariah, d. Sept. 23, 1846, aged 54 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.

Quick, Peter, Sr., d. Aug. 29, 1842, in 85th yr.

Quick, Peter P., b. June 27, 1795; d. June 14, 1884.

Schenk, Alletta Ann Stevens (wife of George V. N.), d. May 4, 1852, aged 34 yrs., 11 mos., 16 dys.

Schenk, Ann V. D. (dau. of John J. and Elizabeth), d. Dec. 11, 1821, aged 18 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.

Schenk, Ann Van Der Spiegel (widow of John J.), d. Jan. 11, 1812, aged 63 yrs., 1 mo., 21 dys.

Schenk, Elsie Jane (dau. of John and Elizabeth), d. Sept. 18, 1827, aged 19 yrs., 22 dys.

- Schenk, Elizabeth Vroom (wife of John J.), d. July 3, 1813, aged 33 yrs.
 Schenk, John J., d. May 12, 1862, aged 83 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.
 Schenk, John Van Der Spiegel (son of George V. N. Schenk and Aletta Ann Stevens), d. Apr. 9, 1841, aged 2 yrs., 5 dys.
 Schenk, Sarah G. Van Nest (wife of John J.), d. May 14, 1860, aged 79 yrs., 7 mos., 6 dys.
 Schenck, Sarah Van Doren (widow of Arthur), d. Nov. 9, 1859, aged 78 yrs., 7 mos., 4 dys.
 Slover, William B., of N. Y. City, d. Sept. 24, 1814, aged 21 yrs., 10 mos., 12 dys.
 Ten Eyck, David L., d. Sept. 6, 1885, aged 7 yrs., 11 mos.
 Taylor, Jane Bogart (wife of Willet), d. Oct. 2, 1839, aged 77 yrs., 10 mos., 12 dys.
 Taylor, Mary, d. Sept. 30, 1841, aged 44 yrs., 10 mos., 18 dys.
 Taylor, Willet, d. Mar. 3, 1846, aged 86 yrs., 8 mos., 2 dys.
 V. D., J. (Initials "J. V. D." only).
 Van Doren, Sarah (relict of Joseph), d. Nov. 10, 1884, aged 79 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.
 Van Nest, Phœbe, d. Mar. 18, 1849, in 74th yr.
 Van Nuyse, Nelly Quick (wife of Peter), d. July 12, 1818, aged 30 yrs., 18 dys.
 Vroom, Catalina De La Mate (?) (wife of Guysbert B.), d. Mar. 8, 1836 (?), in 54th yr.
 Vroom, Catalina Maria (dau. of Guysbert B. and Catalina), d. Oct. 3, 1818, in 14th yr.
 Vroom, Elsie Bogart (wife of Peter D.), d. Apr. 17, 1823, aged 67 yrs.
 Vroom, Guysbert Bogart, d. June 17, 1824, aged 45 yrs., 10 mos., 17 dys.
 Vroom, Peter D., d. Nov. 17, 1831, aged 86 yrs., 8 (?) mos., 10 dys.

(Outside of regular enclosure)

- Brokaw, John L., d. Aug. 25, 1815, in 58th yr.
 Brokaw, Phœbe Van Middlesworth (wife of John), d. Oct. 8, 1841, aged 82 yrs.
 Quick, Catherine Hellena (dau. of Garret J. and Adaline), d. Apr. 28, 1850, aged 10 (?) yrs., 5 dys.
 Quick, Hannah (dau. of Joakim G. & Jane), d. Dec. 26, 1816, aged 18 yrs., and ———.
 Taylor, Gilbertis, d. June 9, 1822, aged 9 mos., — dys.
 Taylor, Samuel D. (son of Gilbertis B. and Lydia), b. July 9, 1823; d. at Princeton Aug. 6, 1839. [Latin throughout].
 Ten Eyck, Abraham (son of Joseph S. and Mary), d. July 16, 1840, aged 9 yrs., 10 mos.
 Ten Eyck, Elizabeth (dau. of Joseph S. and Mary), d. Apr. 21, 1838, aged 11 yrs., 8 mos.
 Ten Eyck, Joseph S., d. Apr. 11, 1862, aged 61 yrs., 1 mo., 19 dys.
 Ten Eyck, John, d. May 12, 1852, aged 34 yrs.
 Ten Eyck, Mary Lane (wife of Joseph), d. May 2, 1836, aged 31 yrs.
 V., A. (Initials "A. V." only).
 V., E., 1800 (Initials "E. V., 1800" only).

V., M., 1804 (Initials "M. V., 1804" only).

Van Middlesworth, Daniel (son of Henry and Elizabeth), d. June 10, 1812, aged 6 mos., 14 dys.

Van Middlesworth, John (son of Henry and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 8, 1813, aged 4 yrs., 2 mos.

DUMONT BURYING-GROUND

The Dumont family burying-ground is located on the south side of the Raritan river about one mile southwest of the village of Raritan. Peter Baptist Dumont received, by inheritance from his father, John Baptist Dumont (who inherited it from his father, Peter), the land on which the burying-ground was laid out. Peter the first, who died in 1744, is the oldest interment there. He purchased, June 10, 1702, a large tract, containing 2,000 acres (see *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, pp. 110, 111). As the Dumonts married into the Vroom, Frelinghuysen and other families, the tombstones represent not only those of the Dumonts, but also others of the Elmendorf, Frelinghuysen, Loomis, Van Arsdale, Van Middlesworth, Vroom, Waterman, etc., families. The grounds are surrounded by a substantial brick wall, and is the best kept family burying-ground in Somerset County of which we have any knowledge. The wall was built by Peter B. Dumont in 1827, and in 1911 was repaired by the Loomis family. At the latter date, as an extra protection, the wall was covered with plaster. The date of the wall appears on the outside of the west wall.

Cox, Magdalen Van Middlesworth (wife of Robert), d. June 4, 1826, in 32nd yr.

Cox, Sarah (dau. of Robert and Magdalene), d. Dec. 12, 1822, aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 12 dys.

Dockerty, Mary, d. Sept. 10, 1834, aged 74 yrs.

Dockerty, Sarah, d. Feb. 13, 1814.

Dumont, Denise and Peter (heirs of John B.), d. Feb. 4, 1752, "the first 5 yrs., the other 3 mos. of age."

Dumont, Hannah (consort of Peter B.), d. Feb. 9, 1842, aged 79 yrs.

Dumont, John B., d. Dec. 18, 1776, aged 57 yrs.

Dumont, John Baptist (son of Peter B.), d. Nov. 11, 1792, aged 4 mos., 11 dys.

Dumont, Maria Van Duyn (wite of John B.), d. Nov. 15, 1763, aged 39 yrs.

Dumont, Mary (dau. of Peter B.), d. Nov. 15, 1792, aged 10 yrs., 1 mo., 11 dys.

Dumont, Peter B., d. May 10, 1846, aged 86 yrs., 6 mos., 25 dys. brown stone].

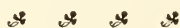
Dumont, Peter, d. 17—. [Full date undecipherable; small, very old

Dumont, Susan Van Middlesworth (consort of Peter B.), d. Mar. 16, 1813, aged 51 yrs.

Dumont, Tunis (son of Peter B.), d. Nov. 15, 1792, aged 3 yrs., 18 dys.

- Elmendorf, Anna V. (dau. of William C. and Maria D.), b. Apr. 9, 1818; d. Dec. 23, 1884.
- Elmendorf, Charles Dudley (son of William and Maria), d. July, 1823, aged 9 mos.
- Elmendorf, Maria Dumont (wife of William C.), b. Jan. 1, 1794; d. Sept. 22, 1861.
- Elmendorf, Martina (dau. of William and Maria), d. Nov., 1824, aged 21 mos.
- Elmendorf, Mary Dear (dau. of William and Maria D.), d. July 18, 1832, aged 6 mos.
- Elmendorf, Susan D. (dau. of William and Maria D.), d. Aug. 29, 1829, aged 7 wks.
- Elmendorf, William (son of William and Maria), d. Sept. 23, 1825, aged 3 mos.
- Elmendorf, William C., b. Feb. 24, 1786; d. July 30, 1832.
- Frelinghuysen, Jane Dumont (dau. of Peter B. and Susan Dumont; widow of Frederick Frelinghuysen), b. Dec. 1, 1791; d. May 28, 1875.
- Leigh, Terresa Van Middlesworth (wife of Wilson J.), d. July 7, 1859, aged 24 yrs., 8 mos., 7 dys.
- Loomis, Edward Elmendorf (son of Edward F. and Elizabeth R.), d. Mar. 3, 1865, aged 1 yr., 18 dys.
- Loomis, Edward F., b. Oct. 13, 1820; d. Oct. 15, 1896.
- Loomis, Elizabeth R. Elmendorf (wife of Edward F.), b. May 10, 1824; d. Oct. 27, 1893.
- Loomis, William Elmendorf (son of Edward F. and Elizabeth R.), d. Aug. 28, 1849, aged 1 yr., 2 mos.
- Van Arsdale, Nancy Oppie (wife of Peter G.), d. Jan. 6, 1875, in 82nd yr.
- Van Arsdale, Peter G., b. Nov. 4, 1794; d. Oct. 20, 1886.
- Van Arsdalen, Tunis, d. Sept. 11, 1810, aged 16 yrs., 2 mos., 11 dys.
- Van Arsdalen, ——— Van Middlesworth (wife of Robert?), d. Nov. 1, 1827, aged 28 yrs., 10 mos., 27 dys.
- Van Middleswarth, Magdalene Brokaw (wife of Tunis), d. July 4, 1793, aged 28 yrs., 9 mos.
- Van Middlesworth, Garret, d. Sept. 25, 1844, aged 47 yrs., 11 mos., 16 dys.
- Van Middlesworth, Jane (dau. of Tunis and Rebeckah), d. Nov. 23, 1821, aged 15 yrs., 11 dys.
- Van Middlesworth, Rebecca Probasco (wife of Tunis), d. Feb. 18, 1845, aged 74 yrs., 6 mos., 28 dys.
- Van Middlesworth, Rebecca Van Cleef (wife of Garret), d. Dec. 15, 1863, aged 62 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
- Van Middlesworth, Samuel I. (son of Tunis and Catherine), b. Sept. 22, 1823; d. Nov. 12, 1826.
- Van Middlesworth, Tunis, d. Jan. 9, 1828, aged 69 yrs., 4 dys.
- Vroom, Anna Dumont (wife of Peter D., Jr.), d. Sept. 1, 1829, aged 38 yrs.
- Vroom, Elsie Bogart (dau. of Peter D. and Ann), d. Oct. 22, 1826, aged 3 yrs., 8 mos.
- Vroom, Frederick (son of Peter D. and Ann), d. Aug. 8, 1824, aged 4 mos., 10 dys.

- Vroom, Guysbert Bogart (son of Peter D. Vroom and Ann Dumont), d. Sept. 10, 1828, aged 8 mos., 26 dys.
 Vroom, John P., d. May 27, 1865, aged 35 yrs., 11 mos., 16 dys.
 Vroom, Maria Elmendorf (dau. of Peter D. and Anna D.), b. Aug. 27, 1825; d. Aug. 13, 1904.
 Vroom, Peter D., b. Dec. 12, 1791; d. Nov. 18, 1873.
 Vroom, Peter Dumont (son of Peter D. and Ann), d. Apr. 24, 1822, aged 3 yrs., 6 dys.
 Vroom, Susan Dumont (dau. of Peter D. and Ann), d. Nov. 6, 1826, aged 5 yrs., 15 dys.
 Waterman, Charlotte Bradley (wife of William), d. Jan. 12, 1863, aged 77 yrs., 16 dys.
 Waterman, Susan D. Frelinghuysen (wife of William Dwight Waterman), d. Aug. 11, 1863, aged 70 yrs., 10 mos., 26 dys.
 Waterman, William, d. June 10, 1861, aged 84 yrs.



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Vol. II, Page 305]

1745.
 Sept. 7. Morlet, Jan and Malle—Dirck.
 Sudum, Carels and Ariaentie—Eyda.
 Fiel, John and Lisabet—Marya.
 Jacops, Tammes and Malle—Danyel.
 Oct. 6. Raugh, Johannis—[adult baptism?].
 Coesaert, Davit and Catelyntie—Jacobus.
 Van Norden, Tobyes and Syntie—Ragel.
 Nov. 3. Davits, Isack and Angenitie—Isack.
 Raugh, Noagh and Lisabet—Marya.
 Hertsogh, Pieter and Margrita—Marya.
1746.
 Jan. 12. Sebering, Folkert and Marya—Tomes.
 Smack, Matis and Marytie—Jacob.
 Spaenders, Jan and Jannetie—Jan.
 Bras, Johannis and Sofia—Luykes.
 Feb. 9. Woertman, Pieter and Grietie—Margritie.
 Buys, Jacob and Malle—Joris.
 Aten, Tomes and Hilletie—Tomes.
 Lucas, Arie and Saertie—Isaes.
 Bellu, Luycas and Barberatie—Marya.
 Mar. 9. Harpending, Henderick and Marytie—Caterintie.
 Broecka, Jan and Marytie—Isack.
 Apr. 13. Coevert, Bergon and Annatie—Tunis.
 Wyckof, Cornelis and Catrintie—Maria.
 Smack, Jan and Lea—Maria.
 Van Noert Wick, Wilhelmus and Blandina—Sara.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Middagh and Aeltie.
 Heath, Samuel and Marya—Jan.

- Sebering, Leffirt and Jannetie—Fitie.
- May 11. Douti, Jan and Maritie—Peterus.
- July 6. Folkerse, Joseph and Aeltie—Abraham.
Montanye, Joseph and Maritie—Bergon.
Van derbilt, Nyes and Sara—Jacop.
Wycof, Nickolaes and Maritie—Jannetie.
- Nov. 30. van derveer, Jacob and Femetye—Elias.
- Sept. 1. Fisser, Henderick and Lybetie—Jeremiaes.
- 1747.
- Feb. 8. Van Deventer, Isack and Saertie—Isack.
Deforeest, Isack and Marya—Lisabet.
Vanys, Noagh and Lisabet—Lea.
- May 5. Smack, Luykes—Jannetie.
Broecka, Bergon and Jannetie—Marya.
Witness: Lisabet Hof.
Titsvort, Marck and Eagie—Abraham.
Hogelant, Jan and Marya—Henderick.
Winterstien, Jacobus and Antie—Nickalaes.
Witness: Nickalaes ———.
- Coesaert, Davit and Catelintie—Jannetie.
Hegeman, Magiel and Jannetie—Jannetie.
Aersle, Matews and Marretie—Hester.
Middagh, Joris and Lisabet—Joris.
- July 31. Stryker, Pieter and Antie—Lidia.
Buys, Jacop—Jacop.
Witness: Sytie Buys.
Field, John and Lisabet—Lisabet.
Wycof, Jan and Neeltie—Elisabet.
Lafeber, Johannis and Ruth—Samuel.
Douwe, Johannis and Annatie—Henderick.
Witness: Maregrit Barensen.
Hof, Dirck and Cornelia—Daeniel.
Bort, Endru and Gritie—Catelintie.
Tem Broeck, Wessel and Neeltie—Johannis.
Tem Broeck, Cornelis and Margrita—Catrina.
Witnesses: Jacob Tem Broeck and Jence Lou.
Roelant, Elsie—Elsie.
Brouwer, Pieter and Susanna—Marya.
Jansen, Anderis and Jannetie—Neeltie.
Degroot, Johannis and Aeltie—Elisabet.
Dy, Willem. and Lisabet—Marya.
- Oct. 2. Meselis, Harmanis and Annatie—Peterus.
Van Nest, Jacobus and Trintie—Peterus.
V. Midde[lswaer]t, Henderick and Neeltie—Anderiaes.
Hof, Bergon and Fransyntie—Fransintie.
Coevert, Luycas and Harpeie—Jannetie.
- Nov. 13. Hardenbroeck, Lodewyck and Catryntie—Marytie.
- Dec. 11. Aerse, Lewes, and Mareya—Baerbera.
Witness: Baerberra Bellu.
Smack, Yaen and Lea—Lea.

1748.

- Apr. 1. Van Nest, Jeronimus and Catelintie—Tryntie.
Wycof, Cornelis and Catrintie—Gerrit.
Middagh, Dirck and Engeltie—George.
Van Cleef, Louwerens and Marytie—Tunis Post.
- Sept. 28. Broecka, Jan and Marytie—Sara.
Winterstien, Jacobus and Antie—Henderick.
Swick, Johannis and Barber—Jannetie.

1749.

- Mar. 5. Berck, Isack and Aente—[child's name omitted].
Witness: Jacob Vaenoertstein.
- Apr. 2. Van Norden, Tobyes and Jannetie—Ertsebil.
Dewit, Tytus—Pieter.
Broecka, Isack and Maritie—Marigrity.
- May 7. Errosmith, Edmon and Marytie—Johannis.
Hegeman, Magiel and Jannetie—Dirck.
Witness: Maregrite Vaen der Spigel.
Titsoort, Markes and Egie—Egie.
Bolmer, Robbert and Risina Clasen—Willemtie.
Waelderom, Daneel and Heppe—Marigrity.
Poest, Johannes and Aelte—Henderick.
De frest, Isack and Maelle—Abraem.
Strang, Noag and Lisebet—Peteris.
"The above date, May 7, 1749, marks the time after which
T. J. F. did not baptise any more children at Raritan, and
to nearly his death." [Note inserted by Rev. Dr. Messler].
- June 9. Mataemie, Josep and Mareya—Jaennei.
Coens, Adaen and Eva—Mendoen.
Coneyn, Derck and Gerte—Ragel.
Wellemse, Coert and Aente—Enne.
- Aug. 6. Lafeber, Johannes and Ret—Wiellen.
Hutsien, Johannes and Elisebet—Abigel.
Witness: Abigel Oelden.
Cosaert, Tone and Willemte—Peteries.
- Sept. 24. douwen, Jan, and Anate—Derck.
Coasert, Johaennes and Catleyn—Jaenneke.
Maerresen, Jaen and Betse—Jaennete.
Boerd, Anderi and Griete—Griete.

1750.

- Aug. 5. Wyenter Stien, Jacobus and Aente—Anate.
Coesaert, David and Calyna—Fraens.
Buys, Jacobes and Egie—Marya; also Sara.
Witnesses: Marya Buys; Sara Messelaer.
Bergen, Evert and Jannete—Jaennete.
Witnesses: Josep and Jaennete Hegeman.
- Sept. 2. La Veber, Johannes and Rot—Mette.
Hoef, Bergoen and Fraenseynte—Isack.
Vaenoert Weyck, Wellem and Blaendina—Blaendina.

1751.

- Mar. 3. Vaen Malen(?) Corneles and Marya—Vrederick.
Demoen, Henderick and Catrintie—Johannes.

- Coerrt, Adaem and Eva—Sara.
 Aresmit, Ned and Mereye—Edmon.
 Bes, Yacobeh and Marya—Sara.
 Berca, Bergoen and Mette—Vemmete.
 Witnesses: Jan Vaen Metaelswart and Sara Berca.
- Mar. 31. Berca, Isack and Marya—Marya.
- Apr. 21. Raeug, Noag and Elisebet—Margrite.
 Bries, Jure and Catrina—Anatie.
 Berca, Jaen and Mareya—Derck.
- May 12. Cosaert, Vraens and Mari Grite—Jacob.
- June 22. Kock, Wiellem and Cornelia—Johannes.
- Aug. 4. Folkerse, Jacob and Marya—Folkert.
 Witness: Marritie Folkerse.
 Amerman, Kobes—Jacobes.
 Van Norde, Tobyes and Jannetie—Tobyes.
 Witness: van Cagge (Housewife).
- Aug. 25. Aten, Tomas and Hillete—Feyte.
 Hutsen, Johannis and Bette—Elisebet.
 Witness: Beegelte Oelden.
- Sept. 22. Vaen niest, Piter and Elisbet—Aberaem.
 Cosaert, Aentone and Wielliemte—Eliaes.
 Teunese, Deneys and Sara—Teunes.
 Witnesses: Tunes Tunesse and Areyaente ———.
- Oct. 13. Lagrange, Jelles and Anate—Catlyna.
 Witness: ———(?).
- Nov. 3. Vaen Neste, Peteres and Jaennete—Aente.
- Nov. 24. Frelinhuisen, Johannes and Deyna—Eva.
 Witnesses: Bergen and Loura de Vroem.
 Preyn, Piter and Eva—Necklaes.
 Reckmeyyer, Jacobes and Saefeya—Vemmete.
 Witnesses: Jacobes Reckmeyyer, Jr. and Mareya Reckmeyyer.
 Graen, Gerret and Leddeya—Robbert.
 [One baptism cut out here].
- Dec. 25. Dumont, Hendrick and Catrena Oethout—Hendrick.
 Witnesses: Johanes T. Tenbroock and wife, Elesebedt.
 Vroom, Peter and Janetie Dumont—Peter.
 Witnesses: Peter Dumont and wife, Brege.
- 1752.
- Jan. 20. De Wet, Poules and Marya—Catrina.
 Witnesses: Corneles and Mareya Vaenoven.
 Cosaert, Daved and Aeleyea—Efye.
 Bries, Henderick and Racl—Aentie.
- Mar. 22. Laen, Wellem and Jaennetie—Anatie.
- Apr. 19. Teneyck, Matewes and Aelte—Jaennetie.
 [One baptism cut out here].
 Copman, Johannes and Eva—Mareya.
 Bodyen, Piter and Mareya—Mareya.
 Witness: Elisebet Bodeyn.
 Coeweyn, Anderies and Jaennetie—Ragel.
- Oct. 28. Doute, Jeremyes and Haemite—Marite.

- Nov. 18. Sebering, Johannis and Gerte—Ariyaente.
 Dec. 9. Bergen, Jores and Mareya—Nettie.
 Dec. 30. Teler, Benyemen and Matye—Maerretie.
 Berca, Isack and Aente—Catlyna.
 Witnesses: Aberaem Berca and Aente Vaenoertstaent.
 1751 [so dated].
 Jan. —. Coneyn, Derck and Calya—Peteris.
 Dec. 20. Br—ces, Johannes and Savoya—Daved.
 Smack, Mateys and Marya—Mateys.
 Briey, Are and Elisebet—Anate.
 Sebering, Leffert and Jaennete—Feyte.
 Stoel, Jaen and Jaennete—Jaennete.
 1751 [so dated].
 Feb. 10. Aersse, Matewes and Marya—Johannes.
 May 7. Douwe, Jaen and Anate—Liedeya.
 Sedaem, Henderick and Nelte—Maria.
 Houf, Borgoen and Seyte—Elisebet.
 Hoef, Derck and Cornelia—Neelaes.
 Het, Semel and Maerya—Elisebet.
 Doute, Jeremyas and Haernete—Sara.
 May 24. Vaen Nest, Jeromes and Callyna—Aberaem.
 Neefyes, Luykes and Mette—Grite.
 July 6. Vaelckerse, Josep and Aelte—Josep; also Aelte.
 Hegemaen, Maghiel and Jaennete—Ragel.
 Witness: Jaennete Hegemaen.
 July 26. Borca, Aberaem and Judeck—Johannes.
 Witnesses: Jaen and Sara Boercka.
 Weycoef, Cornelies and Catrynte—Gerte.
 de groet, Jaen and Aelte—Wiellem.
 Loue(?), Coerneles and Catrina—Sara.
 Witnesses: Deneyes and Sara Vaen Dueyn.
 Boert, Henderi and Grite—Marya.
 Aug. 15. Davedse, Jores and Judeck—Peteris.
 Witnesses: Piter and Judeck Berca.
 Laveber, Johannes and Roet—Aberaem.
 Nov. 24. Veghte, Henderick and Neelte—Jaen.
 Vaen noertweyk, Wellem and Blaendina—Corneleya.
 Sebering, Derck and Marya—Marya.
 V. meddelswaet, Tunes and Jaennete—Catlyna.
 Oct. 15. Wiellen, Meynert and Aente—Willem.
 Nov. 5. Berca, Isack and Aente—Caespares.
 Vaen mideelswaert, Henderikes and Neelte—Aenderis.
 Best, Jacobes and Marya—Elisebet.
 Dec. 12. Wilsen, Henderick and Neelte—Henderick.
 Dec. 31. Schenck, Henderick and Lena—Gerte.

[To be Continued]

NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Vol. II, Page 310]

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (P-R)

Pack, Isaac and Elisa Miner:

John Voorhees, b. Oct. 15, 1815; bap. Jan. 7, 1816.

William, b. Feb. 26, 1817; bap. June 28.

Mary Ann Blakeny Vannest, b. July 11, 1819; bap. Aug. 21.

Packer, Adam B. and Elsey Ann Quick:

Elisabeth, b. Feb. 9, 1834; bap. Dec. 10.

Henry Quick, b. Dec. 28, 1836; bap. Mar. 4, 1838.

Gertrude Maria, bap. May 19, 1839.

Catharine, bap. July 5, 1840.

Packer, Henry Q. and Julia A. Gaddis:

Henry Morgan, b. Oct. 31, 1864; bap. Sept. 9, 1865.

John V. Robbins, b. May 3, 1870.

Packer, Jacob and Elisabeth Bellis:

Adam Bellis, b. Sept. 30, 1807; bap. Aug. 14, 1808.

Alette Ann, b. Mar. 26, 1809; bap. May 13.

Sarah Hulick, b. Sept. 3, 1809; bap. Oct. 1.

Abraham, b. Jan. 1, 1812; bap. 1813.

Jacob, b. Dec. 27, 1813; bap. Sept. 4, 1814.

Packer, John and Mary:

Laurance Kimplle, b. Feb. 16, 1811; bap. Apr. 9.

Parsell, Oliver and Lucretia Williamson:

Nicholas Williamson and Altie Peterson, b. Nov. 23, 1797; bap.

Dec. 27.

Peter Stiddeford, b. Aug. 24, 1802; bap. Oct. 3.

Peterson, Cornelius and Elenor Voorhees:

Minna Voorhees, b. Jan. 30, 1798; bap. Mar. 14.

Garrit, b. Nov. 20, 1800.

Ann Beekman, b. Feb. 3, 1803; bap. Mar. 3.

Alletta, b. Sept. 30, 1805; bap. Nov. 10.

Eleanor Voorhees, b. July 3, 1809; bap. Aug. 20.

Adaline, b. Sept. 8, 1811; bap. Oct. 20.

Catharine Nevius, b. Jan. 6, 1814; bap. Feb. 20.

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 20, 1817.

Peterson, Cornelius P. and Sarah Ann Simonson:

Elisabeth, b. May 20, 1828; bap. July 20.

Arthur Simonson, b. Feb. 16, 1830; bap. April 18.

Hannah Maria, b. April 1, 1833; bap. June 16.

Hannah Maria, b. May 29, 1837; bap. July 9.

Cornelius Boorum, b. Jan. 25, 1841; bap. April 4.

Susan Areson, b. April 7, 1843; bap. June 4.

Phebe Ann, b. May 4, 1848; bap. Dec. 3.

Henry, b. Feb. 22, 1853; bap. July 3.

Peterson, Garret C. and Arriet Boorum:

Catharine and Elisabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1823; bap. May 27.

Ellen Voorhees, b. Aug. 15, 1825; bap. Oct. 2.

Ann Maria, b. May 25, 1828; bap. July 20.

Peterson, Garret P. and Maria Freeman:

- Peter, b. July 29, 1830; bap. Oct. 2.
- Ann Elisabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1833; bap. Feb. 2, 1834.
- Ellen Bennet, b. Aug. 7, 1836; bap. Sept. 18.
- Aletta Maria, b. June 6, 1839; bap. Aug. 18.
- Phebe Bergen, b. April 23, 1842; bap. Sept. 4.
- James Freeman, b. Nov. 24, 1845; bap. April 5, 1846.

Peterson, John V. and Lucretia Ann Nevius:

- Mary Ellen, b. May 8, 1856; bap. Sept. 13.

Peterson, Peter C. and Mary Van Deripe:

- * Ellen Voorhees, b. Oct. 22, 1816; bap. Jan. 12, 1817.
- Arriet, b. Sept. 4, 1818; bap. Oct. 24.
- Cornelius, b. June 29, 1821; bap. Sept. 16.
- Maria, b. Oct. 20, 1823; bap. Feb. 8, 1824.
- Magdalene, b. July 8, 1826; bap. Sept. 10.
- John Vanderripe, b. May 7, 1829; bap. Aug. 2.
- Ann, b. Jan. 26, 1834; bap. April 13.

Peterson, Peter P. and Elisabeth Boerum:

- Elisabeth Hoagland, b. May 17, 1799; bap. July 23.
- Cornelius, b. Jan. 13, 1806; bap. Feb. 23.
- Phebe, b. Sept. 8, 1801; bap. Oct. 4.
- Garret Quick, bap. July 9, 1809.

Peterson, Reulif and Magdelene:

- John, b. Nov. 6, 1796; bap. Feb. 12, 1797.

Philips, William and Mary Voorhees:

- Simeon, b. Dec. 12, 1799; bap. Mar. 30, 1800.

Phillips, William S. and Magdalen Peterson:

- Simeon, b. Feb. 6, 1849; bap. Aug. 5.
- Peter Peterson, b. Nov. 27, 1852; bap. June 5, 1853.

Pittenger, Joseph and Maria Hoagland:

- Catharine, b. Oct. 5, 1829; bap. Dec. 6.
- George Hoagland, b. Sept. 23, 1834; bap. Nov. 8.

Polhemus, Abraham and Elenor Cruser:

- Cornelius Cruser, b. Sept. 10, 1830; bap. Nov. 28.
- Peter, b. Mar. 18, 1832; bap. Sept. 2.

Porter, Jonathan and Anne Nevius:

- Leah, b. Oct. 16, 1804; bap. Nov. 22.
- Jane Dumont, b. Mar. 25, 1807; bap. Apr. 10.
- Helenah Longstreet, b. Apr. 29, 1809; bap. June 3.
- Abigail Bloomfield, b. July 13, 1811; bap. Aug. 25.
- Marten Nevius, b. Aug. 27, 1813; bap. Nov. 19.
- Jonathan Ellis, b. Nov. 6, 1815; bap. Apr. 14, 1816.
- Isaac Vorheese, b. Apr. 8, 1818; bap. June 20.

Porter, John W. and Mary B. McCollem:

- Albert Stoteoff, b. Oct. 23, 1820; bap. Dec. 17.
- Catharine Ann, b. Oct. 8, 1825; bap. Jan. 8, 1826.

Porter, Leah:

- William Atkinson, b. Feb. 14, 1822; bap. Aug. 11.

Powelson, Henry and Lydia Stryker:

- John Stryker, b. Sept. 25, 1829; bap. Oct. 25.

- Prawl, George and Mary Van Arsdalen:
 John, b. Nov. 19, 1829; bap. Feb. 14, 1830.
- Quick, Cornelius P. and Martha Van Harlingen:
 John Oothout, b. Oct. 22, 1854; bap. Apr. 4, 1855.
 Anna, b. Dec. 4, 1857; bap. May 29, 1858.
- Quick, Jacob P. and Mary Brokaw:
 Aletta Peterson, b. Feb. 2, 1829; bap. June 1.
- Quick, James G. and Leah H. Van Fleet:
 Sarah Stryker, b. Dec. 11, 1836; bap. Mar. 12, 1837.
- Quick, James, Jr., and Maria Hagaman:
 James, b. Jan. 31, 1798; bap. Mar. 14.
 Camelia, b. Sept. 17, 1799; bap. Oct. 19.
 Margret, b. Apr. 18, 1802; bap. May 16.
 Dennis Hageman, bap. April 1, 1804.
 Peter, b. Mar. 6, 1806; bap. Apr. 20.
 Gittey Ann, b. Aug. 22, 1808; bap. Oct. 9.
 John, b. Sept. 7, 1810; bap. Oct. 28.
 Joseph Hagaman and Cornelia Jane, b. May 29, 1813; bap. Aug. 1.
 Andrew Van Dyke, b. Sept. 27, 1816; bap. Oct. 26.
 Mariah Voorheese, b. June 17, 1818; bap. July 19.
- Quick, James and Martha ———:
 Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1822; bap. May 18.
- Quick, Joakim A. and Jerry Ann Vanderripe:
 John Vanderripe, b. Jan. 20, 1826; bap. Feb. 26.
 Catharine, b. May 4, 1828; bap. June 29.
 Abraham, b. Mar. 11, 1832, bap. May 6.
 Garret Voorhees, b. Mar. 5, 1835; bap. May 24.
- Quick, John and Lenah Van Nest:
 John Van Nest, b. Jan. 17, 1798; bap. Apr. 8.
 Jacobus, bap. Oct. 5, 1800.
- Quick, John J. and Ellen Peterson:
 Hannah, bap. Oct. 4, 1840.
 Phebe Ellen, bap. Dec. 7, 1845.
- Quick, Joseph H. and Aletta Ann Stevens:
 Catharine Maria, b. May 20, 1822; bap. Aug. 4.
 Henry Stevens, b. Dec. 8, 1823; bap. Feb. 8, 1824.
- Quick, Peter P. and Ann Williamson:
 Catharine, b. Nov. 22, 1812; bap. April 26.
 Mary, b. Nov. 24, 1814; bap. May 14, 1815.
 Catharine Kline, b. Jan. 9, 1822; bap. Aug. 4.
- Reed, John C. and Mary Burnhart:
 Catherine Ellen, b. Oct. 15, 1826; bap. May 19, 1827.
 William, b. Dec. 13, 1828; bap. Aug. 23, 1829.
 Abigail Maria Reading, b. Jan. 31, 1830; bap. Feb. 25, 1838.
 Peter Burnhart, b. Aug. 3, 1832; bap. Feb. 25, 1838.
 Eliza, b. May 8, 1836; bap. Feb. 25, 1838.
- Reed, Levi and Sarah Maria Nevius:
 Catharine Ann, bap. May 19, 1849.
 Richard, bap. Oct. 25, 1851.
 Sarah Rebecca, b. Dec. 13, 1854.
 William Nevius, b. April 10, 1857; bap. Aug. 29.

Renton, James and Margaret [Nevius]:

John Nevius, b. April 29, 1797; bap. May 28.

Robins, Jonathan and Jane Cock:

Eliza, b. Feb. 17, 1810; bap. June 3.

Robbins, Samuel B. and Abigail Van Liew:

Cornelius Van Liew, b. Oct. 1, 1843; bap. Apr. 7, 1844.

Samuel Halsey, b. Jan. 25, 1846; bap. Apr. 4, 1852.

Runyon, George and Sarah Brocaw:

Rebekah, b. Oct. 12, 1798; bap. Dec. 23.

Runyon, John and Catharine Whitenack:

Margaret Maria, b. Sept. 6, 1845; bap. Jan. 24, 1846.

John Henry, b. July 31, 1848; bap. Mar. 4, 1849.

Russell, John R. and Mary Ann Beekman:

Peter Beekman, b. Mar. 12, 1850; bap. Oct. 6.

Charles Warren, b. Dec. 29, 1854; bap. May 6, 1855.

Rynearson, Barney and Mary Rynearson:

Caterline, b. Mar. 2, 1813; bap. June 6.

Sarah Ann, b. Aug. 20, 1816; bap. Oct. 26.

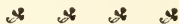
William, b. May 21, 1819; bap. Aug. 1.

Abraham Quick, b. April 12, 1823; bap. Aug. 3.

Elsy Elizabeth, b. Aug. 29, 1825; bap. Nov. 20.

Deborah Ann, b. Nov. 3, 1845; bap. Apr. 1, 1846.

[*To be Continued*]



SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[*Continued from Vol. II, Page 225*]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER D (IN PART)

- Daggerty, Henry and Sarah Dumont, March 17, 1795 (Harlingen).
 Daggitt, John F. and Ann Maria Stryker, July 24, 1859 (Doolittle).
 Daggitt, John Firman and Mary Jane Blue, June 14, 1862 (Morse).
 Dailey, Fortune and Judith Collier, Oct. 5, 1837 (Cox).
 Dailey, John H. and Rebecca Stryker, Sept. 18, 1844 (Zabriskie).
 Dailey, Peter and Lydia Ann Jeroloman, June 5, 1841 (Blauvelt).
 Daley, Daniel J. and Arabella Bay, April 18, 1860 (Thompson).
 Dalghist, William and Betsy Brees, June 13, 1813 (Finley).
 Dalley, Gabriel C. and Catharine Jane Dilts, Nov. 8, 1876 (Doolittle).
 Dalley, William and Sarah Jane Lowe, Nov. 21, 1860 (LeFevre).
 Dalley, William and Annie E. Yawger, May 13, 1876 (Hart).
 Dally, Edward and Catharine Davis, July 31, 1806 (Studdiford).
 Dally, John and Jane Davis, May 29, 1798 (Studdiford).
 Dally, John Jr. and Elizabeth P. Hoagland, Sept. 26, 1839 (Ludlow).
 Dalrymple, Evan and Eliza Whitenack, Jan. 31, 1846 (Chambers).
 Daly, Cornelius A. and Hannah H. Dehart, Feb. 26, 1852 (Messler).
 Daly, Jacob V. and Mary A. Perrine, Sept. 27, 1855 (Rodgers).
 Daly, Julius and Emeline Stewart, May 7, 1856 (Messler).
 Darcey, Dr. Edward and Mary McEowen, Oct. 23, 1821 (Brownlee).
 Darling, Thomas and Elizabeth McComb, Mar. 29, 1801 (Finley).
 Dauser, Samuel L. and Mary C. Cooper, June 14, 1862 (Daniels).

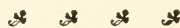
Davenport, John and Esther Ann Voorhees, Jan. 10, 1838 (Rodgers).
 Davenport, Ralph and Phebe M. Voorhees, Aug. 27, 1827 (Fisher).
 Davenport, Ralph, Jr. and Eleanor B. Nest Nest, Dec. 24, 1868 (Carter).
 Davis, Abraham and Gertrude Schenck, Nov. 2, 1818 (Zabriskie).
 Davis, Abraham and Cythia A. Jerolaman, Feb. 1, 1860 (Thompson).
 Davis, Abraham V. and Phebe Staats, March 7, 1849 (Zabriskie).
 Davis, Burgen and Margaret Schamp, Aug. 28, 1806 (Studdiford).
 Davis, Charles Henry and Maggie Staats (Col.), March 29, 1873 (LeFevre).
 Davis, David and Christiana Anderson, June 10, 1875 (Doolittle).
 Davis, Franklin and Mariah McColm, June 25, 1825 (Labagh).
 Davis, Garret and Emeline Latourette, July 23, 1866 (Voorhees).
 Davis, Hendrick and Jane Bergen, Jan. 11, 1798 (Snowden).
 Davis, Isaac and Mary Ann Young, Nov. 21, 1824 (Ludlow).
 Davis, Isaac and Ann Lott, Sept. 24, 1848 (Zabriskie).
 Davis, Dr. Isaac and Phebe Davis, Sept. 9, 1851 (Messler).
 Davis, Isaac C. and Mary E. Huff, Nov. 25, 1863 (Ludlow).
 Davis, Jacob and Catharine Stryker, Oct. 21, 1818 (Labagh).
 Davis, Jacob and Ellen A. Gulick, Jan. 8, 1863 (Ludlow).
 Davis, James and Eliza Green, Oct. 11, 1806 (Woodhull).
 Davis, James A. and Lizzie Crater, Dec. 11, 1875 (Blauvelt).
 Davis, James P. and Mary Elizabeth Deitz, Aug. 20, 1856 (Snyder).
 Davis, James P. and Aviriet J. Hart, Nov. 17, 1869 (Griffith).
 Davis, John and Mary Tullis, Sept. 27, 1851 (Cammann).
 Davis, John and Fannie King, June 11, 1862 (Clark).
 Davis, John A. and Catherine E. Wikoff, Aug. 5, 1868 (Pitcher).
 Davis, John T. and Maggie Van Arsdale, Oct. 14, 1868 (Ludlow).
 Davis, John V. and Catharine V. French, Oct. 4, 1854 (Van Doren).
 Davis, Josiah L. and Mary Voorhees, Jan. 14, 1847 (Gardner).
 Davis, Lawrence V. D. and Jemima Wyckoff, Feb. 2, 1828 (Zabriskie).
 Davis, Martin and Jane Blasure, June 23, 1821 (Brownlee).
 Davis, Nathan and Mary Bergen, Aug. 24, 1797 (Snowden).
 Davis, Peter and Helen Conover, May 13, 1810 (Patterson).
 Davis, Peter S. and Elmedat Van Zandt, Jan. 26, 1853 (Romeyn).
 Davis, Peter V. and Alletta Ann Williamson, April 18, 1835 (Ludlow).
 Davis, Richard and Agnes C. Winsor, May 4, 1846 (Winsor).
 Davis, Richard O. and Jane Ann Little, June 16, 1864 (Searle).
 Davis, Robert and Phebe Chambers, Oct. 18, 1788 (Studdiford).
 Davis, Samuel and Sarah E. Bartron, Dec. 28, 1871 (LeFevre).
 Davis, Stephen A. and Isabella Apgar, Mar. 3, 1871 (Doolittle).
 Davis, Thomas and Mary Covert, Oct. 31, 1839 (Ludlow).
 Davis, Thomas P. and Hannah Schenck, Mar. 17, 1878 (Hart).
 Davis, Whelen and Theresa Dunham, Dec. 19, 1822 (Boggs).
 Davis, William and Mary Moffet, May 14, 1836 (Cox).
 Davis, William and Cynthia Jane Polhemus, Oct. 20, 1869 (Mesick).
 Davis, William S. and Phebe A. Morton, Mar. 26, 1862 (Morse).
 Davison, Erwin and Estelle Martelle, Aug. 21, 1872 (Messler).
 Day, Ezekiel and Betsey Morrey, Sept. 3, 1803 (Finley).
 Day, Flavius W. and Mary Reynolds, Mar. 22, 1848 (Harris).
 Day, Frederick and Mary S. Miller, Dec. 10, 1873 (Mesick).
 Day, Silas and Susan Brees, Nov. 2, 1803 (Finley).

- Day, William and Mary E. Rawley, Feb. 23, 1865 (Rankin).
Dayton, Dr. Alfred B. and Elizabeth Ray Van Derveer, May 7, 1840 (Messler).
Dayton, Amos and Kitty Cooper, Feb. 19, 1812 (Finley).
Dayton, Bayles and Sally Lewis, April 23, 1809 (Finley).
Dayton, Elias and Caroline Heath, May 1, 1849 (Harris).
Dayton, Joel and Nancy Lewis, Dec. 7, 1805 (Finley).
Dayton, John and Margaret Roy, Mar. 24, 1796 (Finley).
Dayton, Dr. John and Elizabeth Doty, May 19, 1841 (Harris).
Dayton, Samuel and Abby Bennett, Dec. 24, 1839 (Harris).
Dayton, Stephen C. and Elizabeth Doty, Dec. 20, 1865 (Rankin).
Dayton, William L. and Margaret E. Van Derveer, May 23, 1833 (Messler).
Dawbag, Anthony and Margaret Gunselman, Mar. 14, 1857 (Ludlow).
Dawes, James and Sarah Bolmer, Oct. 5, 1835 (Wilson).
Deady, Patrick and Mary Raftis, Feb. 13, 1860 (Drake).
Dean, John J. and Catherine Saums, Dec. 30, 1869 (Messler).
Dearcuith, John and Polly Strimple, Sept. 7, 1811 (Finley).
Deats, Cornelius and Jane Van Middlesworth, Aug. 8, 1804 (Vredenburg).
Deats, John and Alletta V. D. Spader, Mar. 21, 1850 (Ludlow).
Deats, Tunis and Sarah D. Van Arsdalen, Oct. 24, 1839 (Messler).
Deats, William and Catharine Housal, Nov. 23, 1853 (Carrell).
Deball, Henry C. F. and Celia Ellen Francis, Dec. 4, 1860 (Van Doren).
Decamp, Augustus Moore and Rhoda Pope, June 15, 1839 (Cox).
DeCamp, Cornelius M. and Martha Kershow, Nov. 18, 1863 (Gardner).
DeCamp, Garret T. and Elizabeth J. Burns, Dec. 24, 1866 (Messler).
DeCamp, Morris and Ann Space, May 10, 1834 (Blauvelt).
DeCamp, Peter M. and Sarah Ann Moffett, Sept. 31, 1846 (Fish).
Decker, Amzi and Margaret Search, Feb. 10, 1861 (Thompson).
DeCostar, Joseph and Catharine Rickie, Mar. 30, 1820 (Brownlee).
Deforest, John and Sophia Whitehead, Feb. 2, 1808 (Vredenburg).
DeForest, Peter and Sarah Talmage, Jan. 27, 1816 (Vredenburg).
DeGraw, John and Cornelia Van Arsdale, May 12, 1850 (Van Doren).
DeGroot, Henry and Mary Ditmas, Dec. 23, 1865 (Rodgers).
DeGroot, James and Elizabeth Brokaw, April 16, 1836 (Rodgers).
DeGroot, John and Mary Ann Ward, June 10, 1823 (Brownlee).
DeGroot, Simon and Dinah Cruser, Sept. 10, 1842 (Rodgers).
DeGroot, William and Eliza A. Case, June 30, 1846 (English).
DeHart, David V. and Malvina Covert, May 17, 1872 (McWilliams).
Dehart, William and Elizabeth Fisher, Oct. 3, 1840 (Rodgers).
Delatash, Henry and Elizabeth M. Van Doren, Apr. 13, 1862 (Van Doren).
DeLarark, Louis and Debby Taylor, Aug. 1, 1815 (Fonde).
DeLuce, William H. and Sarah F. R. Beekman, July 20, 1876 (Pool).
DeMena, Emille and Rachel Wood, Dec. 9, 1873 (McWilliams).
Demond, Peter and Anna A. Compton, Dec. 29, 1860 (Rankin).
Demott, Andrew and Lydia Kline, Oct. 8, 1808 (Studdiford).
DeMott, Henry and Jennie Giddes, Dec. 26, 1877 (Wambaugh).
DeMott, Jacob K. and Christiana V. Losey, Dec. 21, 1854 (Brush).
DeMott, John and Matilda D. Voorhees, Aug. 15, 1839 (Sears).

- Demott, Lawrence and Sarah Lane, Feb. 28, 1809 (Studdiford).
 Demott, Peter and Elizabeth Melick, April 30, 1865 (Thompson).
 Demun, Henry M. and Martha A. Nevius, Jan. 10, 1857 (Brush).
 Demun, John A. and Mary Eliza Jelliff, Nov. 14, 1860 (English).
 Demun, William and Mary E. Layton, Feb. 20, 1875 (Pool).
 Demund, David and Mary Brokaw, Feb. 26, 1863 (Cole).
 Demund, John B. and Dorothy Ellen Vliet, Jan. 18 [or 28; two entries], 1849 (Blauvelt).
 Demund, William M. and Bridget Smith, Feb. 28, 1863 (Morse).
 Denmans, Montgomery and Susan Ann Hubbard, April 13, 1825 (Cruser).
 Dennis, Anthony C. and Mary Cole, Feb. 29, 1839 (Talby).
 Dennis, Augustus and Mary Frances Quick, Feb. 28, 1875 (Doolittle).
 Denton, Nathan Furman and Lydia Ann Skillman, Jan. 26, 1833 (Heermans).
 Depue, Robert and Matilda Disborough, Dec. 7, 1836 (Zabriskie).
 Derby, William and Deborah Squier, March 20, 1828 (Cox).
 Deshang, Charles and Margaret Dodd, Feb. 26, 1856 (Mathis).
 Devine, Edward and Julia Hepring, Feb. 9, 1857 (Nice).
 DeWitte, Abram and Ann Terhune, Sept. 27, 1832 (Alexander).
 DeWitt, James Robinson and Aletta Eoff Hedges, July 8, 1831 (Messler).
 Dey, Clark S. and Mary Todd, June 28, 1832 (Fisher).
 Dey, Richard Varick and Lavinia Agnes Scott, Sept. 11, 1822 (Rowan).
 Dsemann, George and Anna Catharine Wilhelm, April 2, 1860 (Neef).
 Dickarson, John and Anne Wolf, May 9, 1801 (Arrowsmith).
 Dickenson, John and Elizabeth Van Kirk (Col.), Dec. 11, 1873 (Mesick).
 Dickerson, Joseph and Catharine Dow, Jan. 28, 1804 (Vredenburg).
 Dickerson, Peter and Mary A. Rodgers (Col.), Nov. 19, 1868 (Mesick).
 Dickerson, Silas and Sarah Hall, Jan. 28, 1843 (Chambers).
 Dickeson, James and Mrs. Margaret Moore, Jan. 6, 1869 (Dutcher).
 Dickinson, James and Phebe Hayden, April 19, 1798 (Finley).
 Dikeman, J. Rensen and Kate M. Runyon, April 29, 1857 (Mesick).
 Dilley, Aaron and Sarah Ann Shurts, March 2, 1833 (Blauvelt).
 Dilley, Cornelius Ten Eyck and Margaret E. Gray, April 17, 1867 (Ludlow).
 Dilley, Henry and Sarah S. Harris, March 11, 1841 (Schenck).
 Dilley, William and Sarah Ann Beaudap, July 1, 1854 (Campbell).
 Dilly, William and Mariah Tunison, March 6, 1847 (Campbell).
 Dilvy, Morris and Catharine Brewis, Sept. 17, 1802 (Studdiford).
 Dils, Daniel and Catharine Van Camp, Oct. 30, 1830 (Ludlow).
 Dils, Jacob and Jane Ann Voorhees, Dec. 13, 1837 (Ludlow).
 Dils, Joseph and Mary Jane Huff, Nov. 20, 1830 (Ludlow).
 Dils, Peter P. and Ellen Van Deripe, Nov. 20, 1841 (Ludlow).
 Dilts, Abram P. S. and Annie E. Stout, Nov. 18, 1874 (Gardner).
 Dilts, Augustus and Ellen Ann Allen, Dec. 18, 1861 (Ludlow).
 Dilts, George S. and Sarah A. Layton, Dec. 27, 1854 (Brush).
 Dilts, Harman and Rachel Ann Whitenack, Nov. 7, 1865 (Gardner).
 Dilts, Harman and Maria V. Higgins, April 18, 1877 (Hart).
 Dilts, I. N. and Ellen T. Van Derveer, April 23, 1856 (Messler).
 Dilts, Jacob and Catharine M. Huff, Aug. 26, 1862 (Thompson).

- Dilts, Martin V. B. and Mary E. Huff, Dec. 11, 1862 (Ludlow).
 Dilts, Paul K. and Mary Jane Brokaw, Nov. 23, 1853 (Craven).
 Dilts, Peter and Amanda Schenck, May 12, 1838 (Ludlow).
 Dilts, William W. and Hannah Maria Quick, May 7, 1856 (Messler).
 Diltz, David and Sarah Todd, Oct. 3, 1865 (Voorhees).
 Diltz, Jacob and Martha Housel, Nov. 1, 1865 (Voorhees).
 Dippolt, Charles and Henrietta Post, Dec. 27, 1861 (Morse).
 Disborough, Frederick and Ann Nevius, Nov. 11, 1847 (Sears).
 Ditmars, Garret and Sarah Ver Brike, Sept. 16, 1817 (Zabriskie).
 Ditmars, Henry and Margaret Johnson, April 30, 1838 (Zabriskie).
 Ditmarse, Henry S. and Cornelia Stryker, April 25, 1829 (Labagh).
 Ditmars, James S. and Maria Louisa Van Cleef, Sept. 26, 1855 (Gardner).
 Ditmars, John and Mariah Smock, Dec. 19, 1787 (Studdiford).
 Ditmars, John and Catharine Van Fleet, Dec. 1, 1804 (Studdiford).
 Ditmars, John and Sally Ammerman, April 10, 1817 (Labagh).
 Ditmars, John G. and Lois Cotauch, April 4, 1872 (LeFevre).
 Ditmars, John I. and Margaret Hoagland, Sept. 27, 1838 (Zabriskie).
 Ditmars, L. Peter and Mariah Hartough, April 30, 1834 (Sears).
 Ditmars, Peter and Mary Ann Wyckoff, Dec. 12, 1833 (Zabriskie).
 Ditmas, Ruliff T. and Sarah Berkaw, Nov. 12, 1840 (Ludlow).
 Ditmas, Thomas and Teresa Van Lienne, Jan. 22, 1859 (Rodgers).
 Ditmus, Primus and Elizabeth Quick, Dec. 1, 1842 (Zabriskie).
 Dock, Rev. Albert D. and Caroline S. Bayard, April 12, 1830 (Hodge).
 Dockerty, James and Rebecca Bound, May 19, 1840 (Ludlow).
 Dockerty, John and Jane Ann Huistwaite, Dec. 27, 1866 (Gardner).
 Dockerty, Rynear and Lucretia Lane, Oct. 28, 1824 (Watson).

[*To be Continued*]



HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Woodhull's "The Battle of Princeton"

General Alfred A. Woodhull, of Princeton, has performed a distinct service to the cause of history in his publication of a monograph, which he chooses to call "A Preliminary Study," upon the important Revolutionary event known as "The Battle of Princeton." His twenty-two page pamphlet, accompanied by a map, states more clearly than we have ever before seen the exact tactical operations of the American and British armies, preceding, succeeding and upon the eventful third day of January, 1777. We in Somerset well know that Washington's future movements in this County were largely the result of that Battle. Had he been defeated at Princeton we might never have had a Camp Middlebrook, or an historic Wallace house, or an encampment at Pluckemin. Cornwallis was put at bay, and Washington was enabled to foil all his later plans in New Jersey, by reason of the outcome of that momentous event. That

and the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, served as no other victories did, to nerve the patriot forces and pave the way for the splendid future of the then young Republic.

It is impossible for a layman to do full justice to the painstaking fidelity with which the author of this pamphlet has set forth in detail the few mistakes and the wonderful sagacity of the Generals under Washington, and the prudence and valor of the great Commander himself in snatching from the very brink of ruin his small army; and especially the analysis he makes of the engagement in every portion of the field. Other historians have erroneously stated as fact that which the author, after patient investigation, shows to be misleading views of what actually took place; and few of them, if any, have laid stress upon the disastrous consequences which must have come to our country had the British then gained a decided victory. This, says the author, "was the critical period of the Revolution. The slight eminence along which the defense was aligned was the moral watershed from which ultimate victory or final defeat for the cause of Independence would flow."

General Woodhull well complains of the State that while "elsewhere headquarters are jealously preserved, marching routes and river crossings bear their mementoes, towering shafts and carven allegories dot the landscape, there is not an object, not even a guide-board, to suggest to the inquirer, still less to the casual stranger, that this is Princeton's battleground, the narrow arena on which was decided the fate of the Republic." (Pub. by W. C. Sinclair, Princeton. Price 25 cents).

A New Revolutionary Incident

Mr. N. M. P. Durling, of Raritan, sends us the following incident of the Revolution as one which has never been published. He states that it was related to him by his grandfather, Christopher Gray, who was a boy at the time of the occurrence, and who knew Judge Blaney and Mr. Merrill, and who spoke highly of the Judge's character. He also says Mr. Gray visited Washington's camp at Stoutsburg (near Hopewell), when he was on a march. As to "Judge Blaney," the name, if correctly spelled, is a new one to us, but as the records of lay judges in Somerset has only been preserved from 1778, it may well be he belongs to the local Bench as it existed prior to that date.

"During the brief stay of Lord Cornwallis at Millstone (1777), he sent a company of horse to arrest Judge Blaney, who lived a short distance beyond the church at Neshanic. The Judge's residence was on the west side of the stream of that name crossed by the Amwell road; the first house on the right, lately owned by Nelly Schenck. He was a Judge of the Somerset Courts and a pronounced patriot; so much so that his Lordship was determined to get possession of his body. The American

militia was hovering around, so the British troopers made no delay to accomplish their mission. On their arrival the Judge was not at home. After a thorough search, without success, they retraced their way. On arriving at the church they took a few shots at the weather vane in the centre of the peak, which was then a square building with a barrack roof. When a little west of Wood's tavern, in the bend of the road where it crosses a small stream, they were fired upon by some patriot militia, who laid in ambush, and one of the troopers fell dead from his horse, shot by a soldier named Merrill, who lived at Hopewell. The riderless horse kept on in the company of its fellows to Millstone, and the soldier was buried on the south side of the road in the bend."

Twentieth Anniversary of Camp Middlebrook Chapter

On October 11th Camp Middlebrook Chapter, D. A. R., celebrated its twentieth anniversary in the Presbyterian church at Bound Brook. This is one of the largest and most active of the branches of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this State, and it was honored by the presence of some well-known officers of the State and National societies.

Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, of East Orange, the State Regent, presided. Mrs. Story, of New York, the President-General, made an address, as did Mr. John L. Merrell, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Bassett, the national Historian-General, who resides in Baltimore. There were various other addresses, besides a long, historical one, known as the "Address of Welcome," by Miss Anna C. Todd, the Regent of the home society. Miss Todd gave a lucid and succinct account of the origin of the Chapter, the markers it had erected, the Camp of Washington at Middlebrook in the Revolution, the "Battle of Bound Brook," the historical houses at Bound Brook, and extolled in admirable language the courage and sufferings of Somerset's first settlers and patriots. This address was published in full in the succeeding issue of the Bound Brook "Chronicle." The organizer of the Chapter, Mrs. John Olendorf, was one of those who actively assisted in the meeting, which was well worthy of so efficient an organization. The *QUARTERLY* congratulates this Chapter on the help it is lending toward the perpetuation of patriotic impulses in this County, and on its evident prosperity.

Honors to Two Somerset Revolutionary Patriots

There were at least five Somerset County patriots who, in the Revolution, rendered distinguished services to their State and country. They were William Paterson, Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Frederick Frelinghuysen and Hendrick Fisher. There were others of almost equal patriotism and courage, but these stand out prominently for their abilities and the successful accomplishment of what they set out to do. We have heretofore noted some of the achievements of William

Paterson, and the others may receive the special attention their merits deserve in future numbers of the *QUARTERLY*.

At present we are concerned in this note with the honors recently paid at Princeton to the memories of Richard Stockton and John Witherspoon. Stockton, after a term in prison in New York in 1776-'77, where the British sadly maltreated and almost starved him, was returned home in a broken state of health, and subsequently, when attending court at Millstone, became incapacitated, and an affection developed which slowly undermined his life. He died at his handsome residence at "Morven," near Princeton, but in Somerset County, Feb. 28, 1781, and was buried in the Stony Brook Quaker burying-ground. Strangely enough, no monument was ever erected to mark his grave, and it remains unknown to this day. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a highly-cultivated and eloquent lawyer, the preceptor of illustrious students, a friend of Benjamin Franklin and of Washington, an American statesman who had been greatly honored in England and Scotland on his memorable visit to Great Britain, a Judge of the Supreme Court as well as leading member of the State Council, and yet, until October last, no sort of memorial was ever erected to his memory. On October 4th, however, tardy recognition of the place of his interment was made by the "Society of Sons of the American Revolution in the State of New Jersey," which erected a bronze tablet in Stony Brook cemetery, about two miles from Princeton, as near the spot of his burial as the circumstances of the case warranted. It is reasonably certain that the grave was within certain circumscribed limits, and there a small boulder, about eighteen inches high, was set up and the tablet affixed thereto, reading as follows:

"RICHARD STOCKTON
A Signer of the
Declaration of Independence
Is Buried in These Grounds
1730—1781

Erected by
The New Jersey Society of The
Sons of The American Revolution
1913"

The President of the Society, Mr. John Lenord Merrill, presided. The unveiling was by Richard Stockton, son of Mr. Bayard Stockton of Princeton, and great-great-grandson of Richard Stockton. The unveilor is not a member of either of the two leading patriotic societies of the State, but his father belongs to the "Society of Sons of the Revolution." The address made on the occasion was by President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, and was a clear and sensible statement of what the country owes to the men who fathered its Independence and

a proper eulogy of Stockton as a representative man of high character and strenuously patriotic action.

On the same day, after the tablet was dedicated, the officers of the Society and a group of its members, with others, proceeded to the Princeton cemetery, where, by request, Gen. Alfred A. Woodhull, of Princeton, a member and formerly Vice-President, of the "Society of Sons of the Revolution," placed a wreath upon the grave of John Witherspoon, another New Jersey (and Somerset) signer of the Declaration of Independence. General Woodhull is a great-grandson of Witherspoon; hence the peculiar fitness of the request that he should perform this pleasant duty. Before doing this, the General made some brief, appropriate, well-chosen remarks, in his usual felicitous manner. Witherspoon's home, "Tusculum," was south of Rocky Hill, a little over a mile west of north of Princeton College, of which he was President from 1768 to 1794, a period of twenty-six years. His place in history as a patriot is so well known to students of the Revolution that it seems unnecessary now to say more than that it is probable his wonderful address in the closing days of the discussion as to the propriety of declaring the States free and independent had as much to do with nerving the hesitating to perform their sacred duty as any other speeches made before the Philadelphia Convention. His ringing words ended in a strain of patriotism that may well be perpetuated through coming centuries:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, a nick of time. We perceive it now before us. To hesitate is to consent to our own slavery. That noble instrument upon your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in this House. He that will not respond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of freeman. For my own part, of property I have some, of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property is pledged, on the issue of this contest; and although these grey hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather that they descend thither by the hand of the executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country."

Two New Long Island Magazines

There has recently come to our table samples of two historical magazines published in Brooklyn, one started in 1912 and the other the present year. The chief editor of the earlier one, the "Kings County Historical Society Magazine," is Mr. Charles A. Ditmas. The publisher and editor of the other, the "Long Island Historical Bulletin," is the same person. While each one is a small affair compared with this *QUARTERLY*, their pages contain much locally interesting matter, and Mr. Ditmas is to be congratulated upon his willingness to take the time to edit what must be wholly a matter of love. One photograph only, in the

"Bulletin," that of "The Van Sycklyn House," is worth the cost of that number. We regret the text does not make clear when that old mansion was first constructed. It looks to be about two hundred years old.

The Passing of Mr. George LaMonte

An extraordinary citizen and one whose death leaves a permanent vacancy was the late Mr. George LaMonte, of Bound Brook, who passed to his higher calling on Sunday, October 19th. The event was not unexpected, because of long physical disability of a most serious nature, but it was just as unwelcome to those who appreciated his stirring Christian character and his preëminent usefulness in a wide community. A modest man, he yet performed a host of noble deeds, that will forever stand as his monument. For over forty years he was a tower of strength to the best financial interests of Bound Brook, and no good cause of any nature ever appealed to him for aid in vain. Financial aid, personal aid, alike became enlisted when he knew the cause was right, or would be for the betterment of his fellows. He organized and was President of the First National Bank of Bound Brook from its inception a quarter of a century ago until his death. He gave to the town its Public Library property, and was generous in its support. He was the wheelhorse of the Methodist church there. He assisted greatly in having the town secure its fine public school building. He purchased and gave to the "Washington Camp Ground Association" a large part of the site where the Middlebrook Camp of General Washington stood in the Revolution. His private charities were also probably greater than his public gifts, for he was a liberal giver in directions of which even his intimate friends were not fully advised. In a word he was the kind of that class of public-spirited, liberal, virtuous citizens whose number is too few, and yet on whose existence and works the real pillars of a great state stand.

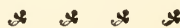
A Great Merchant—Sering P. Dunham

From small beginnings, by sheer executive ability and push, Sering Potter Dunham became one of the really great merchants of New Jersey, and when he died at Trenton on the sixteenth of November last that city felt it had sustained a loss such as even the many columns of eulogium in its newspapers could not adequately convey. He was a Somerset boy and soldier and merchant, from the time of his birth in Bedminster township in 1842, until 1883, when he removed to Trenton. Then few, even of his friends, who knew of his success in the mercantile line in Somerville from 1872 to 1883, supposed that, at forty-one years of age, going to an untried field, he would so soon thereafter become the Wanamaker of the State capital, as was really the case. It turned out that his thirty years of active life there were his best years, and now it is recorded that, whether he is to be remembered longest in Trenton as merchant, bank

president, or church elder, can hardly be forecast. He placed the bank of which ex-Governor Stokes has since been president on its feet and gave it solid standing; he was practically the business head and chief religious officer, adviser and mentor of the Third Presbyterian church; and his immense and remarkably successful mercantile establishment was the greatest in New Jersey outside of Newark. He literally began life at the bottom of the business ladder, engaging as a clerk when not quite sixteen, at a salary of twenty-five dollars for the first, fifty for the second and one hundred for the third year. There is a lesson in this fact, as well as other striking lessons in his whole career, which young men who expect to start in life where their seniors left off might well study with profit. THE QUARTERLY is glad to enroll his name among those of the many other successful men who first saw the light and spent their early days within the borders of Somerset County.

A 130th Year Liberty Pole

Not in Somerset County, nor even in New Jersey, is there a record of a Liberty pole being continued on one spot from the days of the Revolution. But there is such an instance, and it was celebrated on November 25th, at New Utrecht, Long Island, now a part of Brooklyn. One hundred and thirty years ago the original pole was put up; in 1834 it was renewed, and again in 1867; it was reset in 1899; and in 1910 a new pole, 120 feet high, was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt, who have been well known to many persons in Somerset, and who expended some \$500 upon it, though Mr. Van Pelt did not live to see it raised. His patriotic wife still survives and, at the celebration referred to, was treated to the airs of a martial band. Mayor Kline was to have made the chief address, but illness prevented. The present pole, like all those preceding, has upon it the original eagle and weather-vane, which latter has the word "Liberty" cut in it. An Association has been formed and incorporated to keep alive the memories of the old pole, as it is the only one standing continuously since Revolutionary days on the same spot in the State of New York, and for the care and preservation of the same. Formerly there were many hickory poles in this County, from which the national flag floated every Fourth of July, but, alas! not one spot has been kept continuously sacred to their memory by renewals of these old mementoes of Freedom. We envy New Utrecht its historic Liberty pole.



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[50]. TODD—ISMAI (1).—"The Sarah Ismay, who married Capt. John Todd, of Lamington, Bedminster township, inquired about in Vol. I, p. 79, of the QUARTERLY, was known to her immediate descendants, I

am told, as 'Lady' Sarah, and the family tradition is that she was English, and a daughter of a 'Lord' Robert and Margaret Ismay—which I have not been able to verify. As there are various titled Ismays in England, there may be foundation for the tradition.

"As to Capt. John Todd, the difficulty of determining his exact service in the Revolution arises from the fact that at least four John Todds served in that War, one from New York State (born at Argyle), and three from New Jersey.

"Of the three from this State, one John Todd enlisted as a private at Bound Brook, in Capt. Andrew McMyers' Company, First Battalion, Second Establishment, N. J. Continental Line, Mar. 1, 1777, and served till June 5, 1783. He must have gone, later, to New York State, as in 1818 he resided at Wallkill, New York, and was then 58 years old. His wife was Margaret ———, and he had a son William; so he can be eliminated from any consideration of Capt. John Todd.

"Another was, no doubt, the 'Major' John Todd, of near Lesser Cross Roads, Bedminster township, Somerset County, who was b. 1755 and d. Sept. 4, 1820, whose grave is in the old Bedminster churchyard. He was a cousin of Capt. John (according to Chambers' 'Early Germans of N. J.,' pp. 530-532), and left numerous descendants. The genealogy of his line downward has been published by the late Rev. John A. Todd, of Galva, Ill.

"The Trenton records show that a 'John Todd was in commission as Lieutenant of Somerset county militia during the Revolutionary War,' and it is believed a Second Lieutenant in Capt. William Logan's Company. He is said to have enlisted several times; first, Mar. 10, 1777. He is last found on the muster rolls of Mar. 4, 1783, and May 20, 1783. This agrees with Washington records, where a John Todd, of New Jersey, enlisted Mar. 10, 1777, and served to May 20, 1783. That he was Captain John Todd there seems to be no doubt; the position of Major Todd is said to have been that of a private. Capt. John became Captain of Somerset militia Aug. 12, 1794. A descendant says of him: 'In a skirmish with British smugglers he was almost blinded by a near explosion of gunpowder, and his eyelids were paralyzed ever afterward.' In the office of the Registrar-General of the D. A. R. in Washington an affidavit of Julia A. Smith, of Warren county, Indiana, declares:

"'That she is the granddaughter of Elizabeth Todd, who was the oldest daughter of Capt. John Todd and the wife of James Jones; that she has heard her grandmother, the said Elizabeth Todd Jones, state that the said John Todd served as an officer in the Revolution; that the said Elizabeth Todd Jones said that her father, Capt. John Todd, was in the Battles of Trenton and Monmouth; and that at one of the battles, which she believes was the Battle of Monmouth, the said Elizabeth Todd Jones

said that she and some other women were on a hill watching the battle, and that they melted their pewter spoons and moulded them into bullets, and carried them to the American soldiers in their aprons.'

"Another descendant of the same family, Mrs. Marian Cregar, of Cincinnati, probably the oldest living granddaughter of Elizabeth Todd Jones, says that her grandmother told her that Sarah Ismay Todd, the Captain's wife, watched the battle above named with a baby in her arms.

"The James Jones spoken of above, who married Elizabeth Todd, removed, immediately after his marriage, to Ohio, and 'his was the first chimney built on the present site of Cincinnati.' He owned 640 acres of land there, and sold it from time to time—now the heart of the city and worth countless millions. The brick house then built is an hundred and more years old. Mr. Jones, a very resourceful man, built a kiln and made brick for his house; built a church at Montgomery, the site chosen for his home; made the glass for the windows of his own house and the church, giving the best and clearest to the church. He also supplied all his neighbors with glass and sold them bricks. He had a gorgeous coach in which Elizabeth Todd Jones rode in state. Tradition in the family says that James Jones was related to John Paul Jones, but as 'Jones' was the latter's adopted name it could only have been a connection with the William Jones, of Virginia, who was John Paul Jones' adopted father.

"Capt. John Todd was born in 1739, and died at Lamington (or near Pottersville), Oct. 27, 1823. His wife was Sarah Ismay, who d. Jan. 23, 1833, aged 82 years. In 1787 he owned, near Lamington, a farm of 80 acres. Some descendants say he lived near Pottersville before his death. His father was Andrew Todd, who emigrated about 1749 from Longford, Ireland. He married Sarah ———, and d. early in 1781.

"Capt. John Todd's descendants mostly remained in Somerset. Capt. Todd's children, as taken from a family Bible, were: 1. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 30, 1768; m. James Jones; resided at Cincinnati. Besides two descendants heretofore mentioned, there is a most intelligent and patriotic great-granddaughter. Mrs. Charles H. Spooner, residing at Northfield, Vt. She has greatly assisted the writer in the preparation of the statements herein contained. 2. Jane, b. Feb. 8, 1770; m. a Welsh. He had a son, Newman, who was a dentist in Chicago. 3. Eleanor, b. Oct. 27, 1771; m. Ananias Mulford, of New Germantown, Hunterdon co. 4. Mary, b. Nov. 4, 1773; m. John A. Van Doren (s. of Abraham Van Doren and Elizabeth Bowman, of White House, N. J.); resided at Clarksville, Ohio, and has numerous descendants. (See 'Van Doorn Family,' p. 371). 5. John, b. Jan. 19, 1776; m. Ann Phenix, of Bedminster. He settled first, at Mendham, and then in Ohio (near Cincinnati), where he is said to have d. rich. 6. Ann, b. Mar. 6, 1778; d. in infancy.

7. Rebecca, b. Mar. 19, 1780; m. a Mullen, of Somerset County. 8. Sarah, b. Nov. 1, 1782; m. John Reger; resided near White House, N. J. Many descendants. 9. Esther, b. Mar. 9, 1785; m. a Morrison. 10. Lydia, b. July 3, 1787; unm. 11. Robert Ismay, b. Aug. 17, 1789; d. young. 12. William J., of near Pottersville (well known as 'Squire Todd'), b. Oct. 1, 1792; m. Rosanna Melick. His son, Nicholas Paterson Todd, had, among other children, James H. Todd, at present cashier of the First National Bank at Lakewood, N. J.

"Whether Capt. John Todd was born in Scotland or Ireland seems not to be known to any of his descendants. His father, Andrew, came to New Jersey, settling in Bedminster township, Somerset County, about 1749, when the son was about ten years of age. Andrew is said to have come from Longford, Leinster county, Ireland, but undoubtedly was one of those Scotch who left Scotland because of the internecine strife there and the general prospects ahead of great poverty among the people; and his second step was to America." J. R. H.

[51]. RARITAN-IN-HILLS CHURCH.—"The articles in the last April and July *QUARTERLIES* upon the 'Lutheran Church of Raritan in the Hills' has an interest to me other than an historical one, for it was upon the farm where the old burial ground is located that my mother, Mrs. Wm. V. D. Layton, of Bedminster, was born and reared, and where I remember going to visit my grandmother when a small child. My grandfather, David Kline, bought the place in the early 'forties, and took his bride there. He would not 'clear up' and put under the plow the old burial ground; he had too great a veneration for God's acre. I conclude that the farm was the site of a small settlement. My mother remembers the remains of a number of old building sites. In one old building, if I remember correctly, my mother tells me was born the grandfather of the Van Zandt whose death was noted in the newspapers about May last. She also recalls that the Rev. William Brush, pastor at Bedminster (1852-'65) and a gentleman from New York spent a day about the old burial site and building sites, interesting themselves in them.

"The roads and building sites must have differed much in those early days from those of to-day. My early days were spent on a farm lying along the road from Pluckemin to Liberty Corner, a mile or so to the northeast of the church site. A number of building sites were in evidence when I was a boy, each one of which was near a spring. Remains of old trails were then evident, leading, it seems to me, circuitously toward the old church site. A number of these I believe I could locate yet, so fixed did their locations become impressed upon my youthful mind." D. L.

[It is a great pity some early chronicler, even as late as the year 1800 or 1820, did not write out what he knew of those early Lutherans who

settled in the valley to which reference is made, and who so piously made this old Lutheran church their religious home; but there are fewer accessible facts about them than about any other Eighteenth Century settlers in Somerset.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

[52]. WILLETT—WHALON.—“Cornelius Willett, presumably of Somerset County, was b. Jan. 15, 1756; m., Feb. 17, 1781, Nancy Whalon, who was b. in 1761. Both d. in 1843, Cornelius on Apr. 9, and Nancy on Apr. 19. Where were they married? Where was he born and who were his parents? He was a soldier of the New Jersey militia, first from Somerset and then from Hunterdon. He removed to Washington co., N. Y., in 1833. His children were: John, b. Jan. 10, 1790; Samuel, James Whalon and William, whose dates of birth I should like to have. I can give other facts of the children and further descendants.”

S. P. S.

[The Willett, or Willet, family of Somerset undoubtedly came from Monmouth county. In 1754 a Mrs. Willet, of Middletown, whose husband was living, (name, perhaps William), purchased a lot out of the Peapack Patent land, “joining to the widow Graham’s, on which Folker Folkers (Folkerson) lives,” as appears in the Johnston “Journals” (see next issue of the *QUARTERLY*). She had then a son, as also appears in the “Journals,” under date of Dec. 28. Presumably Cornelius was a later son, or nephew. Investigations in Monmouth county and Trenton may disclose the facts desired by our correspondent. The oldest New Jersey Willet we have noted was Samuel Willett, who was in Middletown, Monmouth co., in 1676.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

[53]. KINGSTON MILLS (31, 48).—“The first mill at Kingston was built on the Heathcote brook, where the road crosses the stream leading from the late Senator Charles B. Moore’s store to the Aqueduct Mills (lately belonging to the Grey Estate), on the north side of the stream, north end of bridge. Barefoot Brunson built the first mill at Kingston, and was the first Sheriff of Somerset County. He lived on what is known as the Gulick homestead, now occupied by Bertram Gulick, grandson of Major Jacob Gulick. Barefoot Brunson was the son of Henry Brunson, and grandson of Dr. Henry Greenland, one of the Proprietors of East Jersey, who lived on the road from Kingston to Princeton, on south side of the angle going west, the stone part of the house still standing. It was known in 1766 as “Castle Howard,” after Capt. Howard, a retired officer of the British Army, who was living there at that date. Dr. Greenland was a man much respected in all his dealings. His descendants are still to be found in Philadelphia and adjoining counties.

“Your correspondent, ‘A. A. W.,’ is correct about Scudder’s owner-

ship. He became proprietor after Ezekiel Forman, who owned this mill in 1766, but lived on Nassau street, in Princeton, at or near the residence of the late Ex-Governor Olden, some time after the Revolution. Previous to the ownership of Major John Gulick and partner, Mr. ——— Bayles (father of the late Dr. John Bayles of Princeton), there was a Mr. Skillman proprietor for a short time. During the partnership of Gulick & Combs, which existed during the War of 1812 and after, they would load a scow at the mill, float it down the stream, change the cargo at the dam and deliver it at New Brunswick; so I was told by Bayles' son, William.

"Jacob Gulick succeeded his father, John, who in turn was succeeded by his son, Isaac, who leased it for many years, when Charles B. Robinson became owner. The latter was also Sheriff of Mercer County. During his proprietorship the mill was burned. It then came into the hands of James Rutherford, son-in-law of Jacob Gulick, who rebuilt the mill. The present proprietors are Thompson Bros., of Trenton.

"The first owner of the land on the east side of the Millstone at Kingston, of which the writer has any knowledge, was Thomas Leonard, who, I believe, was an early Judge of Somerset County. He lived in Princeton, at what is known as the Nassau Hotel, on the then Somerset side of the line, 'opposite Old Nassau Hall.' He owned also many acres in Middlesex County. On his land, south and east of the store of the late Senator Moore, Washington left his baggage wagons while the army passed on to Freehold, they to follow on." N. M. P. D.

[54]. CRAIG—POTTER.—"On p. 287 of the last QUARTERLY (Vol. II), mention is made of Gertrude Craig, daughter of William Craig and Elizabeth Lane, and it is stated she m. Jonathan W. Potter, of the noted family of Potters who gave the name to Pottersville. It may be of interest to some descendants to know the male line of the Potters from the first American ancestor to Jonathan W. It is as follows: 1. Samuel Potter, who came to this country from Wales. 2. Daniel Potter, of Connecticut Farms, N. J., b. in 1692. 3. Col. Samuel Potter, b. 1727; d. July 8, 1802. He was an officer of the militia in the Revolution; an elder and a principal supporter of the church at New Providence; also a Justice of the Peace. He m. Jemima Baldwin, who d. Nov. 25, 1819, aged 89. 4. Capt. Samuel Potter, of Lamington, b. Dec. 10, 1758; d. Dec. 14, 1831; m. Sarah Parsons (dau. of William Parsons and Mary Searing, of Connecticut Farms). 5. Col. Jonathan Potter, of Canada, who m. Hannah Woolverton, and was a Colonel of Militia. He d. Jan. 31, 1832, aged 52. 6. Jonathan W. Potter. Captain Samuel and Colonel Jonathan are both buried at Lamington." A. H.

[In connection with the foregoing we may state that an interesting

note of a certain Rev. John Craig was made by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* during his visit the past summer to Edinburgh, Scotland, from which country the Craigs of Somerset and adjoining counties came to America. In the famous Cathedral of St. Giles against one of the pillars, a brass tablet was found to read as follows:

"1512-1600. In memory of JOHN CRAIG, for many years a Dominican Friar, who, in Italy, embraced the Reformed faith, and was by the Inquisition condemned to be burnt. Escaping to his native country he became assistant of John Knox, at St. Giles, and ministered to the King's household. He was author of the King's Confession, or National Covenant of 1581. He died in Edinburgh in his 89th year."

This John Craig was an Aberdeenshire man and became a great Scottish reformer. He at first refused to publish the banns between Mary, Queen of Scots, and Bothwell, but finally consented, though he "abhorred and detested the marriage." Probably he stands out as the greatest of the many distinguished Scotch Craigs whose well-known lives have enriched their country.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

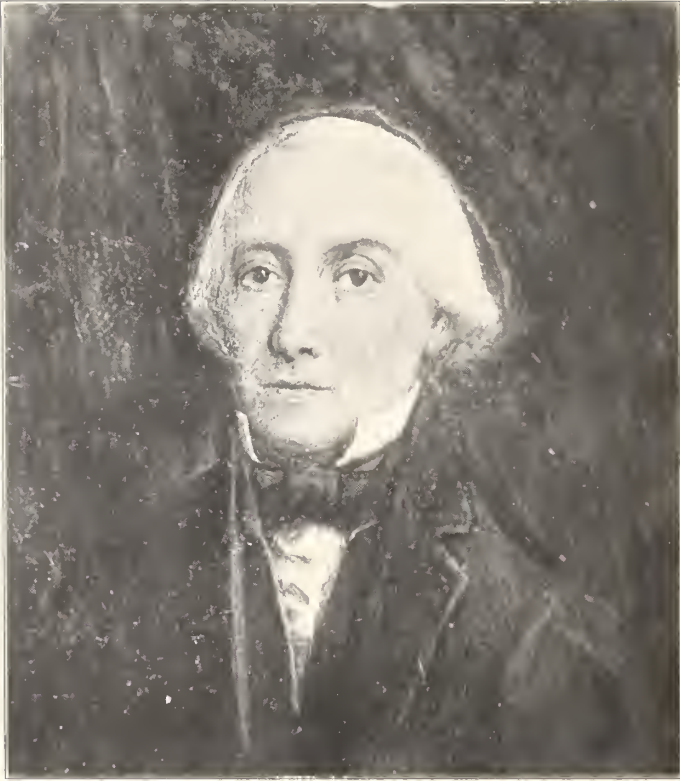
[55]. BERGEN—HOAGLAND—PROBASCO.—"The 'Bergen Family' (p. 404), states that there is a tradition that Maria ———, b. Feb. 27, 1720; d. Sept. 14, 1770, was a Miss Hoagland. She was the second wife of Joris (George) Bergen and Sytie Van Wickelen, and was m. Sept. 14, 1744. I am informed that the records of the R. D. church at Harlingen show that, in 1766, Maria Probasco, wife of "George Berger," was admitted to the congregation. Was the second wife of Joris Bergen Maria Probasco instead of Maria Hoagland? If so, who were her parents?"

E. K. V.

[56]. LANE—VAN ARSDALE.—"On p. 293 of the last *QUARTERLY* Rev. Jacob Van Arsdale is stated to have m. Ann M. Hardenbergh. It was Jacob's brother, Philip, who m. Miss Hardenbergh." J. A. P.

[57]. LAMINGTON ARTICLE—CORRECTION.—"In the last (October) number of the *QUARTERLY*, p. 264, in my article on 'The Derivation of the Name Lamington,' through an inadvertance on my part the name Wallamink is erroneously spelled Willamink in two places. On p. 261, in the quotation from the minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, under date of September 7, 1738, the types made the first line the same as that of the following quotation, thus destroying the sense. It should read: 'Peter Watson from Peapack supplicating the Pres^{ry}. in behalf of the People there and in the Neighboring Places for Supplies,' etc."

S. P.



MAJOR THOMAS TALMAGE

Of near Somerville. Born 1755—Died 1834

(Grandfather of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.; Rev. Goyne Talmage, D. D.; Rev. John Van Nest Talmage, D. D., etc. See Page 102).

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Vol. 4

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, APRIL, 1964.

No. 2

SOME SOMERSET COLONIAL COURT RECORDS

BY HON. JAMES J. BERGEN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 9]

THESE MINUTES further show that, in addition to the condemnation to death of persons for robbery, there was more than one person tried, convicted and executed for murder. At the February Term, 1756, the grand jury presented an indictment for murder against Loughlin Lowrey, on which the defendant was at once arraigned and, having pleaded not guilty, he was ordered to prepare for trial at nine o'clock the following morning, at which time the following jurors were sworn: Abraham Voorhees, Lucas Voorhees, Jacobus Hulick, Cornelius Van Arsdalen, Abraham Hoagland, Johanes Fontine, Garret Terlhune, John Smock, Iwrie Breese, Cornelius Van Cuern, Denice Vanderbelt and Hendrick Probasco.

The record shows that the prisoner, "having nothing to offer in his behalf, the court charged the jury." That the prisoner had nothing to offer does not justify the inference that he admitted his guilt. The presumption is that he had no witnesses to offer in his behalf, and at that time not being a competent witness was left without an opportunity of making an affirmative defense. The jury found the defendant guilty, and the same day he was sentenced to be hung by the neck "until he be dead." The record does not disclose the name of the victim or any of the circumstances, nor whether the sentence was actually carried out, the presumption being that it was.

That the witnesses called to testify before the grand jury were all sworn by the court and not by the grand jury, seems to be indicated by numerous entries in the Minutes, showing that at each term witnesses were sworn to give evidence before the grand jury; and, as these entries are made in each case, the fair inference is that they were sworn to give evidence before the grand jury in a particular case, although there are some instances in which the witnesses appeared to have been sworn generally to give evidence before the grand jury.

At the July Term of the same year, the grand jury presented an indictment for murder against Joseph Chesney, John Connolly, Daniel Harned and ——— Muckleroy. John Connolly was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and his trial was ordered for nine o'clock the following morning. The Crown was represented by the Attorney-General, and the defendants by Mr. Costigin and Mr. Stockton. On behalf of the Crown a number of witnesses were sworn, among them William Steward, who was the coroner, with the "examination and confession of John Connolly, the prisoner at the bar." After the charge and the withdrawal of the jury, the court adjourned for one half hour. The verdict of the jury was not guilty, and thereupon the following entry was made in the minutes: "The court thinking it not consistent with the public safety that the prisoner be permitted to go at large, do order that two sufficient persons within this county enter into recognizance in 100 £s each, conditioned that the said prisoner be of good behaviour for a year and a day; and that the said recognizance be taken by Benjamin Thomson, Esq., one of the commissioners of Oyer and Terminer."

At the October Term, 1759, five indictments were found against one William Riddle for assaults on different persons to all of which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine in each case, although the amounts varied from 5 £s to 20 shillings. As it also appeared that other persons were indicted and convicted for an assault on William Riddle, it would seem that there must have been something of a free fight among the parties interested, for Riddle was indicted for an assault on Joseph Ross, Jr., and Joseph Ross, Jr., was indicted for an assault on William Riddle.

The great majority of the indictments found during the terms covered by these Minutes appear to have been for riot and assault and battery. There appear to have been very few except for these causes. In one case two men were indicted for buying a horse from a negro, but that is the only description of the crime, and to this the defendants pleaded guilty and were subjected to a small fine.

The Justice of the Supreme Court who sat during the period covered by these Minutes was Samuel Nevill, and it may be of some interest to know that the following persons sat with him at different times as his associates: John Stockton, Benjamin Thomson, Tobias Van Orden, John Corle, Thomas Leonard, Paul Miller, Bryan Leferty, Daniel McEowen, Philip Van Horne, and Hendrick Fisher.

In many cases the Judge of the Quarter Sessions would bring up indictments to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as appears from numerous entries of which the following is a sample: "Benjamin Thomason, Esq., one of the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions,

brought up and delivered into this court the following indictments which were ordered to be filed and are as follows." Then follows a list of indictments as well as recognizances to give evidence. At the Term held in November, 1754, twelve such indictments were brought up to the Court of Oyer and Terminer by the Judge of the Quarter Sessions, and filed in the former court, where defendants were, apparently, put on trial. In one case, that of the King v. Alice Moran, Mr. Thomson, her counsel, moved that she should be discharged because there was no prosecutor endorsed on the indictment, and, although the Attorney-General opposed the motion, the court allowed it and ordered that the defendant should be discharged.

The foregoing record is not of material importance except as illustrating the method in which the criminal procedure was carried on. In nearly every case the defendant was put on trial within one day after he was arraigned, and in some cases immediately, which illustrates the celerity with which crimes were punished in this province in the old days, and which may have laid the foundation for the common expression "Jersey Justice."



EXTRACTS FROM UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF GOVERNOR PATERSON

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

[Concluded from Page 6]

THE PREVIOUS letter of Judge Paterson (of Feb. 17, 1803), indicates the occasion of the reference in the following letter to "the late afflictive event," and also shows that already he was not in the best of health. Without question his long journeys in a chaise, or on horseback, to and from distant points, where the United States District Court sessions called him, were telling on his naturally good constitution.

"City of Washington, 25th Feb., 1803.—Your letter, my dear Affa, of the 19th of this month I had the pleasure of receiving last night; and is the second one that I have had from you since I left home. I wrote you about the 17th and to Colo. Bayard a day or two after, both which I hope have come to hand by this time. I can add nothing to these letters, which were on the late afflictive event, which has happened in our family. I trust that our gracious God has enabled you to bear up under His severe and distressing dispensation with pious firmness and resignation. My health is somewhat better. It is not probable, that the court will adjourn before the 5th or 6th of next month. My presence is necessary to constitute a quorum. Our whole time is occupied in business."

There is here an unfortunate break of two years in Judge Pater-

son's letters; no doubt many were written in the meantime, but they have not come to light.

"Baltimore, Thursday, 31st Jan., 1805.—I intended to have left Philada. on Monday, but the severity of the snow-storm induced to a change of this determination. I set out on Tuesday, and arrived here last evening. We came on sleds as far as Newport, which is about 30 miles from Philada., and then we were put into the usual stage-waggons, because they had no runners for the accommodation of travellers. The sleighing was excellent to this place, which made us regret that we could not be conveyed on sleds. We crossed the Susquehannah on the ice, which is so thick and strong as to sustain waggons of the heaviest loads. I have taken a seat for Washington in the stage of to-morrow, which will start at 6 o'clock. Judge Cushing and wife, whom we overtook at Havre du Grasse yesterday morning, have just come in, and propose to make a stage of 13 miles in the afternoon. Complim'ts to all friends."

"Washington, Wednesday, 6th Feby., 1805.—I wrote you from Baltimore, where I staid a day to rest, and came to this place on Friday last. I have a very convenient and comfortable room, quite detached from the noise and bustle of the tavern-department. We made a court yesterday, and from the number and quality of the causes on the docket, it is not probable that we shall be able to rise till sometime in March. Indeed, we despair of getting through the business during the present session.

"On Monday Judge Chase appeared before the Senate, and put in his answer to the charges exhibited in the impeachment against him; it was long and argumentative, and took up nearly four hours in reading. It is ordered to be printed; and the House of Representatives will not, it is supposed, reply to the answer for two or three days to come. The Senate-Chamber was crowded; I did not make one of the audience. At Philada. I took a cold, which still hangs on me, though I am getting the better of it. The weather has been unusually severe.

"Col. Randolph is here as a witness on the impeachment, and has this moment informed me that if he can make leisure he will go to Brunswick before he returns home. But I have little hope of his being able to accomplish what he proposes.

"Oak wood here has been as high as 12 dollars a cord—it is now about eight dollars. * * *

"Mrs. Andrew Bayard is here and in good health."

"New York, 1 Apr., 1805.—We reached Paulus Hook on Saturday about 4 o'clock. As it rained pretty fast and the wind was very high and adverse, I staid at the Hook till yesterday morning, when I had a pleasant run over. I have this moment rec'd a letter from Mr. V. Rensselaer, dated the 28th of last month, in which he says, 'We continue well; Cornelia dines with us, and the young stranger is as noisy as ever. Catharine is very fond of her brother; she begins to speak, and is a great romp.'"

Evidently Judge Paterson had now started on one of his court tours to the north, for in the course of a month we find him at Windsor, Vt., which he would usually reach by the way of Albany, where his son-

in-law lived. Does the letter succeeding the Windsor letter indicate that his duties took him away from home for full five months in mid-summer? It would seem so, as we judge the "passage" referred to in the September 2nd letter relates to travel on the Hudson river.

"Windsor, 2d May, 1805.—I arrived at this place on Saturday in the forenoon and in the afternoon I rec'd your letter, which gave me infinite satisfaction, as it informed me that the fever had left you, and that you intended to set out shortly for Albany, where I expect this letter will find you. My side and breast have given me considerable pain for some weeks past, so as at times to be alarming; but as the weather becomes more soft and mild, I flatter myself that it will gradually abate; though I have little expectation of ever getting rid of it entirely.

"We opened court yesterday. The docket is heavy; it is loaded with business. The causes on it amount to 160; and the business of this district instead of decreasing is growing upon us rapidly, notwithstanding all our industry. Indeed, I make it a point not to leave the state without going through all the business that is prepared for trial or argument. In this situation of things it is altogether uncertain when I shall be able to shape my course towards Albany; but I shall set out as soon as the court adjourns for the term. I wish to be at Brunswick by the latter end of the month, or the 1st of June."

"New York, Monday morn'g, 2 Sept., 1805.—I take up the pen just to inform you that I arrived at this place on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, which was a much quicker passage than I calculated upon when I set out. I was the only passenger and slept on board as it was too late to go to Mrs. Kinsey's. We had no mosquitoes on our passage, but are somewhat incommoded with them here. This city is remarkably healthy. A number of families are out in the country, which in general has been more sickly this season than the cities and towns. The court will open at 11 o'clock. I do not know the state of the business, but I hope to be with you by the latter end of the week.

"An arrival at Salem, from Naples, brings intelligence, that we have negotiated a treaty of peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli on very honourable terms, and that our prisoners there have been released. The newspapers of to-day will detail some of the particulars which led to this interesting event."

Apparently he was home again but a brief two weeks, and then went on a journey to Connecticut.

"Hartford, Tuesday afternoon, 17th September, 1805.—I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived at this place on Sunday in time to breakfast. The day I left home I judged it prudent to stay the night over at New Ark, as the citizens of New York were flying in every direction from the disease, which has visited that city, and as I supposed the taverns on the North River would be filled with them. And indeed this turned out to be the case. On Wednesday I crossed over the river from Hoboken to the state prison, and dined at Morrisania, where I remained till the next morning. Col. Morris, his wife, one of his daughters, and two

of his sons, also dined there. Col. and Mrs. Morris intend to be present at the commencement at Princeton, where their son, William, will take his first degree. They will probably see you on their way to Princeton.

"The court opened to-day, but no business was done. Yesterday was all bustle, being the day of election; and to-day is a general muster of the militia. Probably we may get through the business by Saturday night. I expect to be at Rutland, in Vermont, by the 3rd of next month, when and where I shall be happy to find a letter.

"We have had a great deal of rain this way since Thursday, and the weather has been and still continues to be unusually close, sultry, and oppressive for this time of the year, and highly unfavorable to the diseased cities of New York and Philada. I hope you have had abundance of rain in New Jersey."

"Philada., Sunday, 26th Jan., 1806.—The sleighing was good to Princeton, where we arrived a little after 6 o'clock in the evening on Friday; and the next morning we set out about day-break, and got here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We went on runners to Trenton—we crossed a foot on the bridge over the Delaware, and then took the stage waggon to this place. The river here is so clear of ice, that several vessels have come up and gone out in the course of three days past, which makes business a little more brisk than it was. Judge Washington, who is holding a special court, and some of the lawyers, have taken a stage waggon for Thursday, in which they reserved a seat for me, as they expected me about Wednesday. I declined the offer, as I wished to proceed on my journey to-morrow or next day. It is a very uncomfortable time of the year to travel, but we must make the best of it; and I am desirous of being at Washington two or three days before the court opens, that I may rest myself and get a little in order, before the business begins. There is not a syllable of news at this place."

The foregoing letter and the succeeding one illustrate again the time required in traveling between points in the eastern part of America before the days of railways. To go from New Brunswick to Washington Judge Paterson took a sleigh to Princeton on the first day; again took it the next day to Trenton, and a stage to Philadelphia; the third day (after stopping at Philadelphia over Sunday), he reached Havre de Grace (as now spelled), without stating the conveyance; and then, seemingly in two days more, he reached Washington, completing the whole journey in five days. To-day it is accomplished in as many hours!

"City of Washington, Thursday, 30th Jan., 1806.—I am quite surprised to find myself here so soon; but I came on more rapidly than I intended when I left home. I left Philadelphia on Monday morning and got to Havre du Grasse a little before 11 in the night. The ice below the ferry was gone, but remained in a large body above it, and the boat in which we were just passed along side of it. The road from Wilmington to the ferry was very heavy. The moon was resplendent and the weather mild as May, which rendered the travelling pleasant in the night as in the daytime. The road from Susquehanna to Baltimore, where I arrived on Tuesday about 4 o'clock, was much better than on the east side of the

river, and was settling fast, as the frost was out of the ground, and the people were at work with their ploughs. Considering the mildness of the weather, and the prospect of a change in it, I concluded to come on without rest at Baltimore, and arrived here last evening about three hours after Mr. and Mrs. Cushing. They were detained at Baltimore about a week by the indisposition of the Judge and his servant.

"I have a convenient, comfortable and retired room in Stelle's new hotel, which is a large and commodious building. My eye is much as it was, when I left home."

"Washington, Wednesday, 5th Feb'y, 1806.—We are still here; but expect to adjourn to-morrow or next day. I am anxious to get off, that I may avail myself of the goodness of the weather and roads, especially as we have fine moonshine nights. There is not a syllable of news at this place. When Congress will rise is uncertain, as the great business of the nation is still to be done, and probably no scheme or system has yet been matured. The variety of opinion as to what ought to be done is very great; and perhaps no plan will be brought forward and acted upon, until further information be received from Europe. We are in the midst of politicians without news and without project."

"City of Washington, Saturday, 8th Feb., 1806.—I have this moment rec'd your letter of the 5th of this month, which was very acceptable, as I had not heard from home since I left it. My health is tolerable, and my eye rather better than when I set out.

"We ought to have made a court on Monday, but were not able to effect it till to-day. Four judges are necessary to constitute a quorum to do business; but Judge Cushing has, since his arrival, been confined to his room by a bad cold accompanied with a fever. Judge Chase is at home laid up with the gout; and Judge Johnson did not come in till last night; so that we have lost a week. The docket is crowded with causes, and I despair of getting through more than half of them during the present term. I see no prospect of being at home till about the middle of next month.

"I think you ought to visit Cornelia at New York—the excursion will be of service to your health.

"We have not a syllable of news. Congress has done nothing of any consequence as yet. They seem to be at a loss what to do. They have no system—no object. A majority cannot be obtained for any great national measure of a defensive, much less of an offensive nature. They are disjointed—split into minor parties—and the truth is that our foreign relations are so perilous and embarrassing as to render it extremely difficult to determine what ought to be done. Several of the Democrats in Congress have spoken to me very freely on the subject, and I have uniformly advised them to negotiate and prepare for war—they should go together. You should add to your navy, fortify your sea-ports, &c., &c. Negotiations may be attempted, but, as to the necessary preparation, I am apprehensive that nothing will be done. Political anecdotes of an amusing nature might be mentioned, if it were prudent to trust them on paper. But I avoid politicks.

"Judge Cushing is mending fast. Mrs. Cushing sends her best respects."

The foregoing letter, written in February, 1806, concludes the series which the *QUARTERLY* has been permitted to publish. In the following July, as appears from other records, Judge Paterson was presiding in New York City over the trial of Samuel G. Ogden and William S. Smith for aiding the Spanish adventurer, Miranda, in fitting out vessels to incite some of the South American states to revolution. The argument over some motions connected with it lasted for a month, and then the actual trial was postponed. This was Paterson's last appearance in court. He became ill, and early in September went to Albany on his way to Ballston Springs to take the mineral waters for which they were then somewhat famous. At Albany, at the residence of his distinguished son-in-law, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, he died, on September 9, 1806.



SOME SOMERSET COUNTY LOTTERIES

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

THE FACT that lotteries were resorted to in the days of the Colonies to raise money for various enterprises is well known, though the facts concerning them are almost forgotten. Respecting them Mellick, in the "Story of an Old Farm," says (pp. 174-175):

"It was the financial fashion of the age, and considered quite as legitimate as is to-day the placing on the market of authorized railway securities. . . . Judging from advertisements appearing in the middle of the last [18th] century in the New York papers, there was hardly a settlement in the province that had not on foot some plan for a lottery. The beneficiaries of those extraordinary momentary schemes were most varied in character, and they were often for the aid of private as well as public enterprises. One set up in New Brunswick was for the relief of an insolvent debtor. Peter Bodine advertised another having one hundred and ninety-five prizes, 'many of them being lots in the heart of that growing place, Raritan Landing, which is a market for the most plentiful wheat country of its bigness in America.' . . . Within a few years of that time the Presbyterian 'Meeting-houses' at Amwell and at Bound Brook, the English church at New Brunswick, St. John's church at Elizabethtown, and Trinity church at Newark, were all completed with the assistance of lotteries. In Philadelphia, in 1749, one was established to raise fifteen hundred pounds for the benefit of Nassau, now the College of New Jersey at Princeton; and in May, 1754, a Pennsylvania newspaper advertised that tickets in a Connecticut lottery for the benefit of this same College, 'will be had of Mr. Cowell, at Trenton.' In 1773 that institution, in conjunction with the Presbyterian church at Princeton, secured by the same means fifty-six hundred and twenty-six pounds."

Whether the Raritan Landing lots were on the Somerset side of the Raritan or not I have not learned. At any rate they were close to the

border of the county, as was also the College of New Jersey, the beneficiary of four lotteries, for in addition to those mentioned above, another was authorized by the New Jersey Assembly in 1762, and advertisements respecting it are quoted in the "New Jersey Archives," Vol. 24, pages 294-384.

THE ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN LOTTERY

There are a few distinctly Somerset lotteries, however, to most of which I have never seen public reference. The first I shall mention was projected for the completion of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Bedminster township, but it receives no mention by Mr. Mellick, though he speaks at length of the building of the church, nor by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*, in his exhaustive history of the church out of which the Pluckemin church grew, recently published in these pages.

The first reference to it appears in the "New York Mercury," of September 25, 1758, and is printed in full in "New Jersey Archives," Vol. 20, page 283. The record is quoted because of the light it throws upon the methods then in vogue. The "Biles-Island" referred to was located between Bordentown and Trenton.

"SCHEME

"Of a LOTTERY erected, and to be drawn on Biles-Island, for finishing the Lutheran-Church in Bedminster Township, County of Somerset, and province of East New-Jersey.

"WHEREAS the Dutch and English of said Society, have laboured under great Difficulties, for want of a House to worship God in; and at Length have raised a Sum of Money by Way of Subscription; but is found insufficient for finishing said Church. It is therefore thought proper to raise the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, by Way of Lottery, for finishing said Church. It is therefore hoped that all Wellwishers for promoting the Gospel, will adventure largely, in order to forward said Building. The Lottery consists of 5,000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each; 1,234 of which are to be fortunate, and 15 per Cent. will be deducted from the Prizes after the Drawing is finished, for the Use above mentioned.

Number of Prizes.		Value of each in Dollars.	
1	of 1000	is	1000
1	of 400	is	400
1	of 300	is	300
1	of 200	is	200
5	of 100	are	500
20	of 50	are	1000
12	of 25	are	300
100	of 15	are	1500
191	of 6	are	1146

902 of	4 are	3608
First Drawn,		20
Last Drawn,		26

1234 Prizes,	1234
3766 Blanks,	3766

5000 Tickets.

"The Drawing to commence on the first Tuesday in January next, on Biles-Island, in Delaware, if filled by that Time; or sooner if full, under the Inspection of Paul Miller, Bryan Leferty, and Daniel M'Eown, Esquires, Justices for the County of Somerset, who are to be under Oath, to inspect every transaction of said Lottery; the other managers are, John Malach, Jacob Eoff, Leonard Straight, and George Remer, reputable Freeholders in the County aforesaid. Timely Notice will be given of putting the Tickets into the Boxes, and as soon as the Drawing is finished and the Books settled, the fortunate Tickets will be published in the New-York Mercury, and the Money paid to the Possessors thereof. Tickets at Two Dollars each, to be sold by the Managers above mentioned; and by the Printer hereof, at the Bible and Crown in Hanover Square."

This same advertisement was printed in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," of December 21st of the same year. On February 1, 1759, the following appeared in the "Pennsylvania Journal:":

"New York, January 29. The drawing of the Bedminster Lottery is postponed till the Beginning of April next. A few of the Tickets are yet to be sold by the Printer hereof. Likewise some of the Philadelphia and Brunswick Lottery Tickets."

The "New York Mercury" of April 9, contains the following:

"The Drawing of Biles-Island Lottery, for finishing the Lutheran Church in Bedminster Town, and County of Somerset, East New-Jersey, will punctually begin Drawing on Tuesday the First Day of May next, on Biles-Island, in Delaware River, near Trentown; without any further delay: The Reason of putting it off until that Time, is to have warm Weather for the Managers and Spectators. And all Persons having any Tickets to sell, and have not sold them, are desired to return them by the 25th Day of April, Inst. to one of the Managers, or else they must expect to pay for the Tickets delivered to them, so remaining in their Hands. The Tickets will be put in the Boxes on the First Day of May, when the drawing does begin. A few (but very few) of the above Tickets are now selling (at Two Dollars each) at the Printing-Office, in Hanover Square."

The "Mercury" of June 4, and the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of June 14, 1759, contain final reference to this Lottery as follows:

"A list of the Fortunate Numbers in the Biles's-Island Lottery, erected for Finishing the Lutheran Church in the Township of Bedminster, New Jersey." [The list follows, occupying several columns].

"Number 3608 First drawn, 24 Dollars.

"Number 4683 Last drawn, 26 Dollars."

"We the Subscribers, do Certify, that the above is a true copy of the Prizes, to the best of our Knowledge.

Paul Miller,
Bryan Leferty,
Managers."

THE BOUND BROOK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY

The successful venture in behalf of St. Paul's Church may have incited the Presbyterians of Bound Brook to a like effort. Their "scheme" was first advertised in the "New York Mercury" of September 24, 1759, and was projected for "raising 750 Dollars, to be applied to the Finishing the Presbyterian Church at Bound-Brook, in East-New-Jersey, and to paying off sundry Arrearages, in erecting the Parsonage House thereto appending. The Lottery consists of 2500 Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, 713 of which are to be fortunate, without any Deduction, so that there will be scarcely two Blanks and a half to a Prize." ("N. J. Archives," Vol. 20, p. 381).

Then follows the tabular "scheme." The advertisement concludes thus:

"The drawing to commence the first Day of December next at farthest, or sooner if sooner full: The whole to be conducted under the Inspection and Management of Col. Philip Van Horne, Benjamin Thompson, Tobias Van Norden, James Hude, jun., William Thompson, Esqrs. and Capt. John Harris, who are to be under Oath for the faithful Discharge and Execution of their Trust.

"N. B. Tickets are to be sold by the above Inspectors and Managers, and also by the Printer hereof."

I have seen no record of the success of this venture.

THE BOUND BROOK BRIDGE LOTTERY

The next Somerset County Lottery of which we have knowledge was started to provide funds for the rebuilding of the Bound Brook Bridge. On March 10, 1763, the Governor gave assent to a number of bills, among others one entitled "An Act to empower the Managers of Bound-Brook Bridge, in the County of Somerset, to raise by Lottery, a Sum of Money for rebuilding and compleating the said Bridge."

On May 10, following, an advertisement appeared in the "New York Mercury," dated New Brunswick, May 3, which reads as follows ("N. J. Archives," Vol. 24, pp. 35-6):

"SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.

"Permitted by a Law of the Province of New-Jersey, to the Managers of Bound-Brook Bridge, across Rariton River, to raise £400, Proclamation Money, for the rebuilding and compleating the same. Said Lottery to consist of 4,500 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, 1326 whereof to be Prizes, and are as follows, viz.

Number of Prizes.	Value in Dollars.	Total Value. Dollars.
1	of 1000 is	1000
1	of 500 is	500
2	of 250 are	500
3	of 100 are	100
6	of 50 are	300
8	of 40 are	320
10	of 30 are	300
15	of 20 are	300
20	of 10 are	200
100	of 6 are	600
1160	of 3 are	3480

1326 Prizes.

3174 Blanks.

4500 Tickets, at Two Dollars each.

"Tickets to be had of the Managers, viz. Hendrick Fisher, Anthony White, James Neilson, and Samuel Kemble, who are to be upon Oath, for the faithful Discharge of their Trust, and are to serve gratis, in Consideration of so useful a Work to the Publick, in which they hope and expect to meet with all due Encouragement; what is added to said £400 is to defray other incidental Charges. The fortunate Tickets shall be published in the New-York Mercury, soon after the Drawing is finished, and be paid intire to the Possessor, without Deduction. The Managers hope to be ready for Drawing said Lottery in the City of New-Brunswick by the first of July next, under the Inspection of William Ouke and Andrew Leake; who have Tickets to sell. Likewise, Thomas Helme at Black River, John Gaston, William Beard, Bound-Brook; Aaron Boylan, Baskinridge; Stephen Campbell, Quibble Town; Moor Furman, Trentown; and Neilson and Henry at Stoneybrook." (*N. J. Archives*, Vol. 24, p. 35).

From an announcement which appears in the "New York Mercury," of July 5, we learn that—

"The Managers of the Bound-Brook Lottery in New-Jersey, give Notice, That the Drawing of the Said Lottery is postponed for some time but that it will be drawn as soon as possible, most of the Tickets being already disposed of." (*Ibid*, p. 55).

One month later appears the following:

"The Managers of the Bound-Brook Lottery give Notice, That they intend drawing said Lottery the Latter End of this present Month of August; and that they have a few Tickets remaining on hand to dispose of, which will be sold to those that apply." (*Ibid*, p. 65).

However, the drawing did not occur in August, for it was postponed till Monday, the 4th of October, the statement being made that—

"There is yet a few Tickets remaining unsold; which, upon timely Application, may be had of the Managers." (*Ibid*, p. 80).

Thus far I have seen no reference to the success of this scheme, but presume that enough money was raised to complete the bridge.

THE BRIDGEWATER LOTTERY

The inhabitants of Somerville, who have recently witnessed a modern sale of adjacent lands in lots which may prove of as uncertain value to the investors as ancient lottery tickets, may be especially interested in the Bridgewater Lottery that was drawn just one hundred and forty years ago. The evidence respecting it is not as extensive as we might wish, nor have we any knowledge of the location of the lands thus allotted. One source of information only has come to light—a report of the drawing advertised in the "New York Journal or the General Advertiser" of July 1, 1773. Though I have made diligent search I have failed to find any previous advertisement of this lottery, and am forced to conclude that it was brought to the attention of the "investing" public by means of posters. Whatever the means of publicity used, the tickets seem to have been sold, for over 1,300 prizes were announced, and twelve long columns are required to list them. In fact the announcement covers two entire columns of the "Journal." It begins thus:

"A List of numbers of the Tickets which drew prizes in the Bridgewater Lottery for the disposal of certain Lands in the Township of Bridgewater in Somerset County in New Jersey—in which Lottery John Boylan, merchant and James Kirkpatrick were managers.

"N. B. Those Numbers that have Asterisks, (*) prefixed to them are Land Prizes estimated at the Value placed against the respective Numbers. viz No. 64, Lot No 10, Estimated at £25—No. 314, Lot No 5, £50—No. 643, Lot No 3, £100—No 1194, Lot No 9, £25—No 1288, Lot No 1, £200—No 1540, Lot No 4, £50—No. 1569, Lot No 11, £25—No 1617, Lot No 2, £100—No 2483, Lot No 8, £25—No 2649 Lot No 7, £50—No 3702, Lot No 6, £50."

Thus one prize was of land "estimated" at £200; 2 of land estimated at £100; 4, at £50; and 4, at £25. There were 75 cash prizes of from £2 to £200. All the rest were of 24 shillings. It will be interesting to learn if any readers of the *QUARTERLY* can supply additional information respecting this lottery.

THE LORD STIRLING LOTTERY

The years 1772 and 1773 were especially prolific in lotteries as an examination of the files of the "New York Journal" will show. This is in marked contrast with the year 1771 when only one or two were advertised. They seemed for a time to be epidemic, like suicide by means of bichloride of mercury. Hence lottery tickets came to be a drug on the market.

Thus it proved with one projected in 1773 by Lord Stirling, and first advertised in the "New York Journal" of April 15th. It was called "A Delaware Lottery for the sale of lands belonging to William, Earl of Stirling, in the Provinces of New York and New Jersey." Twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-five tickets were offered at £4 each. The "scheme" worked out beautifully. There were:

"894 Land Prizes, Value.....	£41508	7	6
1518 Cash do at £5 each.....	7590	0	0
1 do to Balance	1	12	6

2413 Prizes.

9862 Blanks.

12275 Tickets at £4 New York Currency or 46 s. Sterling
or 10 Dollars each, is..... 49100 0 0"

[Orders for tickets were to be sent to] "Hon. James Parker or Steven Skinner, Esqrs. of Perth Amboy, Elias Boudinot Esqr and Mr. John Blanchard of Elizabeth Town, Isaac Ogden Esqr of Newark, Mr. Ver-dine Ellsworth of Powels Hook, Dr. Cockrane and James Hude Esqr of New Brunswick, or at the usual places in the city of New York. The Large Scheme, containing all the Particulars may be seen at any of the places above mentioned."

From subsequent advertisements we learn that the drawing did not take place on the time specified. In fact it was delayed from time to time for want of patronage and the outbreak of the Revolution ended the scheme. I have not learned whether any of Lord Stirling's Somerset lands were included in this sale, but it is of especial interest because he was a resident of the County. He no doubt regretted that these tickets proved like so many "undigested securities" of more recent times, and that he was compelled to enter upon the war encumbered by large estates.

It will be noticed that all these lotteries were authorized by the Legislature, and that in each case the managers were under bonds to render strict accounting.

A LOTTERY FOR PAYING INDIAN CLAIMS

It may be a surprise to some that New Jersey on one occasion went into the lottery business on its own account. This was in 1759, the

year the Bedminster Church Lottery came to such a successful termination. The occasion was the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Whites and Indians by which the latter sold their remaining claims to lands in New Jersey for 1,000 Spanish dollars. The importance of this treaty cannot be overestimated, for it freed the province from fear of further Indian depredations. But the award of \$1,000 had to be paid, and the Legislature resorted to a Lottery to raise the amount and other expenses incurred in making the treaty.

The facts respecting this lottery are set forth in an advertisement that appeared in the "Pennsylvania Journal" of June 11, 1761, which we quote. (See "N. J. Archives," Vol. 20, p. 576).

"WHEREAS, by Virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of New-Jersey, a Lottery was erected in the Year 1759, for raising the Sum of Six Hundred Pounds, towards repaying a Sum of Money advanced by that Government for purchasing the claims of Indians to Lands therein; which Lottery was to have been drawn in October, 1759; but a sufficient Number of Tickets not being disposed of, together with the Death of one of the Managers, the said Lottery then dropped; whereupon the general assembly of the said Province have thought fit again to pass an Act for a new Lottery, wherein all the Adventurers in the first were to be intitled to the same Chance they were to have had in that; of which the following is the SCHEME."

Here follows the tabular "scheme." It is further stated that there were "3200 Tickets at Four Dollars each, \$12800," and 740 Prizes valued at \$10840. The advertisement concludes thus:

"The Prizes to be intire, as the Fifteen per Cent. is to be first deducted out of the whole Sum. In the above Scheme there are not quite three and a half Blanks to a Prize; and when it is rightly considered how much Christian Blood this Purchase probably saved, as the Massacres so frequent till that Time, on the Frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania, and that Government sufficiently testifying, and which, after that Purchase, entirely ceased, the Indians having made the Want of it their chief Plea for those Hostilities; it is to be hoped those Governments, as well as New-Jersey, will cheerfully become Adventurers in this Lottery, and especially as it is the first erected there by publick Authority. The Drawing, by Law is not to exceed the End of October next; but the Managers propose drawing the first day of August next, if it can be filled by that time, and many of the Tickets are already disposed of. The fortunate Numbers to be printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and Parker's New-York Gazette. Tickets are now disposing of by the Managers, Joseph Hollingshead, Esq; at Burlington, Moore Furman, Esq; at Trenton, Hendrick Fisher, Esq; at Somerset, and James Parker, at Woodbridge (who have given Bond, and are under Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust) at Four Dollars each.

"N. B. Any Person in New-York, or elsewhere, upon sending a let-

ter with Money, to said James Parker, shall have a Ticket or Tickets sent them without charge."

Here we see again the name of our worthy elder Hendrick Fisher. But, though lotteries had thus the sanction of church and state, there was occasional controversy respecting their propriety and morality.

It is evident that the winners of prizes had their eyes closed, to the disappointment of those who drew blanks. Mellick quotes (p. 174) from the diary of Rev. Samuel Seabury, father of Bishop Seabury, the following:

"The Ticket No. 5,886, in the Light-house and Public Lottery of New York, drew in my favor, by the blessing of Almighty God, 500 pounds sterling, of which I received 425 pounds, there being a deduction of fifteen per cent; for which I now record to my posterity my thanks to Almighty God, the giver of all good gifts."

In defense of Lotteries the following appeared in the "Pennsylvania Journal" of Feb. 1, 1759. (See N. J. Archives, Vol. 20, p. 320).

"To the Inhabitants of PENNSYLVANIA.

"In the Pennsylvania Journal of November 30th, and in that of January 25th, an indiscriminate charge is brought against lotteries, as in their own nature irreligious, and ruinous to society in their consequences. . . . It would be endless for me to mention many lotteries carried on by the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, the governments of New York and Connecticut, and almost every other continent. Yet all these this writer brings under the general imputation of being the enemys of Religion and the Poor, the abettors and patrons of the most contagious and dangerous vice. . . . Is the use of lots forbidden by God in scripture? By no means; he ordered his chosen tribes to use them in the division of their inheritance. Are they contrary to the christian revelation? So far from it that we know they were used by the apostles themselves."

The following week a writer who signs himself "Pennsylvanicus" replies thus. (Ibid, p. 324):

"The Bread of Deceit is sweet to a man, but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel. Prov. 20. 17.

"My dear Countrymen,

"Moved by a disinterested regard for your welfare and the good of my country, I have endeavor'd to show from reason and experience, in two former pieces on lotteries their pernicious tendency and effects to the community. My design was to point out the deformity of a vice, which if not stop'd in its progress, will ruin the credit of the province, weaken its power of defence, and involve you in inexpressible miseries, in hope thereby to engage you to suppress it, without the least intention of raising the Passion of any person. But in this I find I am disappointed. An angry

opponent, who seems touched to the Quick, has enter'd the list and joined 'issue with' me. . . .

"The example drawn from the practice of 'New-York, Connecticut and the trustees of the College of New-Jersey,' are no proof that Lotteries are Justifiable. What the legislature of the two former have done to interdict them, I have not enquired; but the later [latter] have declared they are ruinous 'to the credit of the colony, a hindrance to trade and industry, a great temptation to idleness and immorality, and consequently against the common good, welfare and peace of his majesty's government.' To remedy which they have imposed a penalty of £500 on persons setting up lotteries within their province and £100 on every buyer or seller of a ticket. And to elude this salutary law it is well known, the managers of several lotteries have drawn them out of the province on Biles-Island. But this is another instance of our authors knowledge in logic. Will examples alone, and especially examples against law, prove the virtue, legality or morality of any act. If so, theft, adultery and even murder itself may be justified."

The controversy thus begun seems to have had, but a temporary effect for, as we have seen, in 1772 and 1773 the lottery fever broke out afresh. During the Revolution there was slight inclination to resort to such schemes.

RARITAN CHURCH LOTTERY

Of one lottery projected subsequent to the Revolutionary War I have learned something which may prove of especial interest to many Somerset County readers. It was called the Raritan Church Lottery, an advertisement of which appeared in the "Guardian or New Brunswick Advertiser" of July 31, 1793. The scheme of the lottery is here quoted:

"RARITAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

"A Lottery granted by the Legislature to the Raritan Congregation for the purpose of paying the arrearages due for the building of a house of public worship

SCHEME.

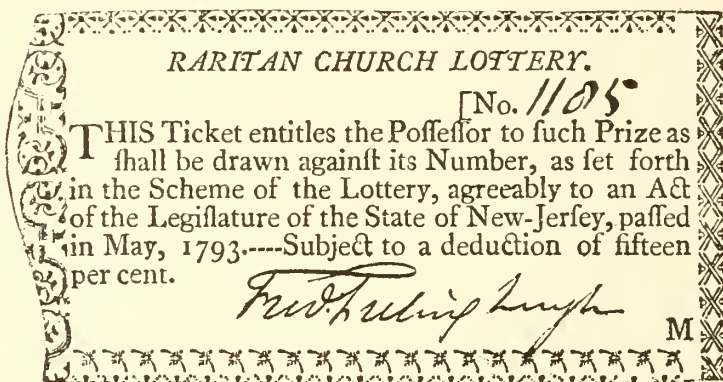
1	Prize of	1000	dollars	is	1,000.
1	do	500	do		500.
6	do	100	do		600.
16	do	50	do		800.
24	do	25	do		600.
60	do	10	do		600.
1750	do	4	do		7,000.
<hr/>					
1858	prizes				
3692	blanks				

"5550 tickets of 2 dollars each is 11,100, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. The drawing will commence on the first Monday in September, or sooner if the tickets are disposed of, of which timely notice will be given; and the public may rest assured that tickets sold out of the County of Somerset, which may draw prizes, shall be paid by the persons entrusted to sell them, for which purpose money shall be forwarded to them immediately after the drawing of the lottery is completed.

"Managers: Fred. Frelinghuysen, Abraham Van Nest, Peter B. Dumont, Rynear Veghte.

"Inspectors: Jacob R. Hardenburgh, Abraham Staats, James Van Duyn.

Somerset, June 25, 1793."



FIRST RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) CHURCH LOTTERY TICKET

An illustration of the ticket of this lottery is here shown and a supply of similar tickets, still in the hands of the officials of the church, indicates that the managers did not succeed in selling them all. No complete report of this lottery was entered upon the records of the church, but certain manuscripts are preserved that throw light upon the outcome. Here is one:

"Peter A. Dumont to Rynier Veghte Manager Dr.
 July 24, 1793 to 270 Tickets at 2 dols. £225.0
 August 30, to 30 do
 to ½ Ticket P. A. Dumont & John Herritt.... 7.6
 makes 601.00 dols. £225.7.6"
 Cr.

Feb. 21, 1794 By Cash at Sundry times to Feb. 9, 1798 the sum
 of. £185.14.9
 make 495.28 lent
 Interest on the Balance from July 24, 1794 until paid.

Another account is as follows:

Peter D. Vroom in Acct with Raritan Ch.
 April 17, 1795—To one day attendance at Millstone to assist
 the managers in settling the lottery business. 8 shillings

county, the family had always been deeply religious and affiliated in many ways with the Church.²

Thomas Talmage crossed from Lynn to Southampton, Long Island, where he lived for several years. His son, Thomas, Jr., pushed on with ten others still further westward and founded in 1649, the town of East Hampton, first called "Maidstone."³

A younger brother, Robert, returned to Connecticut from Southampton, and the record shows he there married and left many descendants, as referred to in the former paper. Thomas Talmage, Sr., must have joined his son at East Hampton, for there is a record in May, 1651, of his having been fined for absence from "Town Meeting." He died about 1653, for the "widow Talmage" is mentioned at that time and no longer does "Junior" follow the son's name.

In the year 1650 a General Court was ordained in East Hampton, composed of the whole assembled people, and Thomas Talmage, Jr., was chosen "First Recorder" on the third of October.⁴ Prior to that date he had married Elizabeth Bancroft, doubtless a daughter of John Bancroft, who was among the followers of Winthrop and who had settled at Lynn. Thomas Talmage was appointed Lieutenant in 1665 and, later, Captain of the Train Band, which was the highest office socially in the community and which conveyed with it the "seat of honor" at the church. Captain Talmage seems to have been a man of considerable means, for, in 1690, he was assessed on property far in excess of all others. He died in 1690 or 1691, as shown by the probate of his will, leaving three sons, only one of whom had issue, Nathaniel.

Nathaniel Talmage, born at East Hampton in 1644, was appointed Captain in 1673. He died the 3rd August, 1716, and in his will, probated the same year, he mentions his wife, Rebecca, and four sons, two of whom left children; they were John and Daniel.

From John Talmage descend the Long Island family of to-day and a branch at Branford, Conn., (not to be confused with the descendants of Robert Talmage, progenitor of the New England family). The Branford people spell the name "Talmadge," and from this branch come the Henry Talmadge family of New York City and Netherwood, New Jersey.

Daniel Talmage, born at East Hampton in 1692, the youngest son

² Religious zeal is a strong characteristic of the Talmage family. In England, as well as in this country, each successive generation has brought forth its clergyman, even to our own time. In my grandfather's family of the five sons, four were clergymen.

³ Named for a small village in Southampton county, England.

⁴ In the "Chronicles of East Hampton" David Gardner writes of him as follows: "He was a man of unusually fine intelligence and education, judging from his handwriting and orthography." The writer has seen the original records made by the "Recorder" which are still in a fine state of preservation, and he can vouch for their clearness and quaint old English character.

of Captain Nathaniel Talmage, was among the early settlers at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. We find land allotted to him in 1717, when he must have been little more than of age. His marriage occurred, after leaving East Hampton, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Morris, of Elizabethtown, who was one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement at Newark in 1667.

Many of the East Hampton people had left that colony and migrated to New Jersey, and the familiar Long Island names of Conklin, Mulford and Bond appear frequently in the early records.⁵

Daniel Talmage died in 1725 and was buried at Elizabethtown. He left two sons, Thomas and Daniel, and a daughter, Hannah, who married John Ross, one of the proprietors of Elizabethtown.

Thomas Talmage,⁶ the elder son, was b. at Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1722, and there m. Hannah, daughter of Henry Norris. Their children were Daniel,⁷ John and Enos. Thomas Talmage m. secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wick or Wicks, of East Hampton, 21st September,

⁵Among the Winthrop papers is found a copy of a letter written at East Hampton in November, 1667, by the Rev. Thomas James, first clergyman of the church, in part as follows: "I can say less than formerly in respect of my unsettledness for I was intended to have removed with several of my brethren who are gone, as Mr. Bond and others, beyond N. Yorke and were exceeding desirous to have me gone with them and settle a plantation in those parts and my resolution was once so to have done but God, who hath the hearts and ways of all in His hands, hath ordered otherwise and I am still here."

⁶The "Record of Thomas Talmage" of the fifth generation states that our first ancestor in America was Enos, one of two brothers who came here in 1630, sons of the Earl of Dorset. He writes as follows, in 1779: "I learned from Major Potter of the British Army, that the Earl of Dorset was an old man without a male heir and that his title and estate would, at his death, revert to the Crown which 'tis presumed has long since taken place." On 9th March, 1891, Wilberham Talmash, Earl of Dysart, died and with him the male line of the Talmash family ceased, but the name and title have since then been carried down through a daughter, who married Admiral Halliday of the British Navy, their children assuming the name. The American family had no claim on either title or estate, but it surely has a right to claim its priority over the English branch. The late Louis Cass Tallmadge states, in an article published in the "Washington Post," some years ago, that the family descended from Lionel Tallmash, whose son was created Lord Huntingtower, by James I. Two of the brothers of this Lord, to escape religious persecution, fled to Holland and, afterward, came to America—the article states that these brothers were named Robert and James. As has been clearly proven, both of these statements regarding our early ancestry are false. Professor James M. B. Dwight, of Yale College, who married Cora, daughter of Major Charles B. Tallmadge, gave many years to the study of both the English and Colonial records finding much helpful material and, after collaborating with him and spending much time in personal research, I think there can be no doubt of the ascent as given through this article. Tradition should no longer be depended upon when, in our libraries and Probate Court, the records of deeds, transfers and wills are to be found duly recorded and classified.

⁷Daniel Talmage, b. 1745 at Elizabethtown, m. Louisa, daughter of Job Allen. His name is found on a paper dated 1775, pledging to support Congress. He enlisted in Captain Harker's Company in the Revolution and fell in the Battle of Lackawaxen, in 1799. His name is to be found, among the eighteen of those who fell, on the monument erected at Goshen, New York. His son, Thomas, served under General Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans.

1752. He removed to Basking Ridge, New Jersey, prior to 1750. He was, by profession, a surveyor and builder, and the first bridge to span the Raritan River was constructed by him in 1773, and many public buildings of the time in Somerset and Middlesex counties were erected by him. The children of this union of Thomas Talmage and Elizabeth Wick were one son, Thomas, and seven daughters.

Major Thomas Talmage, b. at Basking Ridge, 24th October, 1755, m. Mary, daughter of Captain Goyn McCoy, 10th May, 1775. He was but twenty-one years of age when the War of the Revolution came on, but he at once enlisted in Captain Ten Eyck's Company and was later appointed Major of the same, and he served in many of the early engagements in the State. Major Talmage died at Mont Verd, his estate near Somerville, home of the late George H. Potts, 17th October, 1834. He and his wife were buried in the same grave in the "old burying-ground" at Somerville. The sons of this union were (I) Goyn; (II) David T.; (III) Jehiel; (IV) Thomas; (V) Samuel Kennedy; (VI) John Vredenburg. There were also daughters: Susannah, who m. Cornelius Van Deventer; Sarah, b. 1790, who m. Peter De Forest, of N. Y. City; Mary, b. 1796, who m. Dr. George Van Nest; and Phoebe, b. 1883, who was unm. These sons will now be taken up in order.

I. Goyn Talmage, b. at Basking Ridge, 27th August, 1778; m. Magdalene Terhune, of New York City, 1st Jan., 1800, and had children: Thomas Goyn, Mertena, who m. Edward Patterson, a lawyer of Philadelphia (their son was Judge Edward Patterson, of New York City), and Catharine, who married Isaac Van Middlesworth.

(1) Thomas G. Talmage, b. at Mont Verd, near Somerville, 22nd October, 1801, m. Dorothy, daughter of David Miller of Morris county. He removed to New York City and became a member of the Legislature and President of the Board of Aldermen. The children of this marriage were: (a) David Miller Talmage, b. at Brooklyn 1st October, 1827; m. Sarah, daughter of Jerolemon Stone. He served in the War of the Rebellion, and later was sent out as special envoy to settle the Venezuelan claims. He died 1st September, 1900. (b) William H. Talmage, b. at Brooklyn 26th January, 1829, m. Isabella Carothers, 27th September, 1853. Child: Charles Horsmer Talmage.

Thomas G. Talmage m., secondly, Harriet, daughter of Judge Tunis Jerolemon and removed to Brooklyn. He was elected Mayor in 1845 and the present City Hall and Court House were erected and many improvements made in the parks and highways during his term of office. The children of the second marriage were: Tunis Van Pelt Talmage, who was b. at Brooklyn 3rd August, 1831; m. Magdalene, daughter of Peter Van Nest of Somerville, 1853. Their eldest daughter, Magdalene, m. Francis E. Dodge, of New York City; the younger daughter, Kather-

ine, m. William H. Force, of New York City; and their daughter, Madeline Talmage, m. John Jacob Astor.

II. David T. Talmage, b. in Somerset county 21st April, 1783, married Catharine, daughter of Peter Van Nest, of Somerville, 19th December, 1803. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836,⁸ and was returned for three successive terms; was then chosen High Sheriff of Somerset county in 1840, holding many positions of honor and trust on educational and church boards until his death, which occurred 27th October, 1865. The children were: (1) Phoebe, who m. Joseph Ross. (2) James Richards. (3) Sarah, who m. Thomas Wightnack. (4) Peter Van Nest. (5) Daniel. (6) John Van Nest. (7) Goyn. (8) Catherine, who m. Orson Cone. (9) David. (10) Mary, who m. Rev. Stephen Mershon. (11) Thomas DeWitt.

2. James Richards Talmage, b. at Somerville 6th January, 1807; m. Grace Miller, and had children: David, who m. Charlotte, daughter of Colonel Daniel Talmage of Bound Brook. The children of this marriage were: Van Nest, David and Markham. He m. secondly, Mary Shufeldt and had issue: Robert Shufeldt.

4. Peter Van Nest Talmage, b. at Somerville 30th September, 1813; m. Hannah Schenck, of New Brunswick, N. J.

5. Daniel Talmage, b. at Somerville 6th February, 1816; m. Hannah, daughter of Pexel Fowler and Anne Aymar, of New York City, where he at that time was living. Mr. Talmage was a famous politician in Central New Jersey, being an ardent Democrat, and yet never willing to accept office until, pressed by Governor Vroom, who was elected mainly by his efforts, he became Colonel on the Executive Staff, and was from that time known throughout Somerset county as "Colonel Dan." He was one of the old time New York merchants and was the organizer of "Dan Talmage's Sons' Company," which first made rice a commodity of merchandise, buying from the planter the cargo which had formerly been exchanged for the necessities and luxuries of his family. In 1850 Mr. Talmage purchased the old Coddington place near Bound Brook, N. J., known as "The Evergreens," the home of the late George LaMonte, Colonel Talmage died 2nd March, 1869, leaving children in the male line: (a) John Fowler, (b) Van Nest, (no issue) and (c) Daniel.

(a) John Fowler Talmage,⁹ b. at Bound Brook 27th July, 1842; m.

⁸Mr. Talmage was a friend and staunch supporter of Millard Fillmore, and was active in the campaign which ended by his election to the Presidency of the United States. One of the much prized family heirlooms is a walking stick presented to him by President Fillmore.

⁹John F. Talmage was one of the original members of the Somerset County Historical Society, organized in 1882, and Editor of the "Somerset Messenger" in 1868.

Isabella, daughter of Sanford Van Syckel. He was for many years President of the "Dan Talmage's Sons' Rice Company" of New York City and New Orleans, in which latter city he died in 1912. His children are: Daniel, Robert Swartwout and Elizabeth, married to Herman Livingston of Philadelphia.

(b) Daniel Talmage, b. 27th June, 1846; m. Phoebe, daughter of Captain Isaac Terbell, of East Hampton. His children are: Cora Howard, who is m. to Henry Wehrhane, of New York City, and Laura, who is the wife of Francis Huyck, of Albany. Mr. Talmage m. secondly, Mary, daughter of Timothy Dwight Vaill, of Bound Brook, and has one son, Rockwell Dwight.

6. John Van Nest Talmage, b. at Somerville 18th August, 1819; was graduated from Rutgers College in 1842, which college conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1867. Dr. Talmage went out to China in 1846, and until the time of his death spent his life as a missionary at Amoy. He translated many of the books of the Bible into the Chinese language and was author of the best known Chinese-English Dictionary published at that time. He m. Abigail Woodruff; male child, David. He m., secondly, Mary Van Deventer, and had a son, Edwin Talmage, of New York City.

7. Goyne Talmage, b. at Bound Brook, 7th December, 1821; was graduated from Rutgers College in 1843 and entered the ministry the same year. He m. Anna, daughter of John Beekman, of New Brunswick, and had children in the male line: John Beekman, and Goyne Addison Talmage, of New York City. Rev. Goyne d. at Somerville, June 24, 1891.

9. David Talmage, b. at Bound Brook, 1826; m. Elizabeth Brinckerhoff.

11. Thomas DeWitt Talmage, b. at Bound Brook 7th January, 1832. He attended the University of the City of New York, but was graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1856. Dr. Talmage was for many years clergyman of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Philadelphia. During the Civil War he was appointed Chaplain of the Pennsylvania regiments. The University of the City of New York conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1862, and he received that of D. D. from the University of Tennessee in 1884. The Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn called Dr. Talmage to its work in 1869 and his success in that city was immediate and far-reaching, his sermons having been translated into every language throughout the world. Dr. Talmage m. Mary, daughter of Samuel Putnam Avery, of Jersey City, and had children: Thomas DeWitt, who died without issue, and Jessie, who m. Warren G. Smith, of New York City. Dr. Talmage mar-

ried, secondly, Susan, daughter of Charles Wittemore, of New York City; child (male line): Frank DeWitt Talmage. Dr. Talmage married, thirdly, Elinor Collier, the widow of Charles Collier, of Alleghany, Pennsylvania. Just previous to this marriage he had removed to Washington, D. C., to become clergyman of the First Presbyterian Church, which office he held until his death, which occurred at Washington, 12th April, 1902.

III. Jehiel Talmage, b. at Somerville 17th June, 1785, was graduated from Nassau Hall, Princeton. For many years he was clergyman in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Knowlton, N. J. He married Letitia Stryker and left children (in the male line): Peter Stryker, Archibald,¹⁰ Addison, Samuel and Jehial, d.

IV. Thomas Talmage, b. at Piscataway, N. J., 29th January, 1794, lived at Mont Verd with his father and inherited that estate. Major Talmage m. Sophia, daughter of Michael Van Veghten, and left children (male): (1) Samuel and (2) John Frelinghuysen.

1. Samuel Talmage, b. at Somerville, N. J., m. Arrietta, daughter of Dr. Ephriam Clark and Emma Guyon, of Staten Island. He removed to Brooklyn in 1865 and for many years practiced as a physician in that city. Child (in the male line): John.

2. John Frelinghuysen Talmage, b. at Somerville, N. J., 11th March, 1833, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1852. He served as a surgeon in the 11th Brigade, National Guard, State of New York, and later became a well-known physician in Brooklyn. Dr. Talmage m. Margaret, daughter of Thomas H. Hunt, of New York City, and had children: Thomas Hunt, Edward T. H., John Frelinghuysen, and Lilian, who m. the Hon. J. Murray Mitchell, of New York City.

V. Samuel Kennedy Talmage, b. at Piscataway, N. J., 11th December, 1798, was graduated from Nassau Hall, Princeton, in 1824, and was Professor of Languages in that institution for some years. In 1838 he accepted a similar position in Oglethorpe University, Georgia, of which College he became President in 1841, and held that office until his death. Princeton conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1845. During the Civil War, Dr. Talmage, whose sympathies were enlisted on the Southern side, was appointed a Chaplain of the Confederacy. He m. Ruth Sterrett, of Atlanta, in July, 1834.

VI. John Vredenburg Talmage, b. at Piscataway, N. J., 26th November, 1804, m. Catalena Taylor, of New Brunswick, 17th April, 1833. Children in the male line: John A., Nelson and James R.

¹⁰ Archibald Alexander Talmage married Mary Randolph, daughter of the Rev. James Clark, of Philadelphia, and identified himself with the Wabash and Missouri Pacific Railroad and became Vice-President, which office he held until his death.

These articles do not form a complete record of the Talmage family, but merely an outline sketch, that branch which settled in Somerset county having been dwelt upon at greater length. The space allotted does not permit of carrying out in fuller detail the female line, nor much other data which the writer has at hand, and which may, at some future time, be published.



JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

[Continued from Page 26]

Wednesday, 1st May, 1754, [Continued].—Agreed with Ro't Allen for his lott No. 16 at 35/—pr acre in three pay'ts, viz., first to be May, 1755. Executed the articles and left them with Jas. Parker.

"Discovering a mistake in the bounds of the lease I gave to Wm. Todd, I have executed a new lease, which I leave with Justice Smith to give to Todd, and to git him to sign a counterpart.

"I have offer'd to let the Lawrances have their places, viz., Danielle at 45/—, Alexander 45/— and John at 40/—pr acre in three pay'ts, to be 1st May, 1755. They are to consider of it and let me know what they conclude on before the next winter. On farther talke with John Lawrance he agrees to take his lot at 40/—pr acre, the payments to be as above, and is to have a deed at making the first payment or giving security for it. Have consented to reserve only three-fourths of mines. He is to have liberty of gitting timber for the frame of a house on Lott No. 12, now in Morris Williams possession.

"The surveyor began this morning at Ale'r Lawrances corner on the line of the 654 acre tract in order to lay out a lott for Morris Williams, and run two of the courses along the line, but were stopt by the raine, and Mr. Smith's other business not allowing him to stay away longer we are obliged to stop farther proseedng at present, and leave it to him to finish laying out the lotts that way up to Palmers small lott, which he promises to do in about a fortnights time.

"Agreed to let Rob't Allen have a small strip of about two acres added to his lott between his land and the Black river road joyning to lott No. 12.

"Executed a lease for Jos. Doren and for And'w Todd. Ja's Parker and Billy Skinner are to call on them tomorrow. I am going down to Harriot's this evening and intend to go home from there in the morning.

May 2, 1754.—Took Dan. Henry and James Grahams bond for

£164.10, to be as ano'h [another?] of the payments for Yost Mantanies lott—agreed to sell him; the bond dated yesterday payable 1st May next and int. from the date. Wrote a letter to James Wells.

"On my way home I cal'd upon Will'm Wortman; offer'd to let him have the lott we were on terms about at 45/—, and consented to waite for the first pay't till next May. He says he thinks he will take it, and will come to me soone to finish the bargain by entering into articles.

"I got to Amboy in the evening, Mr. Parker tells me that he and Mr. Skinner call'd on And. Todd and Jos. Doren and offer'd the leases to them but they refused to take them.

"*June 19th.*—Mr. Ral. Smith called upon me; he says he has not finished the survey but promises to do it soone. I gave him the lease I nad prepar'd for And'w Todd, which he says Todd will accept of; he is to return the counterpart to me.

"*Aug't 21st, 1754.*—Wm. Allen came to me again about the small lott in Leslies survey above his mill; it joynes to the lott Meleck bought. I offer'd to let him have it at the price we gave Mrs. Leslie, he allowing the interest from the time we bought. He is to give us his answer in about two months.

"*24th.*—Wm. Wortman came to me; tells me his father is uneasy at the Eli'htown line taking in his place and is unwilling he should now buy the place. He tells me that if I will take 45/—pr acre for Josias Clawsons place he thinks he will buy that. I do not think to take less than 50/— in 3 pay'ts, the first to be May next. He desires time to consider of it.

"*Amboy, Oct'r 11.*—Mrs. Willet of Middletowne came to me about buying Mrs. Grahams place at Peapack. I offer'd it at £3 pr acre in three payments, the first to be the 1st May next. She desires till Tuesday come week to consider of it, and proposes her husband shall meet me here on that day if they conclude to take it at my offer.

"*Amboy, 26th Nov'r, 1754.*—John Jaquish of Woodbridge came to me and show'd me an article of agr't he made with Josia Clawson for his improvement on lott No. 13, and I agreed to sell the lott to him at 50/—pr acre in three payments, the first to be the 1st May next, and enter'd into articles with him.

"Mrs. Willet and her sone came to me. She now chuses to buy the lott joyning to the Widdow Grahams on which Folker Folkers lives. I ask'd her the same price as for Mrs. Grahams lott. They are to meet me at my farm on Thursday next, the 28th inst.

"*Matchaponix, the 28th.*—Agreed with Mrs. Willet and her sone for the lot at £3 pr acre, but consented to take it in six payments, she

allowing the interest accordingly, and enter'd into articles with her and her sone. I wrote by them to Folkers acquainting him I had sold the lott; also desir'd him soone to pay his rent.

"Match'x, Dec'r 14th, 1754.—Tunis Van Dervers sone came to me about buying some of the Peapack lands; inclines to take lott No. 14, on which Tho's Hew (?) lives; No. 15, Jos. Carton; No. 17, Jas. King, and Jas. Allens lott, for himself and others. I offer'd it at 50/—pr acre in three pay'ts; tells me that considering the price they must pay the tenants for their improvements he thinks 40 or 45/—pr acre full as much as it is worth; that he thinks his uncle, Jacob Van Derveer of Peapack, will take a part with him if it can be had at that price, and that his uncle intends to be down here between this and New Year, and in the meantime he will consult his father.

"Dec'r 19th.—Rec'd a letter from Mr. Skinner acquainting me that John Brown of Staten Island wants to buy the lott joyning to Merrills and Clawsons, which I take to be lott No. 12 in possession of Mauris Williams.

"The 20th.—I wrote Mr. Skinner that Merrills and Clawsons lotts were agreed for at 50/—pr acre and that I expected this would sell for about the same price, tho' something inferior; that I intend to be in towne next week, &c.

"Match'x, Dec'r 30th, 1754.—Agreed with Mr. Jacob Van Derveer and Garret Van Devere for three lots at Peapack; one lott No. 14, now in possession of Thomas Hew (?) supposed to contain about 220 acres; one No. 15 occupied by Joseph Carson containing about 326 acres; and the other leased to James Allen containing about 195 acres, for which they are to pay 45/—pr acre, money at 8/—pr ounce in three paym'ts, viz., one halfe of the whole purchase money on the 12th day of May next, one-fourth part on the 12th of May, 1756, and the other fourth part on the 12th of May, 1757, excepting the one-half of the mines; had not time to write articles now. Gave Mr. Vandever a copy of this entry signed by me. I have promised to accept of £10 from Mr. Vanderveer for the rent due by Hew (?) and take my chance of Hew (?) for the remainder. He tells me that Garret Wyckoff of Freehold sone is about agreeing with James King for his improvement with a designe to agree with me for the lott. They are to pay the rents due by Carson and Allen, and have agreed with them for their improvements and lease.

"Match'x, Dec'r 31st, 1754.—Yesterday John Brown of Staten Island came to me about lott No. 12; he offers but 40/—pr acre, N. York money. I offer'd to let him have it at 45/— N. York money in

three payments, the first to be May next. This morning he desir'd 10 or 14 days time to consider of it, and is either to come to me or leave word with Mr. Skinner.

[*To be Continued*]



FROM NEW JERSEY TO ILLINOIS IN 1846

BY JOHN A. POWELSON, PLUCKEMIN, N. J.

THE REFERENCE in the October QUARTERLY (Vol. II, p. 255), to some of those who left "good old Somerset" for the far West in the 'forties, and the Fairview letter quoted, recall the fact that, in the month of May, 1846, three families migrated from North Branch to Fairview, the Jersey settlement on the Fulton county, Illinois, prairie. Charles S. Brokaw, Cornelius Ten Eyck and Peter S. Powelson with their families and six wagons made up the caravan. They were among the earliest, but not the earliest, from Somerset to join that Western Colony. The Rev. Abraham D. Wilson, pastor of the North Branch Reformed Dutch Church (1831-'38), had preceded them as a missionary to Illinois (1838-'40), and in 1841 had taken charge of the Fairview church as its first pastor. Not that he was unpopular in his former charge, for one of his old parishioners once remarked that "no one ever had any fault to find with Domine Wilson, except that he moved away from North Branch," but that he desired to be in the Western field.

The families named reached their destination in safety, and Mr. Brokaw and Mr. Ten Eyck shared largely in the prosperity which, in time, came to the Fairview settlers. Peter S. Powelson lived only a few months, leaving a widow and eight children. Of the boys, Abram was taken into the home of Daniel Polhemus. He proved so trustworthy that in time he not only married Julia, a daughter of Mr. Polhemus, but became the owner of his father-in-law's fine farm by the edge of Fairview village. John went to California in the days of the gold fever; was one of the "'Forty-niners" who crossed the plains with ox-teams. He returned, however; married Elizabeth Springer, and then settled at Warrensburg, Missouri. Simon joined the Seventh Illinois Cavalry in the Civil War. He was so daring that the Confederates finally captured and imprisoned him. After his release, "to even up matters" (as he used to say), he captured a Southern girl, for he married Miss Jane Bickers, of LaGrange, Tenn. One of the daughters, Sophia, died soon after reaching Fairview. Aletta Ann was a teacher in the Fairview schools and remained single. Lamatta married John Groendyke; Eliza married C. H. Wyckoff, and Mary P. married Uriah Voorhees. One of

her sons, Elliott, is an ordained minister in the Des Moines Conference.

In 1903, desiring additional facts of that overland journey, I wrote Mrs. Mary P. Voorhees, of Nebraska, (then in her seventy-second year), a woman of excellent memory, and received an interesting communication, from which the following is taken:

"Yes, my father came all the way from North Branch, N. J., to Fairview, in wagons with his family. But we were not all small children. Sister Lamatta was twenty-five years old, Eliza twenty-two, Aletta Ann twenty, I was sixteen, brother John fourteen. The three little ones were Abram, eight; Sophia, seven; Simon, five. My father was married in Middlebush in 1822. My mother, Julietta Gray, was born in 1802, at Albany, N. Y. She was left an orphan when two years old, and was brought to Middlebush by her mother's brother, Simon Wyckoff, who was appointed her guardian, and with whom she lived until womanhood.

"In the spring of 1846 my father sold the farm to your grandfather, and we started for the West. The railroad had reached Somerville from New York, but there was no sign of any road farther west. I remember seeing the first train that came to Somerville, and I laugh yet when I think what funny-looking cars it had. On the 18th day of May we started on our journey. It was on a Monday morning. There was quite a crowd of neighbors and friends to see us start, for it was thought then to be a great undertaking, and truly it was. There were the Alleghenies to cross, the black swamp in Indiana and mighty rivers to be ferried over. We all gathered in the front yard, while Domine Campbell prayed, commending us to the care of the 'God of our fathers.' Then my father climbed into the loaded wagon, and my mother into the small spring wagon, with the little ones, and my three sisters, brother John and myself walked on behind, crying. We had the company of two neighbors, Charles S. Brokaw and Cornelius Ten Eyck, young married people, each having one little child.

"We got along better than our neighbors, Messrs. Brokaw and Ten Eyck, as their horses' necks got sore, and they fell behind. We took different roads across the mountains, they going by Pittsburgh, and we by Wheeling. We waited at Wheeling a whole day for them to catch up. Then we drove down to the river to ferry across, and just as a steamboat was landing, behold, there were our neighbors on the boat, they having got on board at Pittsburgh, and concluding they would go the rest of the way by water. They wanted us to do the same, but, after my father and mother had gone on board and seen the accommodations, it was decided we would rather trust to the land. So we watched them steam down the river, and then we ferried over into the Buckeye State.

"We got along pretty well now till half way across Ohio. Poor old gray, the horse to the light wagon, gave out there, so we had to leave her. My father bought another horse and we started on, arriving at Fairview on Saturday, the fourth day of July, having been just six weeks and four days on the road, and traveling nearly twelve hundred miles. We were welcomed by a host of old neighbors and friends of my father and mother, and we liked the country from the first. My father especially seemed de-

lighted with everything, but he was not strong, and soon began to fail. On the 24th of December he left us for his heavenly home."

The following two letters were written by the above-named Peter S. Powelson to my grandfather, John A. Powelson, of Pluckemin. The first was during the above-named trip and was from Wheeling, W. Va., dated June 4, 1846:

"Have arrived within two miles of the city of Wheeling, at which place I told you I would write you how we got over the mountains. And, first, I must let you know that through the mercy of God we are all enjoying good health. 'Blessed be His name forever' for such a favor. We arrived the first afternoon within eleven miles of Easton, where I weighed my load. It weighed twenty-seven hundred and fifty pounds. The wagon weighing ten hundred and fifty, it left my load proper seventeen hundred, besides the passengers. I concluded taking it as far as Harrisburg, and then sending one box by the canal to Wheeling. But when we arrived at Harrisburg the horses seemed to get along so well that we concluded to take it over the mountains. The road over the first was four miles up and as many down. The second was almost as long. We traveled in all one hundred miles before we got over the mountains. The bay horses look almost as well as when I started. I went off and forgot my dog and coffee mill, for which I am very sorry. We are going to cross the Ohio river to-morrow. We overtook Jacob Ten Eyck and Suydam when we got to Jacksonville. We stayed together the first night. The next morning we started first and they never overtook us until Saturday, when we put up to bake bread. They went on, and on Monday, about ten o'clock, we overtook them again, when we went on together to Chambersburg. We started first, and have never seen them since. Have stopped twice since to bake bread. They have not overtaken us as yet. We feel afraid something has happened to them or their horses. We have had good weather since we started, except when we crossed the Alleghenies."

The second letter was from Fairview, dated July 26, 1846:

"Having arrived at my journey's end, I have been so busy working in harvest I have had no time to write. We arrived at Fairview on Saturday, about noon. Major Isaac Brokaw took us to his house. John and I helped him ten days in harvest. He had more than one hundred loads of wheat. Peter Ten Eyck, from North Branch, expects to have two thousand bushels of wheat. The man who lives on William Van Doren's farm will have one hundred and fifty loads of wheat. We have moved in the log cabin, which is very small, only one room. Wheat is low; only three shillings a bushel. Old corn is ten cents a bushel. Everything is plentiful and cheap. We had but fourteen dollars left when we arrived at Fairview. Cows sell from eight to twelve dollars, with calves; hogs one and a-half cents per pound alive; sheep one dollar a head. The land is very rich, and it appears that it will never wear out. There is land here that has been plowed twelve years and appears just as good."

At a reunion of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Aug. 28 and 29, 1901,

Simon Powelson, in an address concerning early days in Fairview, remarked:

"When we reached this fine country many fine farms which have since been conquered from forest and prairie still lay out. Game of all kinds was abundant. By 1850 most of the deer and wolves had disappeared. I went with father to Duncan's mill once and we were absent from home a week. We could not get our grist until our turn came. While at the mill, father bought some wheat thinking to bring it to Canton and sell it at a profit. But the wheat market was so flat that he could not dispose of it, and on the way home I traded a bushel of it to Deacon Andrews for a bushel of walnuts. The country around Fairview was low and wet, and great ponds stood over it. The fever and ague drove out some settlers; in fact, quite a number of those who came before we did. Wild hogs were an unfailing source of meat in the early '30's, and were hunted and killed even after we came to the county. There were practically no markets. I have hauled wheat to Copperas Creek in dead of winter, thinly clad, and never saw a fire till I reached home. After father's death I commenced to work for John Polhemus, at \$5 a month. It was while working there I was bitten by a big timber rattlesnake, with twenty-two rattles and a button. The bite did not kill me, but we got the snake."



NOTES ON THE VOSELLER FAMILY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

[Continued from Page 31]

IN THE January number the known facts concerning Jacob, the head of the Vosseller family in this country, were given. The other facts collected at that time respecting his children not being as satisfactory as desired, correspondence, long ago begun, was renewed with various descendants in the State of New York, in the hope that some living descendants might know when and where Jacob died, and the positive dates of birth of each of his supposed ten children, all of whom were born in Somerset County, and yet of only four of whom could dates of birth be secured from records in New Jersey. Fortunately just as this present article is made ready for publication the desired dates have been discovered in a record kept in the family of Martha Ann Vosseller (Mrs. Amos Hayes, daughter of Jacob, son of John, son of Jacob Vosseller), and transmitted to the writer by her granddaughter, Miss Ina D. Porter, of St. Johnsville, N. Y. From this new matter it is possible to add to a synopsis of what was published in the January QUARTERLY some dates and facts given below.

FIRST AMERICAN ANCESTOR AND HIS FAMILY

Jacob Vosseller was born about 1730 in Germany—place unknown; arrived in New York with the Palatines from the Rhine, Nov. 30, 1745;

went, first, to the Palatine Settlement of Schoharie, N. Y.; a few years later came to Pluckemin, Somerset County, N. J., settling about two miles southeast of that place on the highway to Bound Brook; married, Oct. 11, 1753, Margaret (or Mary) Teeple (dau. of Lucas and Mary Teeple); was a farmer, and also, after 1778, a merchant at or near Pluckemin; was warden of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Pluckemin in 1768, and from 1772 to 1790, when he removed, with his youngest son, John, then 25 years of age, and perhaps with his youngest child, Hannah Lucy, to Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., all the other children, apparently, remaining in New Jersey. While no tombstone of Jacob, or of his wife has been found, it is believed he died at Charlestown, N. Y. One correspondent gives the date of Jacob's death as "1812, at the age of 82," but without showing authority; yet various descendants agree that both he and his wife "died within the same week." These facts, as to his and her death, must be from some old record and may, in the absence of other information, be assumed to be approximately true. The New York descendants are certain Jacob had but the one wife, contrary to the suggestion of two made in the previous article.

The only real discrepancy in the names of the first Vosseller family, as compared with those the writer had discovered, consists in the name of Jacob's wife. The New York State descendants give it as Mary Teeple. This was the name of the wife of Lucas Teeple, Jacob Vosseller's father-in-law, but it is evident from the will of Lucas that the daughter who married Jacob was called "Peggy," which is usually Margaret.

The children of Jacob Vosseller, as stated in the New York record, and their dates of birth, were as follows:

- I. LANAH, b. July 27, 1755. No further trace.
- II. LUKE (originally Lucas), b. Oct. 12, 1757 (according to the New York record); or about Mar. 17, 1757, (according to his tombstone, to which reference will be made under his name). Family traced hereafter.
- III. JACOB, b. June 24, 1759. Family traced hereafter.
- IV. PETER, b. Apr. 10, 1760. Noticed again hereafter.
- V. MARY, b. Mar. 24, 1762. No further trace.
- VI. GEORGE, b. Oct. 21, 1763. Family traced hereafter.
- VII. CHARLOTTA, b. Dec. 1, 1765. No further trace.
- VIII. JEREMIAH, b. Feb. 7, 1768, (per New York record; a N. J. record says 1771). Noticed again hereafter.
- IX. SOPHIA, b. Feb. 20, 1771. No further trace.
- X. JOHN, b. Aug. 24, 1773. Family traced hereafter.
- XI. HANNAH LUCY, b. Feb. 6, 1783. No further trace.

It is scarcely probable that Lanah, Mary, Charlotta, Sophia and Hannah Lucy all died young or were unmarried. Some of them probably grew up and married, but traces of their families, if any, are yet to be found.

I. FAMILY OF LUKE VOSSSELLER

Luke Vosseller (who was known as "Lucas" in his early life), first son of Jacob, is buried in the Vosseller family burying-ground near South Branch, and his tombstone, giving his name as "Luke," states he died "Jan. 17, 1843, aged 85 years, 10 months," which would make his birth-date about Mar. 17, 1757. The New York record gives it as Oct. 12, 1757. He m., June 12, 1783, Ann Smith (dau. of John Smith and Rachel Bond), who was b. Jan. 6, 1762, and d. May 30, 1842. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he always lived and died, about 2½ miles east of Readington, (between Milltown and South Branch) the same being lately owned by Jacob Hyler and now by Mr. William Bradley. It was part of his father-in-law's tract, and directly west of the farm formerly owned by his son, Jacob, whose wife, Margaret Van Fleet (by second marriage, Amerman), continued long there as owner. His name appears a few times on his father's Pluckermine store books between 1785 and 1787, and again in 1791 and 1793, showing he occasionally traded there after marriage. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 269). Luke served, with his brothers Jacob and Peter, in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner in 1840 under the Act of Congress. The Adjutant-General's office at Trenton gives Luke's full war record, as follows:

"Luke Vosseller served as private, Somerset County New Jersey Militia (in 1775 his age was nineteen years) as follows: Summer of 1776 served one month as private, Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion; Summer and Fall of 1776, served three monthly tours as Private in Captain Philip Van Arsdalen's Company, First Battalion; Spring of 1777 served two monthly tours as private in Captain Philip Fulkerson's Company, Second Battalion; in 1777 served one month as private in Captain William Logan's Company, First Battalion; in 1777 served one month as private, Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion; in 1777 served one month as private, Captain Philip Fulkerson's Company, Second Battalion; in 1778 served one month as private, Captain David Smalley's Company, First Battalion; in 1778 served two months as private, Captain Philip Fulkerson's Company, Second Battalion; in 1779 served two monthly tours as private in Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion; in 1779 served one month as private, Captain William Logan's Company, First Battalion; in 1779 served one month as private, Captain Philip Van Arsdalen's Company, First Battalion; in 1779 served one month as private, Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion; in 1780 served one month as private, Captain Philip Fulkerson's Company,

Second Battalion; in 1780, served two monthly tours as private, Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion; in 1780 served one month as private, Captain David Smalley's Company, First Battalion."

Luke's father-in-law, John Smith, was b., 1719, in England, and came to America with his wife in 1776, settling near Readington, on a farm comprising 600 acres, extending from the North Branch river to the Hunterdon county line. He was a rather wealthy Tory, who is said to have buried his silver-plate and other treasures on his farm during the war, so that they would not fall into the hands of the American soldiers. He d. June 6, 1813, aged ninety-four. He probably established the burying-ground, which, after Luke Vosseller's ownership of the adjoining acreage, came to be known, as it now is, as "The Vosseller Burying-ground."

CHILDREN OF LUKE VOSSELLER (I) AND ANN SMITH:

1. JOHN, of Readington, b. Feb. 14, 1785; d. Oct. 23, 1816. He signed his name to his will "John Fosseller." This will, dated Sept. 26, 1816, and probated Nov. 7, 1816, in Somerset County, refers to his parents as living; directs that fifty acres of land given to him by the will of his grandfather, John Smith, should be sold, and from the proceeds \$150 should be given to the North Branch church. His grandfather, John Smith, Sr., was a witness to the will.

2. MARY (called "Polly"), of Readington, b. Apr. 5, 1787; d. Jan. 22, 1866; m. (1) Peter Sutphen, and (2) George A. Schomp. By the first marriage she had sons Gilbert and Luke; by the second, Henry and Tunis.

3. RACHEL, of Readington, b. Feb. 18, 1789; d. May 19, 1830; m. George Corwine. Their children were: Abigail, who m. Silas Bray; Mary, who d. aged about 14; Rachel, who d. in infancy.

4. NANCY, b. May 9, 1791; d. Mar. 25, 1795.

5. PHEBE, of near Readington, b. May 1, 1793; d. Dec. 17, 1869; m. John Sutphen (brother of Peter Sutphen named above). Their children were: (1) Anna, b. Apr. 12, 1817, who married John Reger, of Whitehouse, (recently deceased). (2) John, b. Aug. 25, 1819, who m. Catherine Schomp. (3) Elizabeth, b. Dec. 4, 1825, who m. Isaac E. P. Abbott. (4) Phebe Maria, b. Oct. 22, 1828, who m. Job Reger, also of Whitehouse. Many later descendants.

6. JACOB, of near South Branch, b. Aug. 2, 1795; d. Jan. 7, 1848; m. Dec. 28, 1817, Margaret Van Fleet, who was b. Mar. 29, 1802, and d. 1894. She was the dau. of Henry Van Fleet and Dorothy Tunny. In 1828 he was an elder of the Readington Ref. Ch. (Henry Van Fleet's father, William, was brother to the great-grandfather of the

late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet). Jacob's farm adjoined his brother, Luke's, on the North Branch river, and is now owned by Mr. Bradley. After Jacob's death his widow m. Henry Amerman, one of whose sons (by his first wife) was the late John Amerman, of South Branch and Somerville. The children of Jacob and Margaret were:

(a). ELIZABETH ANN, of Ovid, N. Y., b. Nov. 1, 1818; d. Jan. 14, 1854; m., Nov. 1, 1837, George Vroom McCoy. Five ch.

(b). JOHN, of South Branch, b. Aug. 24, 1820; d. Apr. 15, 1900; m., Dec. 2, 1846, Mary Etta Van Fleet (dau. of William H. Van Fleet and Deborah Thompson), who was b. Oct. 26, 1825, and d. Oct. 23, 1911. No. ch.

(c). MARGARET, b. Jan. 22, 1823; d. Apr. 9, 1910; m., Oct. 1, 1845, Augustine Reger, who was b. Jan. 30, 1823, and d. Sept. 11, 1902. They resided at Whitehouse, North Branch and Somerville, but she died at Plainfield. Children: (1) Anna, of Somerville; m. John Wortman Gaston. (2) Charles A., of Allentown, Pa.; deceased. (3) John Jacob; d. in infancy. (4) Louis O., of Passaic, N. J.; m. Marietta Opie. (5) Elizabeth McCoy, of Jamesburg, N. J.; m. Dr. Henry D. Zandt. (6) John Vosseller, of Boston, Mass.; m. (a) Luella Driesbach, who is deceased, and (b) Margaret Trefry. (7) Julia Etta, of Plainfield, N. J., who m. A. Van Doren Honeyman. (8) Ella May, of New Market; m. William Forder Metz.

(d). SARAH, of near North Branch, b. Apr. 26, 1825; d. Mar. 31, 1907; m., Nov. 4, 1847, John S. Voorhees (son of Jacob Voorhees and Susannah Sharp), who was b. Dec. 22, 1810; and d. Sept. 7, 1879. He was a farmer. Their ch. were: (1) Judson, of Cranford, b. July 10, 1848; d. May 4, 1905; m. Emma Wolverton. Has son Harry, at 154 Ellwood avenue, Newark. (2) Ira, of Somerville; d. Apr. 6, 1913; m. Margaret Gaston. (3) Oscar, of 201 Ravine avenue, Peoria, Ill.; living; m. Ella Brokaw. Has son, Guy A., at Fortress Monroe, Va. (4) Clara, of Somerville; living.

(e). ELIAS, b. Sept. 3, 1828; d. May 20, 1830.

(f). HENRY VAN FLEET, b. Oct. 13, 1830; d. May 18, 1871; m., Feb. 8, 1854, Susan Owens, who d. Nov. 24, 1887. He was a private in Co. E, 30 N. J. Volunteers in the Civil War, and resided at New Brunswick, but died at Raritan. Children (order unknown): Daniel B., a Methodist minister, who d. in Colorado, and m. Matilda Shafer, of Newark, N. J.; Amelia, of 115 Scott Ave., Rahway, who m. William Trembly; Elias; Dora, who m. John Suydam; Charles.

(g). JACOB THEODORE, b. Feb. 25, 1834; d. Aug. 8, 1868; unm. He prepared for a college course, expecting eventually to become a

missionary to China, but failing health required him to relinquish the plan, and he died aged thirty-four.

(h). ELIAS (second), of Flemington, the well known merchant there, still living; m., May 21, 1863, Julia Sleeper, who is deceased. Children: (1) Harry, deceased; (2 and 3) Bertha Wheeler and Elizabeth Van Fleet, twins.

(i). DOROTHY, of South Branch, b. Aug. 3, 1839; d. Dec. 16, 1894; unm. Scarlet fever in early life made her a mute, but she was finely educated, and through a useful and beautiful life was a model of the Christian graces. Considerable of the information contained in this article was gathered by her.

(j). MARY LOUISA, b. Nov. 26, 1841; deceased; m., Mar. 13, 1866, John B. D. Myers, farmer and Justice of the Peace, who resided at Readington and Raritan. Child: Rogers, of 42 S. Orange Ave., Newark, who m. Jean Holden.

(k). WILLIAM, of Bound Brook, (formerly of Raritan), living; m., Apr. 26, 1876, Martha Noll (dau. of Arthur B. Noll, famous as a school teacher). Children: (1) Perry, living; (2) Lloyd M., living, who m., Oct. 13, 1910, Helen Ten Eyck; (3) Alice; (4) John, deceased; (5) Hilda.

7. ANN, b. July 11, 1797; d. May 23, 1847; m. Tunis Wyckoff, of Whitehouse, N. J., (son of Dennis Wyckoff and Margaret Melick), who was b. Jan. 25, 1797, and d. May 4, 1871. In 1826 the family removed to Wooster, Ohio, where he was a farmer. Children: 1. Margaret Melick, of North English, Iowa, b. May 17, 1819; d. Aug. 20, 1909; m., Feb. 28, 1826, Thomas Buckley. Five ch. 2. John V., of Richfield, Ohio. 3. Ann Eliza; m. Ezra Munson. 4. Dennis. 5. Luke V., of West Richfield. 6. Sarah Ellen, of Wooster; m. Joseph Kimber.

8. LUKE, of near Two Bridges, b. July 6, 1799, (another date given is June 10, 1800); d. Feb. 11, 1873; unm. By his will he left a fund to sustain "The Vosseller Burying-ground," spoken of under his father, Luke. He was a Captain of the Third Troop of the Somerset squadron in 1831. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 317).

9. SARAH, of South Branch, b. Nov. 7, 1801; d. May 1, 1885; unm.

10. ELIZABETH, of South Branch, b. May 10, 1805; d. Sept. 1, 1892; m. (1) William Metlar; (2) Stephen Ten Eyck, of South Branch. By her first husband children were (a) John; (b) George W., of Raritan Landing, who m. Catherine Ann Van Doren (dau. of John Van Doren and Charity Staats, of Millstone). By her second husband there was one ch., Joseph.

[To be Continued]

THE SEBRING FAMILY

BY REV. MINOR SWICK, FLUSHING, L. I.

THE FIRST of this name who settled in New Jersey, so far as the writer has been able to learn, was Jacob, who was known on the Raritan in 1685. He wrote his name "J. R. Seberinge," which was, doubtless, for Jacob Roelofse (son of Roelof) Seberinge, of Drenthe, in the Netherlands. When he came to this country is uncertain; but he appears in the records of the First Dutch Church of Raritan, now Somerville, as a witness at the baptisms of children, at different times and with different persons, from 1702 to 1719. The names there given are Jacob Sebrege and Judit Van Neste, Jacob Sebrege and Maria, Jacob Sebrege and "vrou." Also, he appears in the records of the Dutch church at North Branch, now Readington, as a witness at baptisms and as an elder, in 1720; but no further records are found of himself or of his family. There are, however, now, Sebrings in all those regions, some of whom may be his descendants.

There was also a Lambertse Roelofse, a sister of Jacob, who was the wife of Jan Strycker. They came from Drenthe, in the Netherlands, and settled in Flatbush, L. I., where he was a magistrate for several years. He was also a member of the Hempstead Convention in 1655, and was the ancestor of a large family of that name, many of whom settled later in New Jersey. Lambertse was probably the first of the Sebrings who came to America.

Also, there was a Willemkje Roelofse, another sister of Jacob, who was the second wife of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, and step-mother of his seven children. They came to America from Drenthe in 1660, in the ship "De Bonte Koe" (the Spotted Cow), and settled in Flatlands, L. I., where both he and his wife were members of the Dutch church in 1685. He was the common ancestor, it is said, of that large and well-known family in New Jersey and New York and elsewhere, who spell their names variously as Van Voorhees, Voorhees, Voorheis, Vorhis, Vorys, etc.

The male ancestor, however, of most of the Sebrings in America, so far as known, was Jan Roelofse Seberinge, a brother of the above. He was born in Holland in 1631, and came to America, it is claimed, in 1660, in the same ship with the Van Voorhees family. He also settled in Flatlands, L. I.; and, either before or soon after his arrival, he married Adrianna Polhemus, one of the daughters of Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, who was the first pastor of the Dutch church of Flatlands, serving as missionary from 1653, and as pastor (after its organiza-

tion) from 1654 to 1676, and was also the founder of the first Dutch churches of Brooklyn, of Flatbush, and of Gravesend.

Jan Roelofse, with his wife, Adrianna, was a member of the Flatbush church from 1654 to '76, and he was the owner of lands in Flatlands, and of a home in Flatbush; but later he moved to Bergen, N. J., and became a member of the Dutch church there in 1683. Otherwise very little is known of his history, but the number of his known descendants, it is safe to say, runs up into the hundreds; and the writer is pleased to add that the familiar witticism of Saxe, that

"He who would trace his ancestral line,
May find that a rope of stronger twine
Has plagued some worthy relation."

has not, in this case, been fulfilled. It is, indeed, not claimed or supposed that there were no exceptions; but, so generally as to be characteristic, they have been a reputable, religious folk, members and officers of churches, having their children baptized after the manner of their fathers, and, in many cases, being among the founders of churches in the new regions where they have settled. Among them appear lawyers, doctors, judges, soldiers and officers of the Revolution and the Civil War, legislators and other officials, and at least five ministers of the Gospel.

Of the children of Jan Roelofse and Adrianna, the following has been gleaned:

I. The eldest was Johannes, named, not as was usual among the Dutch, after the father's father, but after the mother's father, Domine Polhemus; and this example was so generally followed by the other children and descendants that the name Johannes, changed sometimes into Hans, or Hannis, or John, becomes almost confusing in the history. This Johannes lived for a time in Brooklyn, and, by his wife, Aeltje, had a child, Johannes, baptized there in 1700. Later he seems to have settled on the Raritan in New Jersey, and had children baptized in the Raritan church in 1703, '05 and '08; but no further certain trace of him or of his family has been found. We have, however, the record that a Johannes Sebring, with wife, Aeltje, and with Hans Sebring and Aeltje as godparents, had a child, Johannes, baptized at the Raritan church in 1727; and it is believed, from the association of names and other indications, that Johannes, the father in this case, was the child Johannes, baptized in Brooklyn in 1700, and that the witnesses were his parents, the above-named Johannes and Aeltje, both father and grandfather, having settled down in Somerset County. Also we have the record that a Leffert Sebring (which was the name of the child of Johannes and Aeltje, baptized, as just stated, in 1705) was received as a member of the North

Branch church in 1731; and one of that name, probably the same or a descendant, became a deacon in the Raritan church in 1768.

II. Another son of Jan Roelofse Seberinge, born about 1662, was Cornelis, sometimes written Cornelis Janse (son of Jan). Later he lived in Brooklyn, where, in 1682, he married Aeltje Fredericks Lubbertse, who inherited a large estate from her father, Frederick Lubbertse. Cornelis was a member of the State Assembly for Kings county from 1695 until his death in 1723, and also held other positions of trust. He was the father of quite a large family, the most of whom lived in Brooklyn and New York. It is not attempted to trace them in this article, although it is well known, from the writings of Bergen, Fowler, and others, that some of these and some of their descendants were men and women of prominence in family and civic relations. In 1713 Cornelis purchased a large tract of land on the west branch of the Middlebrook (now Washington Valley) in Somerset County; and his son, Johannes, or John, born about 1686, is said to have settled, later, in that same valley, probably on a portion of his father's land, and to have had the only house previous to the Revolution where the village of Martinsville now stands. Five sons are also named; John, Jr., Folkert, Abraham, Roelof and Robert, who were all prominent citizens in that region, 1750 to 1774. Also it is claimed that a Jacob Sebring, who, with wife, Jaennette, had children baptized at the Raritan church 1768 to 1779, was a grandson of Cornelis, whose wife was a Jaennette Lefferts, daughter of Nicholas Lefferts, of Brooklyn; and some degree of plausibility is indeed given to this view from the wife's name, Jaennette, and the name Lefferts given to one of the children. But as both these names occur in other connections it seems more likely that this Jacob was a descendant of the older Jacob, who was a settler in that region.

III. Another son of Jan Roelofse and Adrianna, was Roelof, who, about 1700, married Christyntje Volkertse, daughter of Dirck Volkertse, of Brooklyn, and settled soon after on the south side of the Raritan, where he lived until his death in 1756. He and his wife, Christyntje, were among the founders and first members of the Dutch church, organized in 1717, which became later the First Dutch church of New Brunswick, and of which he was an elder, 1717, '18 and '33.

(1). His eldest son, born 1702, was also named Johannes, and lived for a time in that region. He appears in the records of the New Brunswick church, with wife, Petronella, (or Elinor), Autin, having children baptized 1728, '39 and '44. Later he moved with his family to Bucks county, Pa., where he became an adherent of the M. E. Church, and was a citizen of some wealth and prominence. He had four sons and four daughters, some of his sons being soldiers and one an officer in the Rev-

olution, and his descendants are widely scattered through the Middle and Western States, some of them well-known as professional men and officials, and some of them founders of towns, as of Sebring and Sebringville, Ohio.

(2). Another son of Roelof was named Dirck, who lived near his father on the Raritan, and later appears, with his wife, Maria Van Arsdalen, as a member of the North Branch church, of which he was also an elder. His children were named Chrystina, Dirck, Cathryntje and Marya; and some of the descendants of Dirck settled later in Tompkins county, N. Y., and were among the founders of the now extinct Dutch church of Carolina, and, later still, were the founders of a Sebringville in Canada.

(3). Another son of Roelof was Cornelius, who married Antie (or Aeltje) Van Arsdalen, and remained on the homestead on the Raritan, which was devised to him by his father, with condition that he pay certain sums to the other heirs, and support his step-mother and the slave woman, Bess, while they lived. He was later, also, an officer in the New Brunswick church; but of his descendants little is known. There was, however, a Rulof Sebring, who, with wife, Femete (or Phebe), had children baptized at Neshanic, (Autie, Cornelius, Roelof and Harp Peterson), and these names indicate, almost surely, that this Rulof was a son of Cornelius and Autie. The other children of Cornelius seem to have been daughters.

(4). Another son of Roelof and Christyntje was named Volkert, from his mother's family name, Volkertse; but this soon became Folkert, and later, among his descendants, it was Folkard and Fulkerd. He married, first, Elinor, a daughter of Symon Van Arsdalen, and, second, Marytje, a daughter of John Auten, Jr. As early as 1753, probably earlier, he settled on the west branch of the Middlebrook in Somerset County, where he bought land in that year, and where his family of five sons and four daughters were born and reared, seven of whom, according to the records of the Raritan church, were baptized in the year 1731-'46. He died in 1796, aged about ninety-four, having, for a farmer of those days, become the owner of quite an estate in land and other property. Of the five sons of Volkert, the eldest was—

(a). Roelof, born 1729. He lived and died in Washington Valley, on a part of the farm bought by his father in 1753; and near by, or probably on, the farm where he lived, owned later by the Bolmers, was one of the forts or stockades built in the early days for the protection of the people, and of which the location and outlines are still to be seen. Roelof was a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey in 1777, '78 and '79, and was a Captain in the New Jersey Militia during the Revolution.

(b). Johannes, or John, the second son of Volkert, born 1731, married Nellie Van Voorhees, daughter of Hans Van Voorhees, and lived the most of his life in the above named valley. He was again and again a deacon and an elder in the Raritan church from 1771 to 1793; and soon after the latter date he moved with his son, Fulkerd, "trecking," (really with ox teams, a journey of four or five weeks) into the then new wilderness country of Seneca county, N. Y., where he died in 1804.

(c). Fulkard, the third son of Volkert, born 1734, married, first, Mary Van Tuyl, and, second, Catharine Van Nest. He also lived and died in Washington Valley not very far from the location of Martinsville.

Almost all the children of these three sons of Volkert, Sr., (Roelof, John and Fulkard), moved later to Seneca county, N. Y., and settled in the new townships of Ovid, Lodi and Covert. Among these were Catharine, daughter of Roelof, with her husband, Joseph Howell, son of David Howell, of Bound Brook; Fulkerd and John L., sons of John; Abraham and Cornelius, sons of Folkard, Jr.; all of them in their time much respected citizens, and all associated more or less prominently in the organization of the Reformed Church of Lodi. Among their descendants may be named Joseph Howell, M. D., of Ridgeway, Mich., and his son, Rev. David Howell, of Lansing, Mich.; Mr. James Leroy Sebring, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Hon. James O. Sebring, of Corning, N. Y.; Rev. Arad J. Sebring and Rev. Elbert N. Sebring, of the Reformed church.

(d. and e). Of the other two sons of Volkert, Sr., (Cornelius and Thomas), very little at this writing is known. They inherited from their father "the homestead" on which he lived when his will was made in 1782, and this was to be divided by a line running up what he calls "the Spring Gully" on the north side of the Middlebrook. It is supposed that, for a time at least, they continued to live there; but nothing further in regard to Cornelius has been ascertained. Thomas married Mary Auten, and their children, baptized at the Raritan church, 1771 to 1782, are named Granseyntie, Roelof, Maria, Ariantie; but no further trace of any of them has been found.

(f). Christina, one of the daughters of Volkert, married an Abraham Sebring, who is believed to have been one of the sons of that John Sebring noted above as an early settler where Martinsville now is.

(g and h). Two other daughters, Elisabeth and Maria, are named among the baptized children of Volkert, and are named in their father's will as deceased and leaving children; but no further trace of them is found.

IV. Of the family of Jan Roelfse Seberinge and Adrianna Pol-

hemus, we find record of a daughter Elisabeth, baptized in Brooklyn, 1687, and of Katryn and Ida and Willemptje, who appear as witnesses at the baptisms of others.

V. Also there was a son, Daniel, baptized at Flatlands, L. I., in 1682. His name appears, also, with that of his father, Jan, and of his brother Roelof, in a record at Albany, N. Y., of an order for a survey of land for them in 1697. As New Jersey was then under the jurisdiction of New York, this was probably for a survey of land on the Raritan, where both he and his brother are known to have settled. Daniel settled, it is claimed, on the South Branch of the Raritan. He appears, also, in the records of the Raritan church as a witness at baptisms with "Lisabet" in 1705, and with "Maria" in 1711; and also in the records of the North Branch (Readington) church as a witness at baptisms in 1720, '50 and '55, with "Catharine, zyn vrou," and "Catharine Le Boi Teana," who doubtless, therefore, was his wife. He was also an elder in that church almost continuously in the years 1720 to 1734, evidently prominent and respected, acting at times as a specially appointed representative in the church conferences of those troublous days. Daniel Sebring is also mentioned in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" as a prominent citizen, holding various public offices in the regions of Flemington and Readington about 1726 and later, and as associated, about 1712, with Jerome Van Neste in the purchase from Joseph Kirkbride of a tract of 2,000 acres of land in the town of Readington, a part of the south east of the four proprietary rights into which that township was divided. Further than this we have no certain record of Daniel or of his family.

There was, however, a Peter Lorry Sebring, an early resident at Millstone, who had a general store there, and ran a line of boats from Millstone to New York. He was born in 1779, and on Oct. 30, 1823, he married a Catharine Wortman Van Nest. They were the parents, it is said, of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, of whom Abraham was later a farmer near Bound Brook; a daughter, Louise, married Ambrose Smalley; and a daughter, Maria, married Albert Drake. Some think he was a son of Abraham Sebring, son of John, of Washington Valley; but he is not named either among the baptized children or the recorded heirs of that family. He was more likely a descendant of Daniel, who lived, as noted above, in the regions adjacent to Millstone, and was all along associated with the Van Nests.

There are also Sebrings now living in all these regions of the "Valley of the Raritans," some of whom may have been descendants of Daniel; and all of them are probably descendants of one or another of these early settlers mentioned in this article; but, so far as known, they

do not trace their ancestry far enough back to decide definitely from which one they are descended.

It is hoped that, by a more careful and extended examination of family and church records, and records of wills and other documents, some one will soon be able to make all this clear, and satisfactorily complete the story of the Sebrings of New Jersey. The data for this imperfect beginning of the story, are, in part, from the personal knowledge of the writer, extending back three-quarters of a century, and, in larger part, from researches made and information kindly furnished by Mr. James Leroy Sebring, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Rev. H. U. Sebring, of Joanna, Pa., both of whom are descendants of Roelof of the Raritan, and both of whom have been persistent searchers and deserve special credit in this connection.



THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

III. Line of Gysbrecht, of Monmouth [Continued]

[Continued from Page 51]

CHILDREN OF DERRICK LANE (97) AND MARY BUNN:

210. MATTHEW, farmer, of Bedminster, b. Oct. 27, 1825; living; m., Mar. 22, 1854, Elizabeth Ann Nevius (dau. of Simon A. Nevius and Brackie Simonson), who was b. Dec. 13, 1828, and d. Jan. 11, 1892. He inherited his father's farm of 155 acres, but recently sold it. (For ch., see *infra*).

211. ESTHER ANN, of Readington, b. Oct. 19, 1827; d. May 12, 1913, in her 86th year; m., June 4, 1845, Herman Hageman, merchant and farmer (son of Andrew Hageman and Anna Hoagland), who was b. Jan. 10, 1810, and d. Feb. 4, 1888. Children: (1) Derrick Lane, of Readington, farmer, b. June 29, 1846; d. May 13, 1874; m., Nov. 19, 1868, Charity Thompson, who is deceased. Ch.: (a) Aaron Thompson, who is m., and has ch., Elizabeth, Charity, (deceased), Helen, Herman. (b) Herman D., who is m., and has three ch.: Emily, deceased; Maurice; Julia. (2) Mary Ann, of Readington, b. January 26, 1848; living; unm. (3) Rev. Andrew, of 1234 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y., b. Mar. 3, 1850; living; m., June 24, 1875, Rachel Swain. He grad. from Rutgers Coll. in 1871 and from the N. B. Seminary in 1874; was pastor of Reformed churches of Queens, N. Y., 1875-'87; Holmdel, 1887-'93; Belleville, 1893-'9; ass't minister N. Y. Collegiate Churches 1899 and since. Ch.: (a) Andrew Wyckoff. (b) James Wallace. (c) Rev.

George Russell, of Tarrytown, N. Y. (d) Donald Herman. (4) John Amerman, of Hopewell, N. J., retired farmer, b. Aug. 11, 1854; living; m. (first) Dec. 8, 1875, Sarah Aletta Van Doren (dau. of William C. Van Doren and Judith Ann Brokaw), who was b. Mar. 27, 1857, and d. Jan. 15, 1876; and (second) Nov. 22, 1882, Lida Kennedy, who is living. One ch. by second wife, John Howard. (5) Rev. Herman, Jr., of Claverack, N. Y., b. Oct. 14, 1858; living; m., May 9, 1883, Ritie Amerman. Ch.: (a) Theodore Amerman. (b) Esther A. (c) Genevieve A. (d) Herman Voorhees. (e) Herbert Corle, the last two named twins. (6) William Thompson, of Readington, N. J., farmer, b. Mar. 20, 1867; living; m., Dec. 1, 1896, Alice Carkhuff. No ch.

212. GERTRUDE SUTPHEN, of Lamington, b. Nov. 14, 1829; d. June 30, 1902; m., Nov. 14, 1850, Philip Morris Crater, farmer (son of Morris P. Crater, Esq., and Abigail Runyon), who was b. Sept. 20, 1824, and d. Sept. 3, 1875. Child: Mary Abigail, of Somerville; living; m., Jan. 8, 1873, Matthew P. Lane (236), whom see.

CHILDREN OF MATTHEW P. LANE (126) AND ANNA HONNELL:

213. MARY ANN, of New Germantown, b. 1810; d. Dec. 4, 1836; m., Jan. 23, 1828, Robert M. Honeyman, merchant (son of James Honeyman and Mary Miller), who was b. Nov. 23, 1800, and d. Nov. 25, 1873. Children: (1) Caroline; living at Topeka, Kan.; m. John A. P. Ten Eyck, deceased. (2) Angelica; living at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; m. Charles N. Griffin, deceased. (3) Robert R.; deceased; res. at New Germantown and Colonel in the late Civil War; m. Lizzie DePue. (For particulars of these ch. see "The Honeyman Family," p. 228).

214. SUSAN ELIZABETH, of New Germantown, b. Dec. 21, 1811; d. Oct. 23, 1871; unm.

215. FREDERICK HONNELL, of Burnt Mills, farmer, b. Dec. 22, 1813; d. Oct. 7, 1873; m., Dec. 3, 1840, Mary Ann Craig (dau. of William Craig and Elizabeth Lane, 94), who was b. Sept. 12, 1822, and d. Apr. 30, 1897. Mr. Lane purchased, in 1855, one of the finest farms in Somerset county, and was a model farmer. He was thrifty and successful, and possessed a stirring Christian character. Of his fourteen ch., all but four are living. (For ch., see *infra*).

216. PETER, b. Feb. 20, 1817; d. Mar. 17, 1817.

217. JANE, of New Germantown, b. Sept. 28, 1820; d. Oct. 14, 1871.

218. JOHN, of New Germantown, farmer and miller, b. Mar. 29, 1827; d. 1909; m., Feb. 21, 1850, Susan Elizabeth Melick (dau. of John V. Melick and Maria Briant Able), who was b. Aug. 14, 1828, and d. Dec., 1902. Besides owning the farm, part of the homestead of his father, he was for many years the owner of the former Trimmer's mills. (For ch., see *infra*).

219. PETER (second), of New Germantown, farmer, b. Oct. 18, 1835; d. April 22, 1906; m., Jan. 28, 1869, Emma J. Rinehart, (dau. of John Rinehart and Jane Moore), who is living. Mr. Lane always resided on the homestead of his father, and was considered a model farmer. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS LANE (144) AND SARAH A. HEATH:

219a. GILBERT, who d. about 12 yrs. of age.

220. ROBERT HEATH, farmer, of Morristown, b. Jan. 10, 1844; d. Dec. 24, 1906; m. Dec. 2, 1871, Sarah Ann Taylor (dau. of William Mofford Taylor and Lydia Ann Frost, who is living at 14 Clinton St., Morristown. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF GEORGE LANE (150) AND CATHERINE VAN NEST:

221. MARGARET, b. Dec. 25, 1831; d. Feb. 19, 1834.

222. JOHN VAN NEST, of Watchung Ave., Plainfield, b. Apr. 8, 1838; living; m., Jan. 14, 1863, Phebe Emma Bergen (dau. of John C. Bergen and Aletta Van Duyn), who was b. Nov. 18, 1843, and is living. Children: JOHN B., of 821 Richmond St., Plainfield; m., Dec. 12, 1900, Florence Ida Suydam. No ch.

[There was also a son, name not known, who d. aged 2 years].

CHILDREN OF PETER J. LANE (154) AND MARY L. KLINE:

223. SUSAN, of Bound Brook, b. Aug. 22, 1845; living; m., Nov. 10, 1863, Henry Kline Ramsey (son of Joseph and Euphemia Ramsey), who was b. Sept. 28, 1843, and d. June 3, 1913. Children: (1) Frank, b. June 17, 1868; d. July 29, 1869. (2) Harry Kline, of Bound Brook, b. Sept. 27, 1870; living; unm.

224. JOB KLINE, of Morristown and Atlantic City, b. Dec. 13, 1846; d. 1913; m. Helen Kiech. Child: PETER J.

225. MARY LAVINIA, of Califon, b. Dec. 12, 1848; living; m., Nov. 22, 1871, John B. R. Clark (son of Samuel Clark and Sarah Ramsey), who is living. Children: (1) Fannie M. (2) Florence, a school teacher.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM LANE (162) AND ADELIA A. F. REMSEN:

226. AGNES AMELIA, of 22 Clarendon Place, Orange; living; m. Richard Russell, who was b. Mar. 30, 1836, and d. May 14, 1907. Children: (1) Adile, living at Orange; m., June 15, 1901, Newton Heston, who d. May 30, 1905. Ch.: (1) Russell. (2) Bessie Gard; living at Orange; unm.

227. ISAAC REMSEN, of Orange, N. J., b., July 19, 1840; d. Apr. 11, 1910; m. Matilda Schuyler Scribner, who is living. Children: (1) WILLIAM REMSEN, b. June 6, 1874; d. Feb. 15, 1896. (2) RUSSELL; living at Orange.

CHILDREN OF MATTHEW LANE (210) AND ELIZABETH A. NEVIUS:

228. PETER DERRICK, of Far Hills, hardware merchant, b. Aug. 4, 1855; living; m. (1) Sarah M. Barker, (dau. of Charles Barker, Sr., of Mine Brook), who was b. 1855 and d. Feb. 1, 1901; and (2) Nov. 25, 1903, Sarah Demarest. (For ch., see *infra*).

229. GARETTA NEVIUS, of Far Hills, b. Aug. 3, 1857; living; m., Dec. 4, 1878, David Augustus Nevius (son of Joseph Dunham Nevius and Mary Harriet Kline), who was b. Nov. 4, 1853, and d. Aug. 8, 1887. Children: (1) Mary Elizabeth, of Far Hills, b. April 6, 1881; living; m., June 26, 1907, Chester H. Lane, who was b. Aug. 26, 1880, and is living. (See under Chester H., 256). (2) John Kline, of Bernardsville, b. May 10, 1885; living; unm.

230. MARY BUNN, b. Aug. 5, 1859; d. Dec. 30, 1863.

231. ESTHER ANN, of Far Hills, b. Sept. 29, 1866; living; m., Sept. 21, 1887, David Nevius Dumont, coal merchant (son of Henry M. Demun and Martha Ann Nevius) who was b. April 3, 1863, and d. June 14, 1909. Mr. Dumont changed his surname from Demun, believing that his ancestors were Dumonts. He was a most enterprising citizen and successful business man. No ch.

CHILDREN OF FREDERICK H. LANE (215) AND MARY A. CRAIG:

232. PETER, b. Oct. 22, 1841; d. Feb. 10, 1842.

233. WILLIAM CRAIG, farmer, of near North Branch, b. Mar. 29, 1843; living; m., Nov. 19, 1868, Anna Elizabeth McDowell, (dau. of John McDowell and Maria Staats Todd), who was b. July 9, 1843, and is living. Mr. Lane farmed his father's farm for a few years, but in 1877 purchased the William Field farm, along the Lamington River, near North Branch. (For ch., see *infra*).

234. ANNA, of Lebanon, b. July 15, 1844; living; m., Mar. 20, 1866, George Clark, farmer, (son of Samuel Clark and Sarah Ramsey, of New Germantown), who was b. Oct. 25, 1842, and is living. Children: (1) Frederick Lane, b. Jan. 30, 1869; d. Apr. 11, 1870. (2) George N., farmer, of Lebanon, b. May 22, 1871; living; m. (1), Oct. 18, 1893, Susan H. Sharp (dau. of David C. Sharp and Annie LaRue), who is deceased; (2) Margaret Ramsey (dau. of Joseph Ramsey and Susan Johnson), who is living. (3) Mary Lane, b. Nov. 10, 1872; d. Mar. 23, 1876. (4) Margaretta Ramsey, b. Mar. 22, 1875; living; m., Apr. 30, 1901, Maltby Jelliffe (son of Taylor Jelliffe and Eleanor Van Doren), who was b. June 10, 1866, and d. at Jersey City, Apr. 19, 1910; have ch.: (a) Anna L. (b) Margaret C. (c) George C.

235. MARY ELIZABETH, of North Branch, N. J., b. August 26, 1846; living; m., Mar. 4, 1869, John Henry Beekman, farmer (son of

Daniel H. Beekman and Sarah Van Duyn, of North Branch), who was b. Aug. 15, 1841, and is living. Child: Daniel Henry, Common Pleas Judge of Somerset Co. (1913), b. May 29, 1874; living; m. Etta Hoffman (dau. of Henry Hoffman and Catharine Rinehart); has ch.: (a) John Henry. (b) Mabel Elizabeth.

236. MATTHEW PETER, of Somerville, b. June 28, 1848; d. May 25, 1907; m., Jan. 8, 1873, Mary Abigail Crater (dau. of Philip Morris Crater, and Gertrude Sutphen Lane, 212), who is living. For the greater part of his life he was a very successful farmer in Bedminster twsp., and Supt. of Sunday School at Lamington; later travelling agent for the Somerset Woolen Mills, of Somerville. Child: Gertrude Sutphen, of Somerville; living; unm.

237. JANE AUGUSTA, b. May 4, 1850; d. Mar. 13, 1890; m., Jan. 28, 1874, John Crater, (son of Fordham Crater), who was b. 1849, and is living in the West. He was formerly a farmer at Apgar's Corner, near Lebanon. Children: (1) Fordham. (2) Edward; deceased.

238. FREDERICK HENRY, b. Jan. 17, 1852; d. July 28, 1852.

239. GERTRUDE POTTER, of Somerville, b. July 10, 1853; d. Mar., 1890; m., May 16, 1878, James Brown, Jr., (son of James Brown and Margaret Stewart, of Pluckemin), who was b. Nov. 28, 1849, and is living. (See under her sister, Ellen M., *infra*).

240. ROBERT GASTON, farmer, of Pluckemin, b. Aug. 3, 1855; living; m., Oct. 11, 1882, Augusta Voorhees (dau. of Isaac A. Voorhees and Catherine Hutchinson), who was b. Feb. 12, 1860, and is living. He owns the Annin farm adjoining his father's homestead. Children: (1) VOORHEES, b. Oct. 9, 1880; d. Apr. 1, 1899. (2) Ella, teacher, b. June 9, 1889; unm.

241. MARTHA, of Pluckemin, b. Aug. 5, 1857; living; m., Nov. 13, 1879, John Abram Powelson (son of Abraham J. Powelson and Sarah Ann Van Nest), who was b. Aug. 19, 1850, and is living. Mr. Powelson is a farmer on the homestead farm; was at one time connected with Brown Bros., clothing manufacturers; has always been active in a variety of business interests, including the Vice-Presidency of the Somerset Co. Supply Co., and President of the Somerset Woolen Mills; was for thirty years an elder of the Pluckemin Presby. Ch., and Supt. of its Sunday School. Children: (1) Mary Louisa Van Eps, of Freehold, b. Jan. 26, 1882; living; m., Sept. 26, 1908, Theodore G. Rowe (son of Isaac W. Rowe and Anna E. Grey, of Reaville), who was b. Jan. 1, 1881, and is living; has ch.: Martha, b. Sept. 3, 1909. (2) Sarah Adaline, of Newark, teacher in the public schools, b. Aug. 1, 1885; living; unm. (3) Abram Van Nest, b. Sept. 15, 1898; living.

242. FREDERICK HONNELL, b. Aug. 30, 1859; d. Sept. 24, 1875.

243. ELLEN M., of Somerville, b. Oct. 1, 1861; living; m., June 2, 1892, James Brown, Jr., who had previously m. her sister, Gertrude P. (supra). Mr. Brown has long been one of the most enterprising business men of Somerset. Most of his life he has been in the business of manufacturing clothing under his own name and that of Brown Bros., Somerset Co. Supply Co., etc.; built the Kenilworth Inn at Pluckemin; was managing head of the Culm Rock Spring Water Co.; is now in iron business at Somerville. Ch. (by Gertrude P. Lane, supra): (1) Nellie, deceased. (2) Frederick Lane, physician in New Brunswick; living. (3) Jennie Crater. (By Ellen M. Lane): (4) Gertrude. (5) Hugh Stewart. (6) James Douglas.

244. EDWIN IRA, of Somerville, b. Apr. 9, 1864; living; m., Nov. 20, 1890, Eudora Melick (dau. of John Melick and Margueretta Craig, of New Germantown), who was b. Jan. 22, 1865, and is living. He is a member of Mann Man'g Clothing Co., of N. Y. City. No ch.

245. EMMA LOUISA, of New Germantown, (twin with Edwin I.), b. April 9, 1864; living; m., Nov. 24, 1886, John Sharp Miller, (son of John P. S. Miller and Elizabeth Neighbour), who was b. May 30, 1857, and is living. Mr. Miller inherited his father's farm. Children: (1) LeRoy Neighbour. (2) Ruth Louisa. (3) Helen A.

CHILDREN OF JOHN LANE (218) AND SUSAN E. MELICK:

246. ANNA LAVINA, of Bedminster, b. Jan. 27, 1851; living; m., June 1, 1870, Elias Miller (son of Peter Miller), who was b. April 19, 1847, and is living. Children: (1) Lizzie Loretta, of Pottersville, b. April 12, 1871; deceased. (2) Lilly Almede, of Gladstone, b. Aug. 22, 1873; living; m., Jan. 16, 1895, Alfred E. Weis, and has ch.: Palmer Alfred. (3) Emma, of Jersey City, b. Jan. 19, 1878; living; m., Jan. 27, 1897, J. Chester Savage, and has ch.: (a) Lawrence Vernon. (b) Willard McDonald. (4) Raymond Peter, of Bedminster, b. Dec. 5, 1880; living; m., Nov. 19, 1902, Annie Davis, and has ch.: Florence.

247. ERNEST ERASTUS, of Peapack, farmer, b. Sept. 5, 1852; living; m., Oct. 24, 1877, Abbie Louisa Waldron (dau. of Elisha Waldron, of New Germantown), who is living. Children: (1) MAUD WALDRON. (2) EDYTHE LOUISE; m. Peter P. Van Doren, of Gladstone, and has ch.: Helen Elizabeth.

248. LOUISA MARIA, of Pluckemin, b. July 7, 1854; d. Mar. 30, 1901; m. Nov. 26, 1873, Peter Van Arsdale Vroom, (son of Abraham Vroom and Margaret Van Arsdale), who was b. June 17, 1849, and is living. Children: (1) John Warren, of New Germantown; m. Ella Sutton and has five ch. (2) Margaret Louisa, of Pluckemin; m. William Coriell; has one ch. (3) Charles Pool, of Lebanon; m. Jennie

Rinehart; has five ch. (4) Susie Burnetta; m. Arthur Slighter; has three ch. (5) Nettie Viola; unm. (6) Emma Lauretta; m. George Giese; has one ch.

249. JOHN WARREN, b. April 16, 1859; d. Dec. 29, 1864.

250. MATTHEW RAYMOND, of Readington, farmer, b. Nov. 2, 1864; living; m., Sept. 11, 1895, Julia Elizabeth Stillwell. Child: Margueritte Elizabeth.

251. EMMA ELIZABETH, of 13 Pennsylvania Ave., Newark, b. May 4, 1867; living; unm.

CHILDREN OF PETER LANE (219) AND EMMA J. RINEHART:

252. ANGELICA HONEYMAN, of New Germantown, b. Dec. 19, 1869; living; m., Mar. 3, 1904, Lewis Lance, retired farmer. No ch.

253. JENNIE MARY, of Somerville, b. June 17, 1872; deceased; m., July 22, 1896, Thomas Carter Hageman, merchant. Children: (1) Adaline Powelson. (2) Harold Van Nest.

254. BERTHA, of New Germantown, b. Sept. 3, 1873; living; m., Nov. 22, 1894, Charles Felmly, agriculturist. Child: Lauren.

255. EMMA FLORENCE, of Lebanon, b. June 26, 1876; living; m., Mar. 15, 1899, John R. Conover. Children: (1) Chester John. (2) Howard Lance.

256. CHESTER HERMAN, of Far Hills, lawyer, in Woolworth bldg., New York, b. Aug. 26, 1880; living; m., June 26, 1907, Mary Elizabeth Nevius (dau. of David A. Nevius and Garetta N. Lane, 229), who was b. April 6, 1881, and is living. Chester entered Delaware Academy at Delhi, N. Y., at the age of fifteen, where he secured the honors of his class, which entitled him to Helen M. Gould's scholarship of \$1,200 for a four years' course in New York University, that he finished in three years. He then spent two years in the Law Department of that University, and also entered a legal Title and Insurance Office. Prior to his entering the University he taught school for two years at Bissel and at Bedminster. No ch.

257. CATHERINE HOFFMAN, of New Germantown, b. Sept. 19, 1885; living; unm.

258. LEROY, of New Germantown, farmer, b. July 30, 1887; living; m., June 22, 1909, Olive Eudora Wortman. Child: VERNON LEROY.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT H. LANE (220) AND SARAH A. TAYLOR:

259. WILLIAM CORNELIUS, of Matawan, carpenter. b. 1872; living; m., Nov. 27, 1901, Ella Teressa Breiver. Child: WILLIAM ELIAS, b. June 17, 1903.

260. JOSEPHINE TAYLOR, of Morristown, b. Sept. 7, 1873; living; unnm.

261. MARY CAMERDEN, of 200 West 18th street, Los Angeles, Cal., b. Sept. 22, 1875; living; unnm.

262. LILLIE TAYLOR, of Morristown, b. Aug. 5, 1877; living; m., Nov. 17, 1897, Cornelius Barkalo Baird. Children: (1) Elsie May. (2) Raymond Cornelius. (3) Lillian Louise.

263. LULU, of Morristown, b. Aug. 4, 1884; living; unnm.

264. GEORGE WASHINGTON AUMACK, of Lancaster, Cal., b. Oct. 2, 1887; living; unnm.

265. CATHERINE AUMACK, of Morristown, b. Aug. 14, 1889; living; unnm.

266. ARTHUR ROBERT, of Morristown, b. Dec. 6, 1891; living; unnm.

CHILDREN OF PETER D. LANE (228) AND SARAH M. BARKER:

267. ADA BARKER, of Far Hills, b. Feb. 28, 1881; living; m., Oct. 14, 1903, Frank Livingston Allen.

268. CLARENCE MATTHEW, of Far Hills, b. Feb. 24, 1885; living; m., Oct. 11, 1906, Aletta Mundy. Children: (1) HELEN ELIZABETH. (2) ARTHUR DERRICK. (3) NORMAN MUNDY.

269. CHARLES BARKER, of Far Hills, b. Apr. 5, 1887; living; m., Dec. 12, 1908, Bertha B. Smith.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM C. LANE (233) AND ANN E. McDOWELL:

270. MARY LORETTA, of North Branch, b. July 27, 1870; living; unnm.

271. FREDERICK HONNELL, merchant, of Fitchburg, Mass., b. Feb. 12, 1873; living; m., Dec. 30, 1896, Amy Lindsley (dau. of Augustus C. Lindsley, and Lemma Ann Field, of Somerville, N. J.), who was b. Dec. 30, 1896, and is living. Children: (1) AUGUSTUS LINDSLEY. (2) WILFRED CRAIG. (3) GLADYS MAY; deceased. (4) BEATRICE.

272. JOHN McDOWELL, of North Branch, farmer, b. Feb. 24, 1875; living; unnm.

273. MATTHEW CLARENCE, of Pepperell, Mass., merchant, b. Nov. 8, 1877; living; m., Sept. 27, 1904, Mabel Pierce (dau. of Joseph Pierce and Mary Lovett), who is living.

274. DAVID TRAPHAGEN, of Somerville, bank teller, b. Apr. 1, 1881; living; m., June 15, 1910, Sarah Gulick (dau. of John Gulick and Mary King, of Lamington), who is living.

275. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, b. May 2, 1884; d. Nov. 19, 1887.

[To be Continued]

LAMINGTON BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

BY REV. JOHN T. SCOTT, D. D., LAMINGTON, N. J.

[Continued from Vol. II, p. 316]

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—In October, 1913, these inscriptions were printed for the letters A to J. After that publication it was discovered that various errors, both as to the spelling of names, and dates, had crept in, owing to the age of many of the stones and their bad condition. It was then decided by Dr. Scott to have all the stones in this important old burial-place reset and cleaned, and new transcriptions made, and therefore, the publication was not continued in January. With painstaking effort this was done recently, and the result is greatly to the credit of the Lamington congregation and its pastor. A comparison of the new transcriptions with the complete list previously sent for publication in the *QUARTERLY*, shows that some names and dates, including those of persons in the list printed in October, have been given a revised reading, and various names which belonged in that list have been added from tombstones newly brought to light by the renovating process. Corrections and additions as to that October list will appear in another number].

Kennedy, Henry, d. May 22, 1828, aged 78 yrs.

Kennedy, John Harvey (son of Henry and Julia Ann), d. Oct. 29, 1837, aged 13 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys.

Kennedy, Robert H. (son of William and Euphemia), d. Sept. 9, 1835, aged 1 mo., 8 dys.

Ker, Catharine (wife of William), d. Oct. 6, 177—, aged 6— yrs.

Ker, William (son of David and Martha), d. June 8, 1776.

Ker, William, d. July 14, 1777, in 77th yr.

Kice, Jacob Cyrus (son of Henry and Sarah A. S.), d. Oct. 18, 1853, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos., 18 dys.

Kice, Simon Steward (son of Henry and Sarah A. S.), d. Oct. 1, 1855, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 4 dys.

King, Elizabeth (wife of Thomas), d. Mar. 31, 1782, aged 24 yrs., 8 mos.

King, James (son of John and Jane), d. Mar. 30, 1777, in 44th yr.

King, Jean (wife of John), d. July 22, 1770, in 61st yr.

King, John (son of John and Jane), d. Mar. 26, 1777, in 38th yr.

Kink, John, Sr., d. April 8, 1777, in 68th yr. ("Elder in Lamington Church for many years").

Kline, Mary (wife of Peter), d. Sept. 15, 1865, aged 77 yrs., 2 mos., 9 dys.

Kline, Peter, d. Aug. 18, 1860, aged 75 yrs., 9 mos., 2 dys.

Laferty, Elizabeth (wife of John, Esq., and dau. of Rev. M. Timothy Johns), d. Apr. 29, 1772, in 26th yr.

Laferty, John, Esq., d. Dec. 2, 1776, aged 35 yrs.

Larzelier, Ally (wife of Nicholas), d. Apr. 28, 1857, aged 64 yrs.

Larzelier, Hannah (dau. of Nicholas and Alley), d. May 26, 1816, aged 2 mos., 18 dys.

Larzelier, Jacob (son of Nicholas and Alley), d. Sept. 25, 1826, aged 16 yrs.

Larzelier, Nicholas, d. May 30, 1858, aged 68 yrs., 2 mos., 17 dys.

Lawshee, Henrietta (dau. of George and Jane), d. Oct. 9, 1852, aged 4 yrs., 10 mos., 12 dys.

Lawshee, Jane (wife of George), d. Sept. 21, 1861, aged 30 yrs., 9 mos., 16 dys.

- Leferty, Bryan, Esq., d. June 14, 1769, in 64th yr.
 Lindabury, Simon Vliet (son of Jacob H. and Mary Ann), d. Sept. 8, 1846, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 15 dys.
 Linn, Alexander, Esq., d. 1776, in 64th yr.
 Linn, Sarah (dau. James), d. Oct. 4, 1773, aged 1 yr., 6 mos.
 Linn, Sarah (dau. of Alexander and Sarah), d. Sept. 12, 1775, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos., 15 dys.
 Little, Catherine, d. Feb. 24, 1847, aged 72 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.
 Little, Elizabeth, d. April 27, 1849, aged 69 yrs., 7 mos.
 Little, Isabel (wife of Robert), d. Sept. 2, 1845, aged 91 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
 Little, Margaret, d. Mar. 31, 1864, aged 73 yrs., 11 mos., 17 dys.
 Little, Robert, d. July 9, 1853, aged 98 yrs., 11 mos.
 Lockhart, James, d. Oct. 16th, 1762, aged 32 yrs., 26 dys.
 Logan, William, d. Jan. 8, 1811, aged 77 yrs., 2 mos., 20 dys.
 Longstreet, Aaron, d. Apr. 15, 1856, aged 76 yrs., 4 dys.
 Longstreet, James (son of Aaron and Magdalene), d. Oct. 9, 1826, aged 21 yrs., 1 mo.
 Longstreet, Mary (dau. of Aaron and Magdalene), d. Sept. 19, 1826, aged 16 yrs., 7 mos.
 Low, Cornelius, d. Feb. 19, 1849, aged 51 yrs., 11 mos., 10 dys.
 Low, Gilbert, d. Oct. 10, 1844, aged 21 yrs., 8 mos., 6 dys.
 Low, Margaret Bunn (wife of Cornelius), d. Nov. 16, 1866, aged 69 yrs., 2 mos., 19 dys.
 Maxweal, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. May 30, 1768, aged 22 yrs.
 Maxwell, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick (widow of John, Esq., and formerly wife of Henry Sloan), d. Dec. 13, 1829, in 81st yr.
 McBride, John, d. Nov. 23, 1838, aged 71 (?) yrs.
 McBride, Margaret (wife of Robert), d. Sept. 24, 1849, aged 69 yrs.
 McBride, Mary (widow of John), d. Mar. 14, 1847, in 84th yr.
 McBride, Robert, d. Aug. 18, 1827, aged 45 yrs.
 McCarter, Jean (dau. of John and Mary), d. April 10, 1763, aged 20 yrs.
 McCarter, John (son of John and Mary), d. Oct. 31, 1762, aged 14 yrs.
 McCarter, Capt. John, d. Oct. 14, 1777, in 63d yr.
 McCarter, Mary (wife of John), d. Mar. 7, 1769, aged 45 yrs.
 McClelan, Mary (wife of William), d. Mar. 3, 1759, in 46th yr.
 McCrea, Rev. James, d. May 10, 1769, in 59th yr.
 McCrea, Mary (wife of Rev. James), d. Sept. 15, 1753, aged 31 yrs.
 McDonald, Caroline (wife of Major Richard), d. July 23, 1813, aged 79 yrs.
 McDowell, Benjamin, Esq., d. July 24, 1855, in his 69th yr.
 McDowell, Elizabeth (dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth), d. July 12, 1791, aged 6 yrs.
 McDowell, Elizabeth (wife of Matthew), d. Sept. 20, 1820, aged 70 yrs.
 McDowell, Elizabeth Field (widow of Benjamin), d. Mar. 28, 1873, aged 89 yrs., 3 mos., 18 dys.
 McDowell, Ephraim, d. Mar. 2, 1762, aged 74 yrs.
 McDowell, Frederick Henry (son of Rev. Dr. Wm. A. and Jane H.), d. Mar. 1, 1850, aged 32 yrs.

- McDowell, Henry Kollock (son of Rev. Dr. Wm. A. and Jane H.), d. Dec. 6, 1816, aged 1 yr., 4 mos.
- McDowell, Jane H. (wife of William A., D. D.), d. Nov. 29, 1867, aged 76 yrs.
- McDowell, John, b. Jan. 12, 1810; d. Sept. 22, 1889.
- McDowell, Maria S. Todd (wife of John), b. April 4, 1818; d. Feb. 12, 1894.
- McDowell, Martha (dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 5, 1807, aged 24 yrs., 6 mos.
- McDowell, Matthew (son of Matthew and Mary M.), d. Sept. 7, 1794, aged 20 yrs.
- McDowell, Matthew, d. Aug. 18, 1806, aged 68 yrs.
- McDowell, Rev. William A., D. D., d. Sept. 17, 1851, aged 62 yrs.
- McEowen, Alexander, Esq., b. 1730, d. April 27, 1777, aged 47 yrs.
- McEowen, Anne (wife of Daniel), d. Mar. 10, 1761, aged 33 yrs.
- McEowen, Daniel, Esq., d. June 4, 1762, in 50th yr.
- McEowen, John Mehelm (son of William and Martha), d. Nov. 7, 1820, aged 32 yrs., 10 mos., 27 dys.
- McEowen, Margaret Gaston (widow of John M.), d. Nov. 23, 1827, aged 38 yrs., 4 dys.
- McEowen, Martha Mehelm (wife of William, Esq.), d. Dec. 29, 1837, aged 74 yrs., 6 mos.
- McEowen, William, Esq., d. May 10, 1817, aged 64 yrs., 10 dys.
- McKinstry, Aaron (son of Aaron and Cloe), d. April 7, 1831, aged 6 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.
- McKinstry, Alexander (son of John and Mary), d. Mar. 20, 1807, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 4 dys.
- McKinstry, Alexander, d. Dec. 17, 1839, aged 25 yrs.
- McKinstry, Betsy (dau. of John and Mary), d. Nov. 2, 1806, aged 2 yrs., 7 mos., 25 dys.
- McKinstry, Betsy (dau. of John and Mary), d. Aug. 20, 1824, aged 15 yrs., 3 mos.
- McKinstry, Hannah (wife of Matthias), d. May 6, 1811, aged 60 yrs., 1 mo., 6 dys.
- McKinstry, James (son of John and Mary), d. Oct. 13, 1818, aged 6 dys.
- McKinstry, Jane (dau. of John and Mary), d. May 18, 1817, aged 7 mos., 12 dys.
- McKinstry, John, "Erected by his daughters in memory of." [stone broken and part gone].
- McKinstry, John, Jr. (son of John and Sarah), [gravestone broken and part gone].
- McKinstry, Jonathan (son of John and Sarah), d. May 24, 1828, aged 9 mos.
- McKinstry, John (son of John and Sarah), d. Mar. 21, 1854, aged 23 yrs.
- McKinstry, Mary (dau. of John and Mary), d. April 6, 1807, aged 5 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.
- McKinstry, Matthias, d. Nov. 16, 1812, aged 70 yrs., 22 dys.
- McWilliams, Elizabeth Hoover (wife of George), d. Oct. 9, 1857, aged 55 yrs.

{To be Continued}

ELM RIDGE CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

BY M. VERONA MASON, FRANKLIN PARK, N. J.

THE ELM RIDGE cemetery, used principally by families living at or near Franklin Park, is located on the south side of the road leading from Franklin Park to New Brunswick, and, therefore, is in Middlesex county. But the interments therein are mostly of Somerset residents. This cemetery consists of the old Three-Mile Run burying ground, dating, perhaps from the time of the church of that name (about 1703), and wherein the noted Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen was buried (about 1747), with much additional land to the west and south of it acquired in 1851. In the latter year the Elm Ridge Cemetery Company was formed, the incorporators being Abraham J. Suydam, John S. Voorhees, Henry P. Cortelyou, Theodore Skillman, John B. Smith, Henry B. Skillman and Ralph Voorhees, Jr. The grounds are kept in excellent repair.

ABSTRACTS OF INSCRIPTIONS

- Addis, Eleanor, d. Aug. 9, 1792, in 48th yr.
Addis, Mary, d. June 6, 1796, aged 40 yrs.
Addis, Nelly (wife of Simon), d. Sept. 6, 1832.
Addis, Simon, d. June 23, 1834, aged 88 yrs., 5 mos., 24 dys.
Austin, Maria Louisa (dau. of Galen and Catherine), d. Oct. 25, 1844, aged 29 yrs.
Babcock, Gertrude Ann Williamson (wife of John), d. Dec. 27, 1900, aged 81 yrs., 1 mo., 29 dys.
Babcock, John Franklin, d. May 21, 1902, aged 77 yrs., 9 mos., 7 dys.
Baker, John P., d. Nov. 23, 1882, aged 24 yrs., 17 dys.
Baker, Mary Pumyea (wife of Moore), d. Nov. 23, 1881, aged 63 yrs., 11 mos., 29 dys.
Baker, Moore, d. May 1, 1880, aged 57 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.
Beekman, Catherine R., d. Dec. 5, 1858, aged 51 yrs., 6 mos., 6 dys.
Beekman, Christopher C., d. Dec. 11, 1899, aged 76 yrs., 8 mos., 27 dys.
Beekman, Columbus (son of Abram C.), d. Aug. 28, 1880, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 14 dys.
Beekman, Henry Van Doren (son of Richard M. and Kate), d. Mar. 4, 1876, aged 1 mo., 25 dys.
Beekman, John H., d. May 5, 1891, aged 35 yrs., 5 mos., 6 dys.
Beekman, Mary E. (dau. of J. H.), d. Sept. 1, 1899, aged 20 yrs., 8 mos., 13 dys.
Beekman, Mary E. Stults (wife of Christopher C.), b. July 3, 1829; no date of death.
Beekman, Ralph S., d. Nov. 2, 1880, aged 28 yrs., 7 mos., 11 dys.
Bergen, E. Lillian (dau. of John I. and Rebecca), d. Feb. 6, 1888, aged 1 mo., 5 dys.
Bodine, Emerson P., d. June 14, 1876, aged 24 yrs., 6 mos., 27 dys.
Boisnot, Frederick Stryker, d. Feb. 2, 1882, aged 27 yrs., 22 dys.

- Boisnot, Helen A. Stryker (wife of Peter S.), d. Mar. 2, 1901, aged 67 yrs., 10 mos., 11 dys.
- Boisnot, Peter S., d. Sept. 25, 1874, aged 45 yrs., 10 mos., 19 dys.
- Boisnot, Rosella, d. Mar. 12, 1889, aged 22 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
- Brewster, William Brokaw (husband of Margaretta V. Voorhees), d. Sept. 30, 1891, aged 26 yrs., 9 mos., 28 dys.
- Broach, John C., d. Dec. 28, 1900, aged 19 yrs., 4 mos., 17 dys.
- Buckley, Elizabeth W. Hagaman (wife of J. O.), d. July 6, 1903.
- Buckley, Ethel Risley, d. May 11, 1893, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 28 dys.
- Collum, Annie L. M., d. Oct. 24, 1899, aged 19 yrs.
- Conover, Anna May, d. Jan. 20, 1880, aged 4 yrs., 6 mos., 24 dys.
- Conover, Mary Ann Van Der Veer (wife of Thomas C.), d. Jan. 26, 1883, aged 28 yrs., 11 mos., 2 dys.
- Conover, Millie Irene Williamson (wife of Thomas C.), d. Jan. 19, 1908, aged 38 yrs., 6 mos., 10 dys.
- Cortelyou, Armenia (wife of John R.), d. Nov. 23, 1900, aged 85 yrs., 24 dys.
- Cortelyou, Henry P., d. Oct. 31, 1910, aged 86 yrs., 10 mos., 27 dys.
- Cortelyou, John R., d. Jan. 16, 1886, aged 75 yrs., 7 mos., 24 dys.
- Cortelyou, Margaret Hageman (wife of Henry P.), d. Dec. 3, 1900, aged 70 yrs., 11 mos., 15 dys.
- Cortelyou, Sarah W. Smith (wife of Elias), d. Mar. 8, 1902, aged 51 yrs.
- Davison, Anthony D., d. Feb. 8, 1907, aged 77 yrs., 10 mos., 4 dys.
- DeHart, Abraham, d. Aug. 24, 1832, aged 74 yrs.
- DeHart, Cornelius (son of Cornelius and Margaret), d. Oct. 5, 1791, aged 3 yrs.
- DeHart, Cornelius, d. Sept. 12, 1805, aged 9 yrs., 6 mos., 13 dys.
- DeHart, John Van Cleef, d. May 13, 1819, aged 26 yrs.
- DeHart, Sarah Van Cleef (wife of Abraham), d. Oct. 7, 1844, aged 85 yrs., 3 mos., 16 dys.
- Ely, Ryke (son of George Ely and Jeanette Suydam), d. Feb. 8, 1899, aged 21 yrs., 3 mos., 28 dys.
- Frelinghuysen, Rev. Theodorus Jacobus, d. 1747, aged 56 yrs. [Monument erected in 1884 by some of his descendants].
- Gillette, Mary Barlow, d. 1910, aged 89 yrs.
- Griggs, B. Schenck, d. 1908, aged 54 yrs.
- Griggs, Bennie (son of B. and Sarah), d. Mar. 1, 1899, aged 2 yrs., 11 mos., 7 dys.
- Guenther, Sarah Langstaff (wife of Gustavus), d. Mar. 10, 1907, aged 60 yrs., 6 mos., 12 dys.
- Hageman, Aaron, d. Apr. 21, 1839, aged 83 yrs.
- Hageman (two sons of Aaron & Frances), b. and d. 1786.
- Hageman (two sons of Aaron and Frances), b. and d. 1790.
- Hageman, Agnes (dau. of Aaron and Frances), d. Sept. 23, 1794, aged 3 yrs.
- Hageman, Anna, d. Feb., 1777, aged 18 yrs.
- Hageman, Benjamin, d. June 11, 1804, aged 74 yrs.
- Hageman, Benjamin, Jr., d. Feb. 15, 1829, aged 67 yrs.
- Hageman, Benjamin B., d. Dec. 25, 1890, aged 78 yrs., 9 mos., 23 dys.
- Hageman, Bernardus G., d. Apr. 12, 1874, aged 64 yrs., 3 mos., 7 dys.

- Hageman, David T., d. Oct. 15, 1842, aged 30 yrs.
Hageman, Frances Wycoff (wife of Aaron), d. Sept. 17, 1830, aged 74 yrs., 1 mo., 10 dys.
Hageman, Gitty (wife of Benjamin), d. Feb. 6, 1777, aged 41 yrs.
Hageman, Gitty, d. Dec. 14, 1842, aged 63 yrs., 5 mos.
Hageman, Jacob (son of Aaron and Frances), d. Dec. 16, 1793, aged 11 yrs.
Hageman, Jane Ann Van Tine Van Wickle (wife of Benjamin B.), d. Mar. 28, 1901, aged 77 yrs., 5 mos., 9 dys.
Hagaman, John, d. May 30, 1856, aged 71 yrs., 9 mos., 27 dys.
Hagaman, John, Jr., d. Jan. 7, 1904, aged 77 yrs., 7 mos., 13 dys.
Hageman, Magdalen Garretson (wife of Benjamin, Jr.), d. at the age of 40 yrs., 5 mos., 24 dys.
Hagaman, Mary (dau. of John, Jr. and Sarah Johnson), d. Jan. 3, 1881, aged 29 yrs., 9 mos., 10 dys.
Hagaman, Peter A., d. Apr. 17, 1869, aged 68 yrs., 7 mos., 28 dys.
Hagaman, Rebecca J., d. Aug. 10, 1885, aged 67 yrs., 19 dys.
Hagaman, Rhoda Burrress (wife of John), d. Oct. 31, 1876, aged 83 yrs., 8 mos., 8 dys.
Hageman, Samuel Van Wickle, d. Mar. 25, 1878, aged 24 yrs., 8 mos., 12 dys.
Hageman, Sarah DeHart (wife of Peter A.), d. Apr. 12, 1896, aged 89 yrs., 21 dys.
Hoagland, Cornelius, d. Mar. 28, 1879, aged 32 yrs., 5 mos.
Hoagland, Marie C., d. Dec. 31, 1891, aged 17 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys.
Hoagland, Mary H. Voorhees, d. Feb. 10, 1908, aged 75 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
Hulce, Ellen, d. Mar. 21, 1886, aged 54 yrs., 4 mos., 13 dys.
Hutchinson, Eugene (son of Isaac and Ida A.), d. Oct. 4, 1907, aged 27 yrs., 7 mos., 13 dys.
Hutchinson, Ida A. Sutphen (wife of Isaac), d. Oct. 31, 1911, aged 60 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
Jacques, Carrie B. Van Dyke (wife of Henry L.), d. June 4, 1900, aged 32 yrs., 9 mos., 23 dys.
Johnson, Catherine Ann, d. Feb. 26, 1872, aged 33 yrs., 10 mos., 22 dys.
Johnson, Ellen M., d. 1884, aged 61 yrs.
Johnson, Ellen Veghte (wife of Martin), d. May 10, 1897, aged 76 yrs., 3 mos., 4 dys.
Johnson, George W., d. 1900, aged 74 yrs.
Johnson, Martha B., d. June 5, 1903, aged 76 yrs., 9 mos., 15 dys.
Johnson, Martin, d. Nov. 18, 1906, aged 84 yrs., 2 mos., 3 dys.
Johnson, Mary Ella, d. Mar. 12, 1912, aged 51 yrs., 8 mos., 23 dys.

[To be Continued]

VARIOUS BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

GATHERED BY THE EDITOR OF THE "QUARTERLY"

[Continued from Page 36]

VEGhte BURYING-GROUND

Located along the Raritan river road, west of Raritan, on farm formerly owned by John V. Veghte, now the Duke place.

B., J. H. [Initials "J. H. B. Died 1826," only].

B., S. B. [Initials "S. B. B. Died 1821," only].

B., W. [Initials "W. B. Died 1841," only].

Quick, Ann Maria (dau. of James and Rebeckah), d. ——— 1846. [Part under ground].

Quick, Ezekiel C., d. Jan. 4, 1863, aged 26 yrs., 9 mos., 21 dys. "Union Volunteer." [Died of wounds at Battle of Fredericksburg].

Quick, James, d. July 31, 1844, aged 81 yrs., 1 mo., 2 dys.

Quick, James W. (son of William S. [Quick] and Mary L. Henry), d. Feb. 24, 1877, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos., and 11 dys.

Quick, Lydia Ann Cornell (dau. of James and Rebeckah), d. Nov. 14, 1865, aged 15 yrs., 11 mos., 28 dys.

Quick, Maria Case (wife of Peter), d. Sept. 26, 1855, aged 55 yrs., 11 mos., 21 dys.

Quick, Mary Stryker (wife of James), d. May 15, 1847, aged 81 yrs., 7 mos., 9 dys.

Quick, Peter S., d. Aug. 5, 1865, aged 63 yrs., 1 mo., 13 dys.

Quick, Peter Stryker (son of James and Rebeckah), d. July 5, 185— [Year and age under ground].

Schenk, Sarah (wife of Peter, Jr.), d. Feb. 11, 1777, aged 20 yrs.

Stryker, Jane Taylor Veghte (wife of Henry S.), d. Sept. 26, 1845, aged 37 yrs., 2 mos., 3 dys.

Stryker, Henry S., d. Apr. 6, 1874, aged 66 yrs., 10 mos., 11 dys.

Thompson, William Henry (son of William V. S. and Maria S.). [Date, etc., under ground].

Van Doren, Catherine Ann (dau. of Jacob and Petronella), d. June 10, 1816, aged 2 yrs.

Van Nuis, Peter I., d. Apr. 18, 1840, in 64th yr.

Van Nuys, Catherine Quick (wife of Peter I.), d. Apr. 9, 1866, aged 74 yrs., 10 mos., 4 dys.

Van Nuys, James Q., d. Feb. 11, 1847, aged 27 yrs., 10 mos., 24 dys.

Van Nuys, Jacob Q., d. Apr. 30, 1860, aged 33 yrs., 6 mos., 18 dys.

Veghte, Miss Catherine, d. Feb. 25, 1858, aged 79 yrs.

Veghte, Catherine Van Wagener (wife of Rynier), d. May 15, 1834, aged 86 yrs.

Veghte, Elizabeth Taylor (wife of Henry), d. Oct. 23, 1843 (?), aged 57 yrs., 7 dys.

Veghte, Garret (son of Rynier and Catherine), d. Dec. 6, 1792, aged 6 yrs.

Veghte, John R., d. Aug. 3, 1809, aged 26 yrs.

Veghte, Rynier, d. Feb. —, 1838, in 80th yr.
 Vroom, Aletta Veghte (widow of John P.), d. May 6, 1838, aged 54 yrs.
 Vroom, John P., d. Apr. 26, 1836, in 52nd yr.



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 60]

- 1753.
- Jan. 1. Sebering, Johaennes and Gerte—Jores.
 [One baptism cut out here].
- Jan. 20. Wiellemse, Wiellem and Catrina—Catrina.
- Feb. 11. Borca, Jores and Grite—Piter.
- Mar. 4. Tunesse, Pelep and Debera—Engelte.
 Teneyck, Coenrat and Elsse—Treynte.
 Witness: Cate Deneyck.
- Mar. 25. Wienterstien, Jacobes and Aente—Jaennete.
 Coevert, Piter and Mareya—Johaennes.
 Seberiang, Leffert and Jaennete—Aelte.
 Macenne, Daneel and Rebeca—Neckelaes.
- Apr. 15. Lagraense, Jielles and Aente—Cristeyaen.
 Witnesses: Cristeyaen and Catlyna Lagraense.
- May 6. Vrelinhuisen, Johannes and Deyna—Frederick.
 Witnesses: Todores and Marigrite Vrelenhuisen.
 Teler, Bengemen and Maereti—Vemmete.
 Witnesses: Jaen Staegt and Vemmete Stats.
- May 26. Berca, Isack and Maryte—Saerte.
- June 24. Aerresmet, Ned and Mareya—Bennejemen.
 Streker, Jacobes and Gerte—Aente.
 Demoen, Henderick and Catriente—Aberaem.
 Witnesses: Abraham and Metie Dumond.
- July 15. Berca, Jaen and Maria—Mareya.
 Loet, Aberaem and Gertruy—Aenderies.
 Witnesses: Samuel Staets Coeyemaen and Gertruyd
 Couyemaens.
 Hoef, Daennes and Nelte—Daneel.
- Sept. 9. Middag, Jores and Elisebet—Elisebet.
 Poosden, Tenmes and Jaemeynte—Johannes.
- Oct. 3. Daveds, Isack and Aengenite—Elisebet.
 Witness: Henderick Bries.
 Richmeyer, Jacobes and Soveya—Lodeweyck.
 Witnesses: Haennes Speder and Lisebet Rickmeyer.
 Wiessen, Jaen and Elisebet—Maria.
 Witness: Robbert Bollemer.
- Oct. 20. Kock, Willem and Cernelea—Tunes.
- Oct. 21. Aerse, Matewes and Marya—Matewes.
 Smack, Mateys and Mareya—Maria.
- Nov. 11. Douwe, Jaen and Conate—Maktelye.

- Dec. 2. Stelwel, Josep and Pesyeus—Daneel.
Bries, Jaerry and Caterina—Jacobus.
Coens, Adaem and Eva—Lisebet.
- 1754.
- Jan. 12. Grau, Gerret and Elidea—Wiellern.
Preyn, Piter and Eva—Piter.
- Feb. 3. Tunessen, Corneles and Jaennete—Areyante.
- Apr. —. Teneyt, Matewes and Nelte—Corneles.
Vechte, Henderick and Piternelte—Reyner.
Cosaert, Daved and Catryna—Mareya.
Vaen Noerden, Tobeyes and Gienne—Maria; also Samaules.
- Apr. 28. Faerle, Cilp and Vebe—Vebe.
- May 19. Coevert, Piter and Mareya—Tomaes.
Berca, Bergoen and Jaennete—Piter.
- May 23. Broeka, Bergon; Broka, Jan and Mettye—Jan.
[Perhaps Bergon, above, was witness; entry not clear].
Harpending, Henderick and Maryte—Piter.
Voorhes, Kneelis and Neelye—Knelis.
Wilson, Meyndert—Henderick.
Wilson, Henderic—Jassya.
- June 9. Tunesse, Deneys and Saerte—Derck.
Vaen niest, Johaennaes and Aelte—Teunes.
Witnesses: Teunes and Arreyaente Teunesse.
- June 30. Vermeulen, William and Blandina—Nelte.
Witness: Cornelius Middagh.
Smit, Henderick and Ragel—Adam.
- Sept. —. Teneyt, [Ma]tewes and Aeltie—Treynte.
Kock, Taemmes and Maria—Elisebet.
Bries, Henderick and Rut—Henderick.
Reynerse, Oucke and Elsse—Gerret.
Sebering, Gores and Myreya—Johannes.
- Sept. 22. Detmaes, Douwe and Aelte—Aelte.
Aemmermaen, Poules and Alidae—Poules.
Albrecht, Jacop and Lena—Lena.
- Nov. 3. Teneyck, Coenrades and Elsse—Vrereck.
Hegemaen, Magiel and Jaente—Maergrite.
Witness: Mgrite Hegemaen.
Teneyck, Peteries and Debera—Peteries.
Reyke, Hendereck and Nelle—Elisebet.
- 1755.
- Jan. 5. Vaen mulene, Coerneles and Maryte—Coersting.
- Feb. 2. Hutsen, Jaen and Bette—Tomaes.
Degroet, Jaen and Aelte—Veyte.
Van Neste, Jeronimus and Catelytie—Diena.
- Apr. 20. Douwe, Jaen and Anate—Johaannes.
Tunese, Flip and Debera—Rabeca.
Witnesses: Cornelis Tunesse and Rabeca.
Voelckerse, Flip and Maergrite—Josep.
Witness: Aelte Voescke.
Baenta, Henderick and Aente—Peter.

- June 7. Vaen Voerhes, Jaen and Marya—Marya.
 June 8. Visser, Henderick and Effe—Maria.
 Boelmer, Aberaem and Elisebet—Robbert.
 Bort, Enderi and Marigrite—Derck.
 Raeug, Noag and Elisebet—Jacobes.
 Sebering, Johannes and Gerte—Aelte.
 Waelderroem, Daneel and Heppe—Leffert.
 Sept. 7. Cosaert, Fraens and Marigrite—Stynte.
 Grau, Gerrit and Elidea—Isack.
 Stpper, Ebbeneser and Catryna—[No child's name].
 Witnesses: Stryker Belyu and Caerber.
1756.
 Feb. 4. Berca, Bergoen and Mette—Sara.
 Berca, Aberaem and Maelle—Catlyna.
 Vaen Nest [?] Peteris and Jaennete—Maergrite.
 Swet, Piter and Jaennete—Eva.
 Messelaer, Cornelius and Eva—Lena.
 Esbert, Jannes and Mayen—Jacob.
 Berca, Jaen and Mareyte—Bergoen.
 July 1. Teneyt, Conraet and Elsse—Gerrete.
 Teneyck, Piter and Debera—Dorete.
 Coevert, Piter and Mareya—Mareya.
 Vaen Nist, Piter and Catrite—Coernelies.
 Engel, Niclaes and Mareyte—Flip.
 Biem, Henderick and Cornelia—Anate.
 Aresmit, Ned and Maelle—Niclaes.
 Vaen niest, Haennes and Aelte—Jeromes.
 Aug. 22. Winterstien, Jacobes and Aente—Marigrite.
 Cock, Taemmes and Meri—Jacob.
 Hoef, Derck and Cernelia—Bergoen.
 Vaen Voerhes, Jaen and Marya—Aberaem.
 Cosaert, Daved and Caleyte—Nelte.
 Oct. 30. Bedeyn, Jaen and Vemmete—Areyante.
1757.
 ——— Matiewes and Aelte—Wilhelmus.
 Vectie Henderick and Nelte—Sara.
 Tunesse, Deneys and Saerte—Aente.
 Ate, Tomes and Hellete—Jaen.
 Nov. —. Reyk, Henderick and Nelle—Corneles.
 Witnesses: Corneles Socaen and Maryte.
 Bodeyn, Aberaem and Mareyte—Corneles.
 Vaenderbilt, Jaen and Aengenite—Piter.
 Matanye, Eide and Elisebet—Elisebet.
 Vaen niest, Jeromes and Catlytie—Isack.
- 1756 (8?)
 Apr. 13. Coevert, Piter and Marya—Lisebet.
 Hutsen, Jaen and Elisebet—Johaennes.
 Aerst, Matewes and Marya—Hester.
 Renser, Enoag and Elisebet—Anate.
 Vaen noertwick Cristeuennes and Caettrierte—Henderick.

- Sebering, Jores and Marya—Jores.
 Vaenniest, Piter and Elisebet—Aberaen.
 Coevert, Luykes and Anate—Luykes.
- Aug. 13. Bodeyn, Jaen and Femmete—Aberaem.
 Sweed, Piter and Jaennete—Catlyna.
 Boellemer, Aberaem and Elisebet—Garret.
- Dec. 10. Willemse, Piter and Deyna—Piter.
 Vaen nist, Johannes and Aelte—Sosaena.
- Aug. 29. Cosaert, Fraens and Maregrite—Elisebet.
- 1759.
- Voerhes, Aberaem and Saevya—Johannes.
 Vaen niest, Peteris and Catleyte—Maryte.
 Vaenmittelswart, Tuseses and Jaennake—Tuseses.
- Mar. 25. Teneyck, Piter and Debera—Aenderis.
 Hoef, Bergoen and Neelte—Nelte.
 Messelaer, Coornelis and Laemmete—Corneles.
- Apr. 22. Berck, Bergoen and Jaennete—Bergoen.
 Sebering, Jaen and Nelle—Foelkert.
 Ubert, Jonaes and Marya—Truyte.
 Vaendoren, Wellem and Catlyte—Bergoen.
- May 20. Haerdenberg, Jacob Rutsen and Deyna—Johannes.
 Teneyt, Jacob and Magrita—Jacob.
- July 8. Berca, Eysack and Maryte—Eysack.
 Coevert, Piter and Marya—Aente.
 Degroet, Jaen and Aelte—Johannes.
- Aug. 5. Strecker, Jacobes and Gerte—Gerte.
 Demoen, Piter and Aderyana—Aderyana.
- Oct. 7. Vaen oerden, Tobeyes and Ginne—Piter.
 Witness: Catrina Naerret.
- Nov. 4. Vaen mulene, Corneles and Maryte—Deyna.
- Dec. 2. Te neyke Koenrot and Elsse—[child's name omitted].
- Dec. 25. Mataenye, Eide and Elisebet [child's name omitted].
 Witnesses: Jacobes Wienters [tien] and Aente.
- 1760.
- Feb. 24. Tuneste, Fillip and Debera—Nelte.
- Apr. 20. Bennit, Johannis and Marya—Johannis.
 Smack, Teys and Gerte—Teys.
- May 15. Berca, Isack and Treynte—Aberaem.
 Witnesses: Aberaem and Jeude Berca.
- June 1. Sebering, Jores and Marya—Daved.
 Coevert, Luykes and Anate—Eide.
 Aersse, Teues and Reya—Johannes.
- July 27. Reyke, Henderick and Nelte—Henderick.
 Hegeman, Magiel and Jaennete—Magiel Vaen Vegte.
 Witness: Jaennete Hegeman.
- Aug. 23. Middelswaert, Henderickes and Nelte—Femmete.
- Aug. 24. Welsen, Peteris and Ecyte—Henderick.
 Witness: Henderick Welsen.
- Nov. 30. Vaendoren, Wellem and Catleyte—Aberaem.
 Demon, Derck and Ragel—Jaen.

Dec. 25. Sweed, Piter and Jaennete—Peteres.
Devyse Saerra and En—En.

[To be Continued]



NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 64]

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (S IN PART)

Saums, Henry and Christiana Munday:

John, b. Oct. 15, 1803; bap. Feb. 19, 1804.
Minna Voorheese, b. Sept. 25, 1805; bap. Nov. 3.
Cornelius Peeterson, b. April 26, 1808; bap. June 9.
Nathan Allen, b. June 23, 1810; bap. Aug. 26.
Catharine, b. July 22, 1813; bap. Jan. 30, 1814.
Catherine Meriah, b. Sept. 25, 1817; bap. Nov. 23.
Henry, b. Oct. 12, 1822; bap. May 31, 1823.

Saums, Henry H. and Mary Ann Sheppard:

Asa Sheppard, b. Nov. 26, 1844; bap. May 24, 1845.
William Sheppard, b. Nov. 1, 1846; bap. May 29, 1847.
John Kershow, b. Aug. 1, 1848; bap. Apr. 1, 1849.

Saums, John A. and Caroline Case:

John Henry, b. Jan. 15, 1859; bap. Mar. 17, 1861.
William Amerman, b. Oct. 15, 1860; bap. Mar. 17, 1861.

Saums, John and Hannah Stryker:

John, b. June 3, 1819; bap. Aug. 21.
Gitty Ann Stryker, b. April 5, 1822; bap. June 30.
Mary, b. Apr. 30, 1833; bap. Aug. 11.
Susan Chamberlain, b. Sept. 18, 1834; bap. Apr. 12, 1835.
Johannah, b. Mar. 16, 1843; bap. Sept. 3.

Saums, John H. and Sietta Amerman:

Mary, b. Apr. 19, 1829; bap. June 14.
John Amerman, b. Aug. 31, 1830; bap. Oct. 17.
Elisabeth Amerman, b. Jan. 27, 1832; bap. May 6.
Henry, b. Aug. 29, 1833; bap. Dec. 29.
Cornelius Van Arsdalen, b. Apr. 13, 1835; bap. June 21.
Anna Voorhees, b. Nov. 20, 1836; bap. May 14, 1837.
Isaac Whitefield, b. Feb. 13, 1839; bap. May 19.
Elisabeth Amerman, b. July 4, 1840; bap. Oct. 4.
Christiana, b. July 5, 1843; bap. Dec. 14.
William Amerman, b. Feb. 17, 1845; bap. May 24.

Saums, John H. and Agnes Durling:

Emmaline Haully, b. May 24, 1856; bap. Dec. 7.
Gabriel Ludlow, b. Sept. 20, 1857; bap. Feb. 27, 1858.
Sietta Ellen, b. Aug. 1, 1860; bap. June 1, 1861.
Sarah Catharine, b. Jan. 25, 1863; bap. June 20.

Saums, Mary Elisabeth:

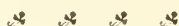
John Newton, b. Nov. 6, 1842; bap. Nov. 4, 1849.

- Saums, Minna V. and Aletta Ann Packer :
 Elisabeth Packer, b. Oct. 24, 1829; bap. Apr. 11, 1830.
 Christiana, b. Nov. 6, 1832; bap. May 5, 1833.
 John, b. Dec. 20, 1834; bap. Aug. 22, 1835.
 Catharine Maria, b. Sept. 18, 1836; bap. June 4, 1837.
 Hannah, b. Nov. 1, 1838; bap. Apr. 21, 1839.
 Aletta Ann, b. Aug. 24, 1840; bap. Apr. 4, 1841.
 Henrietta, b. Jan. 20, 1842; bap. Sept. 29.
 Phebe Studdiford, b. July 28, 1843; bap. Dec. 14.
 Hester, b. May 17, 1847; bap. Nov. 30, 1848.
- Saums, Samuel and Aultie (Letty) Aumerman :
 John, b. Jan. 11, 1807; bap. Mar. 15.
 Mary Ann, b. Dec. 6, 1808; bap. Feb. 18, 1809.
 Albert, b. Oct. 5, 1810; bap. Dec. 9.
 John, b. Nov. 27, 1812; bap. June 12, 1813.
 Eliza Ellen Peeterson, b. May 31, 1815; bap. July 30.
 Magdelin Teneyck, b. Oct. 1, 1817; bap. Dec. 5.
- Schenck, Dennis V. L. and Mary E. Corle :
 Elisa Varian, b. Apr. 5, 1860; bap. Nov. 24.
 John Edwin, b. July 21, 1861; bap. May 24, 1862.
- Schenck, Garret J. and Catharine M. Quick :
 Rebecca Quick, b. Aug. 11, 1859; bap. Nov. 26.
 Mary Jane, b. Oct. 11, 1862; bap. May 30, 1863.
- Schenck, Gilbert and Rachel Van Liew :
 Idah, b. Jan. 5, 1818; bap. May 12.
 Jane Voorheese, b. May 23, 1819; bap. Aug. 1.
 Dennis Van Liew, b. Dec. 3, 1820; bap. Mar. 10, 1821.
 John, b. Jan. 2, 1823; bap. Mar. 23.
 Maria Louisa, b. Sept. 5, 1824; bap. Oct. 1, 1826.
- Schenck, Henry, Jr., and Jean Herder :
 John Hardenbergh, b. Nov. 22, 1801; bap. Jan. 17, 1802.
 Elenor Hardenberg, b. Jan. 19, 1807; bap. June 20.
 Henry, b. Jan. 9, 1809; bap. June 25.
 Maria, b. May 1, 1814; bap. July 19.
 Eliza Reading, b. June 29, 1821; bap. Nov. 3.
- Schenck, Henry H. and Nelly Hardenbergh :
 John Frelinghuysen, b. July 6, 1799; bap. July 30.
- Schenck, Jacob and Jane Hageman :
 Jane, bap. Apr. 23, 1837.
 Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 1840; bap. July 5.
 Hannah, b. Oct. 20, 1842; bap. Mar. 5, 1843.
 Juliet, b. Nov. 30, 1844; bap. Oct. 19, 1845.
- Schenk, Jacob R. and Elor Low :
 Henry Van Derveer, b. June 23, 1809; bap. Sept. 3.
- Schenck, John F. and Ann Van Duersen :
 Maria, b. Feb. 10, 1821; bap. June 24.
 Staats Van Deursen, b. June 26, 1823; bap. Oct. 19.
- Schenck, John H. and Caroline Kipp :
 Jaac, b. May 29, 1823; bap. July 20.

- Schenck, John G. and Sarah Huff :
 Louis Huff, b. Oct. 25, 1853; bap. May 27, 1854.
 John Ludlow, b. May 31, 1860; bap. Nov. 24.
- Schenk, Peter C. and Ann Low :
 Catharine, b. Aug. 4, 1812; bap. Dec. 6.
 Dorothy, b. Aug. 14, 1814; bap. Mar. 3, 1815.
 Jacob, b. Oct. 24, 1817; bap. Feb. 12, 1818.
 Sarah, b. Oct. 2, 1820; bap. Jan. 28, 1821.
 John, b. May 6, 1823; bap. Aug. 10.
 Jacob Rutsen, b. Dec. 14, 1825; bap. Mar. 26, 1826.
 Peter, b. May 31, 1828; bap. Aug. 24.
 Eleanor, b. Sept. 2, 1830; bap. Nov. 7.
 Ann, b. Jan. 5, 1833; bap. Apr. 12.
- Schomp, George D. and Catharine Q. Dolliver :
 Abraham, b. Jan. 30, 1860; bap. June 2.
 Victor Dolliver, b. Nov. 11, 1861; bap. Feb. 22, 1862.
 Georgiana, b. Nov. 8, 1863; bap. May 28, 1864.
 Emma L., b. Sept. 20, 1866; bap. June 22, 1867.
 Mary Etta, b. Aug. 6, 1871; bap. Mar. 2, 1872.
- Sebring, George and Catharine Voorheese :
 Aletta, b. Feb. 6, 1814; bap. Aug. 27, 1815.
- Serviss, Peter and Ann Stryker :
 Peter Vroom, b. May 18, 1833; bap. July 21.
 Joanna Ann, b. Jan. 17, 1836; bap. April 27.
 Mary, b. Apr. 17, 1840; bap. May 30.
 Elisabeth Stryker, b. Feb. 20, 1844; bap. May 5.
- Sheppard, William and Jane V. Schenck :
 Jacob, b. Mar. 31, 1841; bap. Aug. 1.
 Dennis Van Liew, b. May 31, 1843; bap. Oct. 1.
 Idah Van Camp, b. Jan. 19, 1845; bap. Sept. 27.
 George Boss, b. Nov. 20, 1853; bap. May 27, 1854.
 Anna Van Liew, b. Feb. 4, 1858; bap. Oct. 3.
- Shurts, David and Phebe Voorhees :
 Garret Voorhees, b. Jan. 20, 1843; bap. May 7.
 Margaretta Montfort, b. Mar. 17, 1852; bap. May 29.
 John Kershow, b. Oct. 23, 1857; bap. May 29, 1858.
- Skillman, Isaac and Cornelia Quick :
 Thomas, b. Sept. 22, [1796]; bap. Dec. 9.
- Skillman, Jacob and Jane Davis :
 William Edgar and Peter Davis (twins), b. Sept. 1, 1862; bap. Aug. 29, 1863.
- Skillman, James Q. and Ann Stryker :
 Cornelia, b. May 26, 1826; bap. Dec. 19.
 Peter Stryker, b. Oct. 1, 1827; bap. Feb. 3, 1828.
 Margaretta, b. Dec. 23, 1833; bap. May 11, 1834.
 Isaac Nevius, b. Dec. 22, 1839; bap. Aug. 18, 1841.
- Skillman, Peter and Sarah Gano :
 William Edgar, b. Jan. 4, 1858; bap. May 29.
 John Van Zandt and Retta Van Zandt, b. Oct. 25, 1863; bap. July 7, 1864.

- Lewis B., b. Sept. 2, 1866; bap. June 22, 1867.
 Smith, Dr. Henry and Mary E. Schenck:
 Eliza Schenck, b. Sept. 27, 1854; bap. Sept. 29, 1855.
 Jeremiah Wadsworth, b. Aug. 3, 1856; bap. May 30, 1857.
 Anna Van Mater, b. May 1, 1859; bap. Feb. 25, 1860.
 Cornelia Boyd, b. Nov. 27, 1861; bap. May 24, 1862.
 Henrietta Schenck, b. Dec. 6, 1864; bap. May 27, 1865.
 Aletta Van Doren, b. June 21, 1867.
 Smith, Robert S. and Nancy Smith:
 Mary Williamson, b. Mar. 14, 1823; bap. Oct. 12.
 Sarah Vandyke, b. Jan. 23, 1826; bap. June 11.
 Smith, William R. and Rachel Stidham:
 Anne Dubois Smith, b. Sept. 14, 1795; bap. Jan. 18, 1796.
 Elizabeth Smith, b. Oct. 19, 1796; bap. Oct. 29.
 Mary Colesberry, b. Jan. 3, 1798; bap. July 8.
 Robert Stidham, b. Feb. 19, 1800; bap. Apr. 26.
 William Richmond, b. July 21, 1802; bap. Aug. 22.
 Jane McCroskrey, b. May 15, 1804; bap. July 15.
 Margaret Van Arsdalen, b. April 17, 1806; bap. June 14.
 Samuel Stanhope, b. Aug. 8, 1808; bap. Sept. 30.
 Spader, Christian V. D. and Sarah Jane Schenck:
 Louisa, b. July 22, 1842; bap. Jan. 1, 1843.
 Spader, Jacob Quick and Ellen Van Doren:
 Sarah Mariah, b. Dec. 12, 1818; bap. Feb. 28, 1819.
 Christianus Van Doren, b. May 8, 1820; bap. July 23.
 Lewis Jones, b. Nov. 13, 1821; bap. Jan. 20, 1822.
 Joanna, b. Feb. 24, 1823; bap. May 19.
 Ellen, b. Nov. 22, 1824; bap. Apr. 10, 1825.

[*To be Continued*]



HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

The Third Volume of the Quarterly

We began the Third Volume of the *QUARTERLY* with the knowledge that it has filled a place in our County needed by the present, and to be even more greatly appreciated by the next, generation. In size and appearance we know of no historical magazine published in the county that excels it. As to the contents, our readers must be the judge. They have judged it to the extent of supporting it for two years without its publication being a loss to the Somerset County Historical Society, which issues it. The editorial labor connected with each issue is far greater than was conjectured at the outset, owing to the necessity of verifying, so far as possible, much data contained in contributed articles, and of obtaining and arranging the hundreds of tombstone inscriptions, baptisms,

etc., printed in each number. The material, however, shows no signs of abating in quantity or interest, and it only remains for our readers to continue their approval and patronage to make the QUARTERLY a permanent representative of Somerset history, and a biographical and genealogical thesaurus for years to come. Our readers could assist our labors much by looking over old deeds (unrecorded), letters, etc., in their garrets, and transmitting important ones to us, and also in sending in names of natives of Somerset, or the heads of families descending from such natives, who are residing out of the county or state. The out-of-county subscriptions thus far equal those within the county; a circumstance that was hardly expected. It proves, however, that those who have left our County for other fields of labor, or, if they have not been natives, who have had ancestors in Somerset, are patriotic offshoots of this goodly heritage. We could print scores of testimonials received by the Editor from these outside subscribers, but three or four from representative public men, and one from the State Historical Society, will suffice to prove the value of the QUARTERLY, as an historical repository:

Ex-Chancellor Wm. J. Magie, Elizabeth, N. J.: "I read with great interest the QUARTERLY. I have been familiar with Somerset County since the time when, as a boy, I used to visit my great-grandfather, Judge Nicholas Arrowsmith, who lived and died on the farm adjoining the old Melick farm [in Bedminster]. I learned to know the people of Somerset County during my twenty years judicial service there. In this way I am interested in the history and genealogy of that County. The QUARTERLY contains valuable contributions to history and biography. The extracts you publish from the letters of Governor Paterson are extremely interesting to all who admire him as one of the greatest men New Jersey ever produced."

Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.: "I want to express my high appreciation of the QUARTERLY. It is so admirably conceived and conducted. You are doing a great service in maintaining it as you do. The material in each issue is of intense interest and of great value. It is remarkable how much you are able to gather and the field seems quite inexhaustible. I am greatly gratified to have the QUARTERLY in my own library and in the library of Rutgers College. The make-up of the magazine, too, is most pleasing."

Mr. William Nelson, Sec'y of N. J. Historical Society, Paterson, N. J.: "It is a wonderful magazine."

New Jersey Historical Society: "The trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society have directed me [the Secretary] to express to you their great appreciation of the QUARTERLY and of your excellent work as Editor of that useful periodical. It is the general opinion that the QUARTERLY contains valuable and interesting contributions to historical materials, and that its make-up in type, paper and arrangement of contents, is excellent."

Hon. William M. Johnson, Hackensack, N. J.: "I take this occasion to say that this magazine reflects the greatest credit on those responsible for its preparation and publication. The historical matter is most interesting and the general style and make-up of the *QUARTERLY*, both as to the quality of the paper and the typographical appearance, are admirable. I wish it the permanent success which its high character deserves."

Other Early Somerset Schoolmasters

In an earlier *QUARTERLY* (Vol. I, pp. 273, 274), the Hon. George C. Beekman, of Red Bank, of Somerset ancestry, quoted from a receipt given in 1750 by "Lewis Charles Fanuel," schoolmaster at (probably) near Harlingen, but certainly in Montgomery township, Somerset County. Recently Mr. Beekman discovered among his old papers some further receipts, one from the same "Faniuil" (as we now make out the autograph), and three from other schoolmasters. As all the names are new, we publish these receipts for their historic value. The earliest one from a Peter Berrian (or Berryan, but evidently Berrien) reads as follows:

"March 4, 1749-50.

"MR. CORNELIUS TINBROOK

To bleeding your negro.....£0.1.2

To $\frac{1}{4}$ night school..... 0.6.0

0.7.2"

Evidently this schoolmaster was ready to try his hand at chirurgy as well as teaching. This bill contains endorsements made by Mr. Ten Broeck which are in Dutch, but, translated, read as follows:

"1749, May 1, then to Peeter Berryan paid for 34 little casks and a lye barrel and beer barrel, and a little butter barrel, the sum of £3.0.8.

"1750, March 31, then to Piter Barrian paid for 31 little casks £2.2.7."

Whether and how this Peter Berrien was related to the well-known Judge John Berrien, of Rocky Hill, if at all, we are not informed, but we have no doubt of it. The same man was living in Somerset in 1778, serving on a jury. (See Hageman's "Princeton." Vol. I, p. 175).

The next receipt reads as follows:

"SIR: The whole account between me and you from May the eighth, 1758, until May 8th, Ano. Do. 1761, is.....£6.6.10½

That is for Schooling. Your Humble Servant, HE^R MORE."

"TO MR. CORNELIUS TIMBROOK.

We know from the endorsement on this bill that this teacher's first name was Henry, and that others have spelled the surname "Moore."

The next receipt shows that there was in the same year a change of teachers from this More (or Moore), to Bowman:

"Mr. TENBROOK to EDMD BOWMAN, Dr.

To 1 quarters schooling Jacob to cypher.....	10.6
To 1 quarters ditto of Hannah to read.....	7.0

Both from Aug. 3d to Novemb. 3d, 1761..... 17.6

"Receiv'd the 4th day of Novem'r, 1761, in full of the within account and all other accompts whatsoever to this day fr. me.

E. BOWMAN."

After this, Mr. Faniuil again comes into view. Perhaps during all the twenty years from 1750, when his first receipt as schoolmaster appears, to this period of 1770, he was a teacher in this same part of the county (Montgomery township):

"Mr. CORNELUS TINBROOK DR. To LEWIS CHARLES FANIUIL.

"To Ballance due at settlement.....£1.0.4

1769, Decr. 13. To 3 mo. schooling, 3 children..... 1.6.0

1770. To schooling to the time I left the school 0.9.0

£2.15.4

"Sir: As I expect to move to Milstone in a few days more I send you your acc't, and should be obliged if you'l pay the same before I go. I shall keep school till I have notice from Milstone."

This bill (which was receipted in full Apr. 14, 1770), gives us the information that Mr. Faniuil was about to become a schoolmaster at Millstone in 1770.

One other receipt is much later, viz.:

"March 28th, 1804. Received of Samuel Beekman the sum of 4 Dollars 3½, being for schooling and ½ Doll. for a stool in the schoolhouse, being in full of all demands, etc. JNO. MILLS."

It is suggested by Judge Beekman that John Mills must have been a Yankee to charge for the use of a stool in the schoolhouse.

This Samuel Beekman was the grandfather of Judge Beekman; his wife was the daughter of Cornelius Tenbroeck, or, as properly written, Ten Broeck. His residence, like that of Mr. Ten Broeck, was near Harlingen.

The only publication of which we are cognizant, relating in any way to schoolmasters in Somerset prior to the year 1800, are, (1) the voluminous pamphlet entitled "The Middle of the Century," reprinted from the "History of Education in New Jersey" (1899), by the late Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, and (2) Rev. Dr. Abraham Messler's chapters on "The Old Red School" in his "Centennial History of Somerset." Dr. Thompson refers to the Millstone classical school, but not to Mr. Faniuil. Some day, it is hoped, it may be possible to ascertain much more concerning the early schoolmasters and schools of Somerset; it

would be the basis for a most interesting narrative. One point is made quite clear by these bills, viz., that the Dutch parents of the middle of the Eighteenth Century were anxious to have their children learn to read and write in the English language. Dutch was spoken in their homes, but they foresaw that English must soon take its place as a local, as well as a general and commercial, language, and in this they were—as Dutchmen always were—a wise race.

Andrew Johnston's Middlesex Residence

Mr. Johnston's residence, as one would gather from what has hitherto been published, and from sketches of him by Whitehead and others, was at Perth Amboy. Accordingly, an abbreviated designation of another residence, first appearing in the Journal entry of Sept. 4, 1753 (in *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, p. 278) was, for a time, a source of perplexity to the writer. It seemed to be "Inatch," and was so printed. The copy obtained for the present instalment, however, gives the true and full word—"Matchaponix." This indicates that he had another residence. Knowing Matchaponix creek was in both Monmouth and Middlesex counties, we began correspondence to ascertain if a hamlet by the name of Matchaponix exists, or formerly existed, and we find it was the local name for a place about a mile east of the Jamesburg Reform School, now known as "Texas." In former days Matchaponix must have been, as now, a name for but a partially settled country. The name, which is derived from the Indian language, means "poor land," in contradistinction to "Manalapan," which meant "good land." Further investigation shows that the father of Andrew Johnson, Dr. James Johnstone, settled there in 1686—some twenty years before going to Perth Amboy. It is reasonable to suppose that Andrew's residence was the same as his father's, or adjoining, for it seems that Andrew owned two farms there at the time of his death in 1762; one of nearly 400 acres (probably his father's inherited) and another adjoining, size not stated. (See advertisement of the sale of the Andrew Johnston tracts in the "Pennsylvania Journal," of Mar. 26, 1767, and "N. J. Archives," Vol. 25, p. 328). The location is in Monroe township, Middlesex county. Andrew Johnston's usual office, however, was certainly at Perth Amboy, and he must have had a residence there also.

Some Estimates of Governor Paterson

In connection with the articles published in previous numbers upon Governor William Paterson, it may prove of some interest to give the newspaper notice that appeared in the Trenton "Federalist" of the date of Sept. 22, 1806, thirteen days after his death, which occurred at Albany,

New York, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer:

"Early in life the calls of his country incited him to the most patriotic ardour in asserting the rights and liberties of America. Having been elected early in the Revolutionary War, first a member and afterwards the secretary of the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, he was induced from the most disinterested motives to accept the responsible and arduous office of Attorney General of the State, which at that period subjected him to difficulties and dangers, of which few in times of peace and prosperity have an adequate impression. For many dark and gloomy periods of our struggle with Great Britain, in despite of the discouragement of a salary paid in a currency depreciated to a mere nominal value, did he, as it were, with his life in his hand, persevere in the important duties of an office peculiarly obnoxious to the British government, on account of the duties which devolved on it in the criminal prosecution of tories. Such was the confidence and attachment of this country, that during this period he was called by the unanimous voice of the Joint-meeting to the honourable station of one of the delegates of this state in the Congress of the United States which, from the most patriotic views he declined, that he might render still more important benefits to the state in the office of Attorney-General. . . .

"Judge Paterson was a man whose refined taste was embellished by a correct knowledge of classical literature, ancient and modern. As an advocate and civilian he was eloquent in delivery and profound in erudition—particularly distinguished by a smooth and glowing stile of oratory, by which he long governed in the Courts of Justice, and which he eminently possessed even in ordinary conversation. As a judge he was distinguished throughout the United States for his dignity, learning and integrity. In private life he was beloved, affectionate in his domestic intercourse, kind and benevolent to his fellow citizens generally, and remarkable for his condescension and liberality to the poor, and for his respect and veneration for the ordinances of the Christian religion."

The following is another estimate of Governor Paterson made by William Pierce, a delegate to the United States Constitutional Convention of 1787 from Georgia, in his "Notes" (see "American Hist. Review," Vol. III, p. 325):

"Mr. Patterson is one of those kind of men whose powers break in upon you, and create wonder and astonishment. He is a man of great modesty, with looks that bespeak talents of no great extent, but he is a classic, a lawyer and an orator, and of a disposition so favorable to his advancement that everyone seemed ready to exalt him in their praises. He is very happy in the choice of time and manner of engaging in a debate, and never speaks but when he understands his subject well."

The "Peapack Patent"

The "Journals of Andrew Johnston," now appearing in the *QUARTERLY*, have renewed interest in the "Peapack Patent," which included so much of the northern portion of this County. In this connection we

have found in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society a statement made in 1773 by James Parker of the names of those tenants of lands within the boundaries of the Patent whose leases were then expiring, but who were given consent to continue for another year. These names may prove of future use to local historical investigators. The document is as follows:

"The Persons Tennants on Pepack Patent whose leases are Expired the 25th March 1773 have liberty to Continue on their Places for another year at the following Rents and at the Expiration of the year it is Expected they will have all the meadow cleared up all the Trees planted and every other Improvement made that they were obliged to do by their Leases and particularly that they will putt their Fences in the Repair they are obliged to do by their Leases and those who are in Arrears for Rent are desired to pay their several Ballances or they may expect to have their goods distrained for the payment of such Arrears.

John Linn, for farm.....	No. 1.....	£10.0.0
Ditto, for	2.....	10.0.0
Joseph Dorn	4.....	10.0.0
Peter Nevyus	19.....	7.0.0
Adam Bruner	22.....	14.0.0
Albert Voorhies	23.....	8.0.0
Philip Fulkartson, part of.....	23.....	8.0.0
Nicholas Marvell	24.....	
Jacob Rush	25.....	8.0.0
Jeremiah Slaght	26.....	8.0.0
John Moores	29.....	12.0.0
Fulkart Fulkarson	30.....	10.0.0
William Lain	33.....	
James Magill	34.....	
Job Compton	38.....	5.0.0
Robert Chapman	39.....	12.0.0
Matthias Lane	40.....	10.0.0
George Barclay	42.....	12.0.0
Robert Kirkpatrick 	43.....	
Samuel Day 	44.....	
"JAMES PARKER."		

Continental Money Days and Estate Costs

The late Rev. Henry P. Thompson in looking over an old account book found some entries concerning the settlement of an estate in Somerset County in 1780, which show pretty clearly the depreciation of Continental Money in those days. These were the entries:

1780			£	s.	d.
March 11	To William Patterson for Proving of the Will.		34	0	0
Dito 17	To Dirk Low for Coffin.....		46	17	6
Dito 17	To Harmon Van Deryse for 1 gallon and a quart of Rum for the Funiral.....		46	17	6

Dito	17	To Dito for to serve as and Apraiser for 2 Days at 30 Dollars per Day.....	22	10	0
Dito	17	To Mark Titsworth for digging the grave.....	11	5	0
Dito	17	To Jacobus Hegeman for to serve as and apriseer 2 Days at 30 Dollars per Day and a Day for and Evidence to prove the Will at 55 Dollars	43	2	6
Dito	17	To Dirk Low for tending the aprisement 2 Day at 30 Dollars per Day and 1 Day for Serving to prove the Will at 55 Dollars and to Copying the will and the Inventory and Drawing the Advertisements	63	15	0
Dito	17	To Samuel Waldron for Tending the aprisement 2 Days at 30 Dollars per Day and 1 Day Serving to prove the will at 55 Dollars per Day	43	2	6
Dito	17	To John Davice to Serve as Clarck on the vandue	112	10	0
Dito	17	To Lodewick Hardenbrook for to Notify Some people to the Burying.....	9	7	6
Dito	18	To Samuel woldron for tending the Vandue and Settlements 4 Days at 30 Dollars per D..	45	0	0
Dito	18	To Dirk Low for Tending the Vandue and Settel accounts 4 Days at 30 Dollars per Day...	45	0	0
April	6	To Doctor Gennings for Madisins.....	195	0	0
Dito	7	To Teunis Middagh to serve as Clark for taking the Inventory.....	22	10	0

Each of the pounds must be multiplied more than two and one-half times to get at the then value in Continental Currency, or, to be more exact (as, for example, the fourth item shows), £22. 10s., had a value of \$60.00. It will readily be seen, therefore, that the gallon and quart of rum drank at the funeral, according to what was considered then a proper custom, cost, in Continental currency, about \$125.00, or just as much as the coffin. It will be a good example in arithmetic for pupils in our public schools to add up the total of the above account and turn it into dollars.

The William Paterson (not Patterson) named as proving the will was, of course, the well-known lawyer, Governor and Judge of that name, a sketch of the early portion of whose life has been published in the QUARTERLY.

Latest Genealogical Work of Local Interest

The most recent genealogical work, treating of a family well-known in this County, especially in the northern portion, is "The Conkling Genealogy," published by Charles H. Potter & Co., of Washington, D. C., and prepared by Mr. Ira B. Conkling. As a New Jersey family it dates back to 1666. The first American ancestor, Ananias, came from England to Massachusetts in 1638.

DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[58]. LANE.—“The QUARTERLY has given the Walloon ancestry of the Lane family. I have supposed the English Lanes were probably the same at a remote period, but it may not be so, according to some old records, which state that “the ancient family of Lanes came into England with the Conqueror, 1066. So says Hollingshead.” There is a Poughkeepsie line of Lanes which descends from George Lane, of Yorkshire, England, who resided at Rye, N. Y., in 1666, and this line is supposed to belong to the Lane line of Normandy. Sir Ralph Lane, first Governor of Virginia, belonged to a line of titled Lanes numerous at one time in England, and various New Jersey Lanes probably come from the same general English stock.”
P. L.

[59]. LOGAN-GASTON.—“Can you give me information as to the birthplace of William Logan, b. Mar. 18, 1736; d. Jan. 8, 1814; and date of his marriage to Rebecca Gaston, b. Dec. 12, 1739; d. June 23, 1819, dau. of Hugh Gaston, who was b. 1688 and d. Dec. 23, 1772?”

M. C. L.

[Presumably William Logan was the son of William Logan, who was one of Committee having charge of the Lamington Presbyterian congregation in 1742. (See “Our Home,” p. 169). If so the inference is he was born in Bedminster township. A William Logan, perhaps the same Committeeman, also owned 262 acres in German Valley, which he sold, Dec. 8, 1749, to John P. Weise; but, if he were the same man, it does not affect the fact that he was in Bedminster in 1742, when the first-named William Logan was six years old. We can, at present, give no other answer to our correspondent. In reference to the origin of the Logan family of Somerset County, we may add this: That in Scotland, in the reign of James VI, a wealthy Robert Logan was deprived of much of his estate, and his son, Patrick, removed to Qurgan, Ireland, where his son, James Logan, was born. This James became an able man, went to England, and in 1699, when about twenty-five years of age, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn. In 1701 he was appointed Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, and resided in Philadelphia. In some way he became connected with the men who were concerned with the rights obtained from the Proprietors in East and West New Jersey, including George Willocks and John Johnstone, of Perth Amboy, owners of the Peapack Patent, and correspondence concerning the same is in print, of the date of 1718. May it not be that the earlier William Logan mentioned above was a son, or near relative of this James Logan? Investigations in Philadelphia records might determine that question.

As we understand it, William Logan, second, was a resident of Peapack, and was an active officer (Captain) in the Revolutionary War. His son, John, was a Captain in the Third Regiment, N. J. Militia, in the War of 1812-'14.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[60]. NEW GENEALOGICAL WORKS.—“The following new genealogical works seem not yet to have been noticed in the QUARTERLY, but deserve to be: ‘Beekman and Van Dyke Genealogy.’ By Aitken, Knickerbocker Press, 1912. ‘The Van Horne Family.’ (Three books, covering as many branches). Mimeographed edition of 25 copies. By C. S. Williams. To be found in the N. J. Historical Rooms.” J. J. D.

[61]. MR. A. D. MELLICK, JR.’S WORK.—“The ‘*magnum opus*,’ of Mr. A. D. Mellick, Jr., ‘The Story of an Old Farm,’ is frequently referred to in your pages. Can a copy of it yet be procured, and at what price?” V. D.

[Some few unsold copies can yet be had at the original price of \$5.00, although we recently noticed in a newspaper a sale at auction where \$10 was paid for a copy. Address Honeyman’s Publishing House, Plainfield, N. J.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[62]. MORTON PLACE, BASKING RIDGE.—“The statement in the QUARTERLY (Vol. I, p. 151) concerning the ownership of the Revolutionary John Morton place at Basking Ridge is not quite correct. Amandee F. Voorhees, M. D., sold the property to the Stevens’ family of Castle Point, Hoboken, who used it for a fresh-air home for several seasons in connection with the Episcopal church. Being not as successful as anticipated they sold it to John J. Allen, of Basking Ridge, who sold some of the land to the Presbyterian church, and the estate of Allen sold the rest to William Childs, Jr. He, in turn, donated all but about three acres, which included the house, to the Presbyterian church. In May, 1911, the house and three acres were sold to Mathilda Greulock, the present owner, who lives there. Mr. Freeman was a tenant for eight years, but never owned the place or any part of it.” G.

[63]. GASTON-HENRY.—“In the list of burials in the Lamington churchyard in the last QUARTERLY I think there are some errors of transcription. ‘Jenner’ Gaston should be Jennet Gaston. Abby Henry’s age should be ‘in 71st year,’ and not ‘24th year.’ By a family Bible it should have been in 72nd year. ‘James S. Henry’ should have been ‘Col. James;’ he had no middle name. His dau., ‘Martha’ Henry, should be ‘Maria.’ Michael D. Henry’s death was May 25 and not May 26. There was also

omitted the name of Easter Henry, who d. Dec. 22, 1781, aged 2 yrs., 9 mos., 18 dys.; it is on same stone with 'Sarah, dau. of David and Mary Henry.' Hendrick Field's death was in 1844 and not in 1811." S.

[See note respecting this matter at beginning of article entitled "Lamington Burying-Ground Inscriptions" in this number.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[64]. THE STAATS' HOUSE, ETC.—"One or two slight corrections might be made in the article 'The Staats' House and Baron Steuben,' published in the April number. On page 83 mention is made of 'two pastel portraits, Margaret Du Boise of France, and Abraham Staats of Holland.' Margaret Du Bois, I am informed, was born at Neshanic. Abraham Staats was born in Hillsborough township. His immigrant ancestor settled on Long Island a hundred years or more before.

"On page 81 the article states: 'The house . . . was built by a Staats in 1700. Before the Revolution it came into the hands of Abraham Staats.' The earliest record I have of a Staats living in New Jersey is 1720. While Abraham lived in the Staats house before the Revolution, his father, John, by will dated the 11th day of October, 1781 (recorded Dec. 27, 1781; see Trenton Wills, Liber M, p. 100), thus devised the farm: 'I give and bequeath and devise unto my son Abraham the farm near Bound Brook on which he now lives, containing two hundred and twenty-one acres.' In 1776 Abraham was 25 years old. His father, John, came from Long Island and settled in Hillsboro township about 1740. Abraham's grandfather lived on Long Island.

"A day or so ago I had occasion to compare an inscription I had taken from the old Presbyterian churchyard, Bound Brook, with one published in Vol. I, of QUARTERLY, p. 310, viz.: 'Staats, Peter, d. Oct. 16, 1798, in 53rd year.' I believe '1798' is a typographical error. It should be 1793. This Peter left a will dated Oct. 2, 1793, recorded Feb. 8, 1794 (see Trenton Wills)."

P. D. S.

[The statement that the Staats' house, at South Bound Brook, was built by a Staats, in or about 1700, and descended to Abraham, has been often printed, and we hope the fact has now been, or soon will be, fully certified and settled. Our correspondent above, who is an intelligent Staats' descendant, ought to know the truth, and, unless some one can show to the contrary, it must be considered that the house, as to a Staats' ownership at least, is to be dated after, perhaps much after, 1720.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].



[65]. HENDRICK FIELD.—"The Revolutionary War record of Hendrick Field, of between North Branch and Lamington, (mentioned in

Lamington inscriptions) is as follows : He enlisted in 1776, as private, Captain Jacob Sebring's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co., New Jersey Militia, and served one month (age twenty-five years) ; private, Captain Matthew Freeman's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co., N. J., Militia, 1776, and served two tours of one month each ; private, Captain Jeremiah Manning's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co., N. J. Militia, 1777, and served one month ; private, Captain Asher Fitz Randolph's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co., N. J. Militia, 1777, and served two monthly tours ; private, Captain James Dunn's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co. N. J. Militia, 1777, and served two monthly tours ; private, Captain Matthew Freeman's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co. N. J. Militia, 1778, and served two monthly tours ; private, Captain Jacob Sebring's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co. N. J. Militia, 1778, and served four monthly tours ; private, Captain Jeremiah Ten Eyck's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co. N. J. Militia, 1779, and served three monthly tours ; private, Captain Talmadge's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co. N. J. Militia, 1779, and served three monthly tours ; private, Captain Jeremiah Manning's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co. N. J. Militia, 1780, and served three monthly tours ; private, Captain Jeremiah Ten Eyck's Company, First Regiment, Middlesex Co. N. J. Militia, 1780, and served three monthly tours.

[66]. GRANT-CASTNER.—“A John Grant was b. in Somerset (presumably in Bedminster twsp.) May 25, 1768 ; removed when young, with his parents, to Washington co., Pa., where he m. Elizabeth Castner. He had an older brother, Joseph. Was John a son of the John Grant who lived in Bedminster in 1756, and who served in the Revolution? I desire to know the ancestry both of John Grant and of his wife, Elizabeth Castner? In the year last named (1756) there were Castner taxpayers in Bedminster as follows : John, John J., Peter, James, and also Widow Mary Castner. In Fallowfield twsp., Washington co., Pa., in 1794 were George and David Grant, and Peter Casner, who took the oath of allegiance.”

L. C. H.

[67.] STATESIR-STAATS.—“The name ‘Statesir’ comes originally from Staats ; the family legend is that the Albany, or Major Abraham Staats, branch is the one from which the Statesir family is descended. The first time the name Statesir has appeared, so far as I can ascertain, was in the record of the marriage of John Statesir to Mary Palmer, both of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., in 1757. This man, however, frequently used the name Staats, as well as States, besides Statesir. He had three children ; a daughter who married Simon Duryea (I have not been able

to find the name of this daughter, or date of marriage); a son John, who is given in the list of New Jerseymen participating in the Revolution as 'John Statsors,' captain of militia, who was a prisoner in New York for some time, about a year. This man used the name Staats and also States, up to the time of the War, but afterwards used the present form. The third child, Isaac, also participated in the War, but he, so far as I have been able to find, used the name Staats in preference to all others, although he did use the present form occasionally. The reason John changed his name at the time of the War was owing to the fact that a cousin, Bill, or William, Staats was a Tory, and he determined never to use the name again. In looking through different records in the Congressional Library I have not come across the name William among the New Jersey Staats about the time of the Revolution, but I have found it among the Hudson River families.

"Can you tell me anything about this first John, who was married in 1757? That is, anything which would help me to find out his parentage?"

"Can you also tell me anything about the name of the Staats, States, or Statesir who married Simon Duryea? The descendants of this family now live at Blawenburg, N. J., but are unable to help me. Have you come across the name of 'Bill,' or William Staats, who was a Tory at the time of the Revolution, and if so do you know what his parentage was?"

H. F. S.

[68]. BELLNAP.—"Samuel Bellnap's house, 'over against the Court House' in New Brunswick, was to be sold May 19th, 1740, according to the 'New York Gazette' of that date. ('N. J. Archives,' First Series, Vol. XII, p. 27). I have never been able to get any more about it, nor how long he was there. I suppose he came there from New York City, as he seems to have been in that city before 1721, having formerly lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and Boston. A Samuel, perhaps the same, was among the signers of the Cohansey compact. There was also a Hiram, of Stanhope, who m., at Dover, April 5, 1832. Elizabeth Hoagland, of Rockaway. Can anyone furnish Bellnap, or Belknap, statistics in New Jersey?"

H. W. B.

[69]. PROVOST-VAN HORNE; PEARSALL-ALLEN.—"Marie Provost (Proovost) married September 6, 1700, Abraham Van Horne. Information desired relative to Provost Family, including patriotic service rendered by any member thereof.

"Mary Pearsall, born June 30, 1755, died August 24, 1833, married Nehemiah Allen who was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Informa-

tion wanted regarding Pearsall Family and of patriotic service rendered by any of its members.”
H. L. A.

[70]. POST ROAD THROUGH PRINCETON.—“There is good reason to believe that the Stockton street, Princeton, part of the Old Road to Trenton does not now lie exactly where it did in 1766, when Azariah Dunham ran the division line between the counties of Middlesex and Somerset. Information is requested as to when it was changed, which was probably not long after the Revolution, and particularly where local maps of that region between 1776 and 1806 may be found.” A. A. W.

[71]. ARMY FLAT-BOATS OF 1779 ON THE RARITAN.—“Information is desired as to where upon the Delaware Washington’s flat-boats, one of the objectives of Simcoe’s Raid of 26th October, 1779, were built, and the route over which they were drawn to the Raritan. “The Story of an Old Farm” refers to them in some detail, but omits these particulars.”
A. A. W.

[72]. VAN COURT.—“I wish to ascertain the names of the parents of Thomas Brown Van Court, born April 9, 1791, at, I think, Bound Brook. Also a record of Michael Van Court, living in Somerset County about that time.”
A. E. V. C.

[73]. COMPTON-HARPENDING.—“Sarah Compton, of Somerset, was m., about 1788, to Andrew M. Harpending. Who was her father and where was she born? Information in relation to either of these families are desired.”
C. F. K.

[74]. LAMINGTON-McCREA.—“Your comment on the subject is excellent, and the quotation it contains from the late Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., concerning the little hamlet of Lamington in England, is especially interesting and valuable. The earliest mention of the name of our Lamington, in its modern form, that I have been able to find, is in a record made by Rev. James McCrea in the Trustees’ book of the Lamington church, under date of July 22, 1763. Mr. McCrea had a Soctch name (the encyclopedias speak of him as a Scotch Presbyterian minister in New Jersey), and, although I have been unable to ascertain the place of his birth, it is highly probable that he emigrated, when a young man, from Scotland. This, taken in connection with the fact that the early settlers of Lamington were mostly Scotch, would make it seem natural that Mr. McCrea would be more familiar with the Scotch than with the English Lamington.

"In searching all the authorities at my command for facts concerning Rev. James McCrea, I have gathered only the following: He was born about 1710; educated at the 'Log College,' Neshaminy, Pa.; licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Nov. 7, 1739; ordained by the same, Aug. 4, 1741; served the Lamington church (and also the Bethlehem church for the first six or seven years) from 1740 to Oct. 21, 1763, when, owing to physical disability, he resigned, and died three years later, in 1769, aged 59. The sessional records of the church, previous to 1809, are missing, and not much is known about his pastorate. In 1752 there was an agreement to enlarge the church building, which shows that the church must have been in a prosperous state. As is well known he lived on the place owned by the late Peter J. Lane, near the road between Lamington and Pluckemin, and was the father of Jane McCrea, who was murdered by a party of Indians, while they were taking her to Burgoyne's army near Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1747. She had been living with her brother in that vicinity." S. P.

[75.] VAN PELT.—"I am a descendant of Alexander Van Pelt of Somerset County, who m. Jane Ganneau (later Gano), being his great-great-grandson. Notes by my great-grandfather state that Alexander's son was Daniel Van Pelt, who served in the Revolution and was killed in the Battle of Long Island. The note also states that his mother, Jane, made application for pension at Washington. I would like, if possible, to verify the statement that Daniel was in the Battle of Long Island; also that Alexander was his father, dates of marriage, etc. I think Alexander's father's name was Wouter Teunis, whose father was Jan Teunis Lanen Van Pelt." S. V. P.

[As is well-known the Van Pelt and Lane families of New Jersey were in origin the same, descending from the Jan Teunis Lanen (van Pelt—from the Peel). Wouter, however, was the son of Teunis, son of Jan; hence Jan's grandson. Jan remained in the old country; Wouter came over with his father in 1663. (See *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, pp. 110, 111). Wouter and others purchased the Harlingen tract in Somerset about 1710, but probably always resided at Gowanus, L. I. He had a son Alexander, but as the Alexander who m. Jane Ganneau was not married until May 6, 1751, it is more probable he was a grandson of the first Alexander.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].





One of the Twelve Markers Unveiled on May 20, 1914, along the line of Washington's March from Trenton to Princeton, January 2-3, 1777. (See Page 237).

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Vol. 3.

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, JULY, 1914.

No. 3

ANDREW JOHNSTON AND HIS ANCESTORS

BY EDITH H. MATHER, BOUND BROOK, N. J.

THE JOURNALS of Andrew Johnston, now being published in the QUARTERLY, mention so many of the old county families still represented here, and well-known localities made interesting by that delightful book, "The Story of an Old Farm," that many readers may lose sight of the fact that the writer of the "Journals" was himself an interesting and distinguished citizen. A great part of his life was spent in the public service and covers a most trying and exciting period of Colonial history.

He was the son of Dr. John Johnstone and his wife, Eupham Scot, and was born in Perth Amboy, December 20, 1694. Some authorities state that he was born in New York, but I feel convinced that Perth Amboy is correct, because his father was not only a very large land holder in New Jersey, but held numerous offices in the State about that time, which would indicate a residence here, and certainly he was particularly identified with New Jersey, except for a few years, 1714-1719, when he was Mayor of the City of New York. During that period Dr. Johnstone and his family lived in that promising metropolis, probably in Gold street, where he owned some lots.

Andrew Johnston, having by this time grown to be a man, went into business in New York as a merchant. He married early, and his bride was Catherine Van Cortlandt, one of the lovely daughters of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the first American-born Mayor of New York. Her mother was Gertrude Schuyler, daughter of Philip Pietersen Schuyler, and her uncle was Peter Schuyler, that splendid old statesman and patriot, whose military genius and unbounded influence with the Indians saved the State of New York from the horrors of a French and Indian invasion at a time when it was in no condition to resist one.

About 1718 or '19 the Johnstones returned to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which was, henceforth, their permanent home. Here Andrew Johnston built a fine house on High Street, which was known as "Edin-

borough Castle.”¹ He went into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Parker. They owned a line of ships that traded with the West Indies, especially Barbadoes, and evidently conducted a prosperous business. For some years he devoted himself to his family and to his private affairs, not taking much part in public matters until his father’s death, which occurred in 1732. In that year he was elected mayor of Perth Amboy, and Lewis Morris recommended him for a seat in the Governor’s Council. He is described as “a church man, an inhabitant of Perth Amboy; he is a merchant, brother to John Johnston the councillor lately dead; is a modest good man and declines all publick Employ.” (“New Jersey Archives,” Vol. V., page 317). The same year he succeeded Michael Kearney as Treasurer of the Eastern Division of New Jersey.

At this time New York and New Jersey were under one Governor, but had separate Assemblies. In 1738, the Colonies were separated and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor of New Jersey. The Assembly met on the twenty-seventh of October and the members from Perth Amboy were Andrew Johnston and his brother, Lewis. Andrew was chosen Speaker. He was reelected to the Assembly until he became “Councillor,” and was Speaker most of that time. Considering the fact that he was a friend of the Governor and the majority of the Assembly were very warmly opposed to the Executive, his character for moderation and justice must have been much respected.

In 1739 war was declared between England and Spain, and a large English fleet was sent to the Spanish islands. There was great excitement throughout the Colonies, and New Jersey was requested by the home government to send troops and supplies. She always responded very promptly with troops, but the money voted by the Assembly for their equipment and pay was generally totally inadequate. This policy, almost uniformly adhered to, was probably to save the pride of the Assembly, which seemed to have a rooted aversion to complying with any demands made by the Governor. They yielded to their patriotic impulses in raising troops for the defense of the Colonies and maintained the liberties of the people by refusing the Governor money enough to pay them! This was doubtless very satisfactory to the Assembly, but it must have been hard on the troops.

Andrew Johnston was Colonel of the Middlesex Regiment of Militia and seems to have had charge of equipping and transporting them,

¹ It is true that Andrew Johnston, later in life, had a farm and residence at Matchaponix, near the border of Monmouth and Middlesex counties, where he evidently spent a great deal of his time, as his “Journals” show, but he never seems to have given up his Perth Amboy home, as it was there that he died.

as there are a number of letters to him from Governor Morris on the subject, giving minute directions as to the kind and size of the ship they were to sail in, and the equipment with which each man should be supplied. Three companies were raised and they were to sail from Perth Amboy to the South, where they were to join the expedition to the West Indies off the Virginia Capes. There is an interesting letter from Governor Morris on this subject, written Aug. 26, 1740, and addressed to "Andrew Johnston, Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly." It is quite a long letter, and shows much care for the proper equipment and welfare of the men, anxiety to get the expedition off betimes and in a creditable manner, ending with this little paragraph, so human, friendly and old-fashioned:

"If your old wine is not gone, lay by two pipes for me that I can depend on for good. I hope this will find you and your family in health to whom make the tender of my regards & service acceptable and be assured that I am very much Sir your Affectionate friend & very humble Servant.
L. M."

Another letter, written on the same trying subject, dated Sept. 4, 1740, ends:

"Your account of the wine is not a little refreshing & I am in hopes when this puzzling affair is over we may take a chirruping glass together and disperse all the clouds and mists about it, w'ch nobody more desires should be done than

"Sir, &c

L. M."

(See "Papers of Governor Morris," Coll. N. J. Hist. Soc.)

One cannot help sympathizing with these men in their noble struggles with difficult and discouraging problems. Altogether it must have been rather a heartbreaking affair. They finally succeeded, however, and, let us hope, enjoyed their "chirruping glass" together, with contented minds.

It may also be interesting to know that the troops had a good voyage and arrived pleasantly and quickly at the Capes of Virginia.

Another letter, written the following year and short enough to quote in full, is dated July 17, 1741:

"I give you joy on the Safe arrival of your Brigg & the good voyage she has made. I desire you'll send a pipe of good wine, and the account between us, as also the expedition account of the disposal of that part of the money applied by you &c for that use. I should have had it long ago but charged the not receiving it to the account of Illness, w'ch I am glad to heare you have got the better of. My compliments to your spouse and family and to y^e Doctor, concludes this letter from

"Sir, &c

L. M."

"Ye Doctor" was Andrew Johnston's brother, Lewis. The "Brigg," whose safe arrival was a matter of congratulation, must have been one of Johnston's own ships probably bound from the West Indies where the war had caused anxiety as to her safety.

In 1744 war was declared between England and France. Between the English and French colonies in America, peace could hardly be said to have existed at any time. The Algonquin tribes, allies of the French, and the fierce, powerful Iroquois, allies of the English, were implacable enemies; so there was an ever-present menace of invasion and Indian massacre on both sides of the border. The far-sighted Governors of Canada were constantly striving to detach the "Long House" from the English cause and win them over to the French. They were unhampered by Assemblies, and had the invaluable assistance of the able and courageous Jesuit missionaries, who, being French, naturally worked enthusiastically for the cause. However, the Colonies had some equally able and patriotic Governors and citizens, who did not hesitate to draw on their own private funds to make up the necessary deficiencies in paying the troops and building forts for the protection of their frontiers.

Andrew Johnston became a member of Governor Lewis Morris's Council, June 19, 1745, in place of Cornelius Van Horne. This was just before the surrender of Louisburg. In this brilliant achievement, which reflected such glory on the New Englanders, New Jersey had no part; but the following year she equipped five companies to aid in the projected conquest of Canada. The invasion did not take place, as England neglected to send the necessary assistance; so the troops remained to protect the frontier, under the command of Colonel Schuyler. The New Jersey troops finally mutinied, as they received no pay and were in great distress. The Assembly refused to pay, considering they had done enough when they "equipped, transported and victualled" them. Col. Schuyler generously provided for them out of his own purse. This is mortifying but a matter of history, and it must have tried the soul of the good Andrew Johnston.

In 1746 he had to act as one of the pall-bearers for his friend, Governor Morris, who died in May of that year. Jonathan Belcher was next appointed Governor of New Jersey (1747), and Andrew Johnston was retained as a member of the Council; in fact he held that office for the rest of his life. It was in this same year that a great misfortune overtook him in the death of his wife, a charming, lovable woman, and it was a great loss to her family and to the community. She was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Perth Amboy. Her tombstone, in an excellent state of preservation, bears the following inscription:

"Here lies deposited the remains of Katherine Johnstone who's benevolence endeared her to the distressed her life was a continued example of conjugal affection and maternal tenderness, she left this vale of tears for a happy immortality Aug. 27, 1747 aged 50 years."

For a number of years during Governor Belcher's administration, and even before Governor Morris died, there were serious disturbances in the Province over the question of quit-rents. The Proprietary government had always been unpopular in New Jersey, but, after its surrender to the Crown, things were peaceful for a while. It seems, however, that some of the prominent men in the Colony had bought up large tracts of land under the Carteret title. Many people who had bought land of the Indians, believing themselves absolute owners, found they were liable for quit-rents and, if unpaid, sued for the same with arrears, and ejectment suits were commenced against them by those who had bought up the Proprietary shares. They were also liable to imprisonment. This naturally created much dissatisfaction and excitement. There were riots and so many acts of violence were committed that the jails were not large enough to contain their prisoners. Parties of men went about breaking open jails and freeing their friends. The Government was unable to deal with the situation. The Governor and Council, of course, were on the side of the law and order. Andrew Johnston had succeeded his father in the Board of Proprietors and was its president. He signed their petition to the King, December 23, 1748, wherein these disturbers of the peace are described as a "rebellious mob," a "set of traitors," guilty of "high treason" and various crimes and misdemeanors more or less heinous. The Assembly, on the other hand, seems to have had considerable sympathy with the rioters. They sent in a counter-petition to the King, which takes quite a different view of the matter. It accuses Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice, and James Alexander, Surveyor General, of harassing a number of poor people with suits, and avers that the latter obstructed the course of legal proceedings from fear lest the suits be decided against them, as the Judges of the Supreme Court and the sheriffs throughout the colony received their appointments from Governor Morris, father of the Chief Justice.

As late as 1753, Andrew Johnston, in his "Journals," mentions some "Elizabethtown rioters" trying to make trouble for him with his tenants in the Peapack Patent. This Peapack Patent had been bought, in 1701, by Dr. John Johnstone, Andrew's father, and George Willocks. When bought it was supposed to contain about three thousand acres, but, on being surveyed, was found to amount to over ten thousand.

Andrew Johnston was also much interested in the founding of

Princeton College, then called the College of New Jersey. He was one of the charter trustees and its first treasurer, 1749.

In 1748 the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle declared peace between England and France; but that did not necessarily include their respective Colonies in America. The mighty struggle for the possession of this continent went on just the same, and at one time it looked as if it might fall into the hands of France. The English Colonies had been gradually weakening their influence with Indians by their apathy and lack of energy in combating the French advance. The defenses were insufficient, the troops inadequate and unprepared. The Colonies were either jealous of each other, or indifferent, making concerted action well-nigh impossible. After the terrible and wholly unnecessary defeat of Braddock in 1755, the Indians decided that the French were more desirable allies. They went on the warpath and the border became a place of untold horror. Scalping parties penetrated even to New Jersey. Settlements along the Delaware were scenes of massacre and devastation. Finally war was again declared between France and England, and the struggle was on in dead earnest. This time it was to be a fight to the finish. New Jersey rose nobly to the occasion. They voted more troops than they were asked for, agreed to pay and equip them, and to maintain a permanent force for the defense of the colony.

The "New American Magazine" for May, 1758, gives an interesting item on this subject (See "N. J. Archives," Vol. XX, p. 219):

"PERTH AMBOY, MAY 22.

"This day the New Jersey regiment, under the command of Col. John Johnston, consisting of one thousand men, officers included, embarked here for Albany, in order to join the forces there: The regiment was complete, and consisted of as jolly likely young fellows as were ever seen in these parts: they made a very handsome appearance being genteely clothed from head to foot. And both officers and soldiers went off with the highest spirits, cheerfulness, and resolution: And we doubt not they will behave with such courage and bravery as will do honour to their country."

This brave departure brought many a sad sequel, but they amply justified the praise bestowed upon them and fully realized the hopes of the community. The gallant Colonel met his death soon afterwards, at Fort Niagara. He was Andrew Johnston's nephew, being the son of his brother, John, and also his son-in-law, having married his daughter, Eupham. His death is touchingly related in this letter of condolence, written by the Chaplain to the dead officer's brother, David Johnston:

"NIAGARA, July 21, 1758.

"DEAR DAVID:

"I am extremely unable to express what I feel upon this melancholy Occasion: Nothing but the most perfect Resignation to (the) Will of

God, I am sensible can support you under the loss of so worthy a Brother, who fell yesterday in his Country's Cause universally lamented by the whole Army: I sympathize with you, with the most intire Affection, & mingle my Tears with yours.

"But what shall I say to your dear Mother! I cannot write to her, you must therefore introduce the heavy Tydings in the most prudent manner. I pray God support her.

"A very remarkable Defect in our Engineering Department, obliged the Gen^l to call upon your dear Brother for his advice and Assistance in that Board, which he cheerfully gave to the intire Satisfaction of the Army, in short our Eyes were all upon him with Regard to our Approaches, & the Construction of the Batteries. He was upon this Service yesterday Evening & pointing out to the Gen^l the operations for the ensuing Night, when the fatal shot struck him & immediately put an end to his valuable life. It was a musket Ball, & entered under his arm, & so through his Lungs. Our Gen^l was just by him when he received the shot & behaved with great Signs of the most sincere Grief: But alas! poor Gentleman, about an hour after recd his Summons to the other World, by an accident from one of (our) own shells: It being almost dark, & the Gen^l just passing one of the Batteries, as the Gunner was firing one of the Cohorts, the Shell struck him in the back of the Head, & put an immediate Period to his Life. We shall interr them both in one Grave this Evening, with all the Decency we can, & if we should gain Possession of the Place, we shall remove y^e Remains to the Fort with all the Honours of War.

"My mind is in such a melancholy Situation that I can't write you all the Particulars of our Expedition: I make no doubt we shall soon carry the Point. We are intrenched within 80 yards of the Fort, & shall open a Battery there this Night, which I trust will bring the Mosrs to due Submission. Our Indians are of great Consequence to us as they keep all quiet about us & have prevailed upon a Number of Indians who were coming to the Assistance of the French to retire to y^e own Habitations. The Command is now devolved upon Sir William Johnson, who has nine hundred Indians here upon the spot. We have about 40 of our Men wounded, & about 10 or 12 killed, & blessed be God, we are in general very healthy. Col Nody(?) was wounded the same unhappy Day in the Leg but slightly. I am persuaded that the Consideration of the Cause in which your Brother fell & his own good character thro the course of his life, will afford your Mother Comfort under this afflictive Dispensation. His name will be embalmed to Posterity & always mentioned with honour by every lover of his Country, but I hope he is in the fruition of glorious Immortality. In which reviving Hope I shall commit his Remains to the dust this Evening.

"Tell your dear Mother how much I sympathize with her, & that I bear her upon my Mind in my Prayers. My friendly Respect to your Wife & believe me to be with the most affectionate Esteem

"Your sincere & affected Friend

"JOHN OGILVIE."

This letter is still in possession of a family which is descended from this David Johnston and his wife, Magdalen Walton. Her sister married Lewis Morris, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Col. Johnston's mother was Elizabeth Jamison, daughter of David Jamison, one time Chief Justice of New Jersey.

It is comforting to know that this brave officer did not die in a losing cause and that the fall of Fort Niagara soon followed. The General who was killed at the same time was General Prideaux.

The following year brought the wonderful capture of Quebec, and North America became English. It must have thrilled the country with an excitement approaching that of the surrender of Yorktown.

This was in 1759, and Andrew Johnston was nearing the close of his active and useful life. The previous year he had been made Indian Commissioner. He was still a member of the Governor's Council, which office he had held from the time of his appointment in 1745 until his death, June 24, 1762. At that time he was still Treasurer of the Eastern Division of the Province, having filled this position for thirty years. A man of great dignity and character, he seems to have been universally esteemed. His obituary appeared in the "New York Mercury" for July 5, 1762:

"Last Thursday se'ennight (June 24) died at Perth Amboy in an advanced age, the Hon. Andrew Johnston, Esq., one of His Majesty's Council of the Province of New Jersey and Treasurer of the Eastern division of that province. A gentleman of so fair and worthy a character that truly to attempt to draw it would be throwing away words. He was really equal to what Pope means when he says 'An honest man is the noblest work of God.'"

He left two sons and six daughters: John, who married Isabella, daughter of Robert Lettis Hooper; Stephen, who married a daughter of Philip Kearney; Ann, who married John Terrill; Gertrude, who married John Barberie; Catherine, who married Stephen Skinner; Margaret, who married John Smyth; Elizabeth and Mary, unmarried; and Euphemia, who married her cousin, Col. John Johnston. (See Whitehead's "History of Perth Amboy").

The parents of Andrew Johnston were both of ancient and illustrious lineage. His mother, Eupham Scot, was the daughter of George Scot, Laird of Pitlochrie, and his wife, Margaret Rigg of Aithernie. Her grandfather was Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, a man of great learning and distinction. In an old Baronage he is quaintly described as having "cut a great figure in his time." Scot of Scotstarvit was a cadet of the noble house of Buccleuch, who were said to be "the most renowned freebooters, the fiercest and bravest warriors of the

border tribes." Their chief seat, Branxholme Castle, is most beautifully described in Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Scotstarvit Tower was the seat of the Scots of Scotstarvit. It is in the county of Fife, near the town of Cupar, and is still in good preservation.

The Johnstones were quite as warlike a family as the Scots and as ancient. Andrew Johnston's father, Dr. John Johnstone of Perth Amboy, was born in Scotland, probably in Berwickshire, about 1661, the second son of the Rev. William Johnstone of Laverocklaw, Berwickshire, and his wife Isabel Maitland. Further than this the family cannot now be traced with absolute certainty, owing to the mutilated condition of the records. But the following seems sufficiently proven by researches made by the family. The papers were in possession of the late Louis Morris Johnstone, of Staten Island. He was descended from the eldest son of Dr. Johnstone and custodian of the family papers.

Rev. William Johnstone, A. M., graduated at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, June 5, 1638; was ordained minister at Lauder, 1652; translated to Coldstream, 1659; deprived by Parliament June 11, and by Privy Council, Oct. 1, 1662; died at Hadington Abbey, 1670, or '71. Will dated December 14, 1670; proved February 23, 1671. He nominated Alexander Maitland, factor to the Earl of Lauderdale, with others, as trustees and overseers to his children during their minority. His children were: James, John, William, Margaret, Isabel, and a daughter unnamed. His wife died in 1686. His son, William, was baptized at Hadington, Aug. 1, 1666. William Johnstone acquired the lands of Laverocklaw, Aug. 20, 1663; they were part of the lands of Elvingstone, in the barony of Dalkeith, Berwickshire. He was then styled minister of the Church of Lomwell, which was the ancient name for Coldstream, on the river Tweed. It is also in Berwickshire, about six miles from the battlefield of Flodden. He also held lands of Cauldshields and Woodheads in the parish of Lauder, same shire. The western part of Berwick, known as Lauderdale, gave the title to the noble family of Maitland, to which the Rev. William Johnstone's wife undoubtedly belonged. In 1675 "James Johnstone of Laverocklaw, eldest lawful son of the late Mr. William Johnstone, of Laverocklaw," bought a small estate of Spotswood, from John Bell. After that date he appears in records as "James Johnstone of Spotswood."

On April 20, 1684, David Barclay of Urie conveyed to James Johnstone of Spotswood, 1/10 of 1/48 part of East Jersey. The witnesses were, "John Johnstone, p. falconer, John Swinton." The deed was evidently drawn in Scotland, but is recorded in the office of Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J., in Liber A (or 5) of Deeds, page 249.

Johnstone of Spotswood sailed from Scotland three months later, July, 1684, and after a voyage of eighteen weeks arrived in East Jersey. He was appointed one of the commissioners to confirm the Acts of Assembly, Aug., 1684; was proxy for Thomas Cox, one of the twenty-four Proprietors, also commissioner and proxy for same, for Business of Lands, July 3, 1685. (Leaming & Spicer, pp. 6, 7, 195, 213). He imported nine servants into the Province, whom he had registered in October, 1685. (Liber A of Deeds, p. 226). He died June 22, 1690. After his arrival in East Jersey he wrote some very pleasing letters to his brother, John Johnstone, "Drugest in Edinburgh," which may be found in Scot's "Model Government of East New Jersey." (See Whitehead's "East Jersey Under the Proprietors," Appendix).

Dr. John Johnstone came over the following year on the vessel "Henry and Francis," with George Scot and his family, whose daughter he afterwards married. His subsequent career is too distinguished and too well-known to need repetition in this article.

One of the interesting heirlooms brought over by the Johnstones was a silver cup, bearing an inscription, "James Johnstone of Westerhall & Isabel, dau. of Walter Scott of Harden a. d. 1643." This date is the year in which James Johnstone of Westerhall died, and he had married Isabel, dau. of Walter Scott of Harden. The cup is now in possession of a Mr. Tudor, a direct descendant of the Doctor's. (Information supplied by Francis Johnstone Hopson, Esq., of New York City).

The coat-of-arms always used by Dr. Johnstone proves a near relationship to either the Annandale or Westerhall lines. The arms are as follows:

Arms—Argent, a saltire sable, on a chief, gules three cushions or.

Crest—A spur erect or, winged argent.

Motto—*Nunquam non paratus.* (Never unprepared).

The saltire, which is a St. Andrew's cross, was adopted when they went on the Crusades. Concerning the crest, there is a legend given in Debrett's "Baronetage." "The chief, Johnstone, while at the Scotch Court, hearing of the English King's meditated treachery, in endeavoring to get rid of Bruce in favor of Baliol, who was at that time at the English Court, sent him a spur with a feather tied to it, to indicate 'flight with speed.' Bruce acted on this hint, and when King of Scotland conferred upon him this crest."

The family of Johnstone takes its place among the oldest and noblest in Scotland. An old ballad runs:

"Within the bounds of Annandale,
The gentle Johnstones ride,
They have been there a thousand years,
A thousand more they'll bide."

The term "gentle" does not by any possibility apply to their dispositions, which were anything but mild. It meant that they were of noble blood. A "gentleman" was one who had a right to a coat-of-arms.

The Seigneur de Jeanville came over with William the Conqueror and fought at the Battle of Hastings. His descendants settled in Scotland and the name became translated from French into English. Jeanville became Johnstown and Johnstone. The first to establish Johnstone as the family name was Hugo de Johnstone, whose son, Sir John de Johnstone, Chevalier of the county of Dumfries, presented the monastery of Soltray with land as early as 1296. They became a numerous family and were among the most powerful and warlike of the border clans. They went on the Crusades with the elder Bruce. Sir John de Johnstone, warden of the West Border, gained a great victory over an English army in 1370. His son fought with Douglas at the Battle of Chevy Chase. In fact they took a most active part in the history of their country. The chief of the clan was known as the "Laird of Johnstone" or "Johnstone of that Ilk." His residence and stronghold was Lochwood Castle, a massive tower of great strength, situated on a hill in the midst of a morass that no stranger could penetrate without a guide. The office of Warden of the Marches was frequently held by the chief Johnstone, also that of Constable of Lochmaben. This was a royal castle, where the king occasionally resided, and the constable was appointed from among the nobles or lairds of that county. The Johnstones illustrated, in rather a luminous manner, the lack of control that the Scotch King had over his turbulent nobles. In 1454, "the Lord of Johnstone's two sons took the castle of Lochmaben from the Lord of Mouswald, called Carruthers, and all through treason of the porter; and since the King gave them the keeping of his house to his profit." (*"Historical Families of Dumfries,"* by C. L. Johnstone).

There were numerous cadets of the house of Johnstone, younger sons who had gained lands and castles of their own; so that in the Sixteenth Century they had nine lairds in Dumfries alone, and one in Lanark. No other family in the county could boast so many. Their estates were adjoining and stretched along most of the southern border of Dumfries. They were related to the Maxwells, the Douglasses, the Hamiltons, the Scotts of Buccleuch, the Carlises, and other noted families. The Scotts of Buccleuch and the Gordons of Lochinvar were always allies of the Johnstones, but, with the Maxwells, they were usually on fighting terms. At one time the feud between them assumed such proportions as to convulse all of that part of Scotland. Lord Dacre, in a letter to Cardinal Woolsey, described the "debeatable

land" as being "clear waste" from the Maxwell and Johnstone feuds. At one stage of their disagreements, Lord Maxwell set fire to Lochwood Tower, saying "he would give Lady Johnstone a light to set her hood by"—a witty remark for those days and showing they had a sense of humor. Another Maxwell set fire to a house of one of the Johnstones and burned him alive in it. The Johnstones were neither slow nor mild in their revenge; but the Maxwells happened to be in favor at Court, at the time, and had a cousin, Sir James Johnstone of the Ilk, imprisoned in Edinburgh. That worthy chieftain, however, made his escape, returned to Dumfries, and, calling together the clan and their friends, prepared for battle. The Scotts, Eliots, Grahams, Gordons and Irvings joined the Johnstones, while the Maxwells were aided by the Douglasses, Hamiltons and some of the King's own troops. Lord Maxwell offered a "ten pound land" to anyone who would bring him the head or hand of the Laird of Johnstone. Johnstone replied by offering a "five merk land" to any who would bring him the head or hand of a Maxwell. The clans, with their adherents, met in the famous Battle of Dryfe Sands, December, 1593, the last clan-battle of any importance fought in that part of the country. Sir James Johnstone gained a complete victory. Lord Maxwell was slain and the "five merk land" won by one of the Johnstones of Wamphray. He seemed a fitting one to receive it, as his uncle, celebrated as the "Galliard," had been hung by Lord Maxwell a short time before.

"Now, Simmy, Simmy of the Side,
Come out and see a Johnstone ride!
Here's the bonniest horse in a' Nithside,
And a gentle Johnstone aboon his hide."
(*"The Lads of Wamphray"* in Scott's *"Border Minstrelsy"*).

The Nith is one of Dumfries' beautiful rivers and the "gentle Johnstone" was a Johnstone of Wamphray.

Immediately after this battle Sir James Johnstone was outlawed. This seems to have affected him but little, however, and the King soon restored him to all his honors and made him Warden of the Marches. He was afterwards treacherously murdered by Maxwell's son and heir, who shot him in the back during a conference. Maxwell was executed for this and the feud gradually died out. Sir James Johnstone's son was made Lord Johnstone of Lochwood and later, Earl of Hartfell. He lost his estates at the Revolution, but after the Restoration, was made Earl of Annandale. In the next generation the title was raised to a marquisate, but became extinct in 1792, when the third Marquis died without heirs. (See Douglas' *"Peerage of Scotland,"* Douglas' *"Baronage of Scotland,"* and *"Historical Families of Dumfries,"* by C. L. Johnstone.)

The family in America have maintained the distinguished position to which they were born; but here also, the name seems to be threatened with extinction. The late John Johnstone, of Staten Island, was the head of the family in the eldest male line. He left one daughter but no sons. There are three other brothers, two of whom are married, but daughters only represent them. Andrew Johnston had two sons, but I have not found any grandsons, although he has many descendants through female lines. There was an Andrew Johnston in the Revolutionary War, New Jersey Continental Line, but I have no proof of any relationship between the two—although it seems probable.

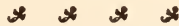
William Johnstone, third son of Dr. Johnstone and Eupham Scot, was born in 1696, but died in 1698.

James Johnstone, 4th son, born 1700; married Elizabeth Parker; died before his father, leaving a son, James, of whom nothing further seems to be known.

George Johnstone, 5th son, born 1702; married, 1727, Bathsheba, daughter of Augustus Lucas and Bathsheba Eliot, daughter of Joseph Eliot, son of the Indian apostle. He had one son, Augustus, who had but one son, a major in the British Army.

Dr. Lewis Johnston, sixth son of Andrew, born 1704; died 1773; married Martha, daughter of Col. Caleb Heathcote of New York. He had two sons and two daughters. Heathcote, the eldest, was a Tory during the Revolution. His property was confiscated and he went to England, where he died, leaving no issue. This line, also, now seems to have descendants only through females.

Let us hope that this ancient and illustrious name will not perish. If some of the old ancestors seem a bit fierce to us and curious in their ways now and then, we have but to remember that they were not bad for those days. They were good for their times and much admired by their contemporaries, who did not have our superior standards by which to judge them.



THE "REBELLION" AT RARITAN IN 1723

BY HON. JAMES J. BERGEN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

THIS ARTICLE is not intended as a church history, but a resumé of the history of the secession by a part of the members of the church at Raritan in 1723 from the administration of Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, their settled pastor, and is almost entirely eclectic, the material parts being selected from the minutes and correspondence of the Amsterdam Classis translated by the Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin, and

published by the State of New York under the title, "Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York." The motive which induced this selection from the voluminous work of Dr. Corwin has been the fact that the material is so distributed through those large six volumes as to require more time to follow and discover than is at the disposal of most busy men.

In a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam written by Mr. Antonides and Mr. Freeman, ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Province of New York, bearing date February 11th, 1715, the following sentence occurs: "The Dutch congregations very plainly are increasing every day. On the Raritan they are busy also in calling a minister." From which it would appear that from about the year 1680, when the settlement of the Raritan Valley began, until 1715, the inhabitants were without a settled pastor to minister to their religious wants. The method of securing a pastor, which appears to have prevailed in those days, was the authorization in writing by the congregation desiring a minister of persons residing in Holland to execute, in a formal manner, a call either to someone whom the congregation had selected, or to such persons as the agents might select. The minutes of the Classis of Amsterdam show, under date of June 5th, 1718, that the Rev. Mathias Winterwick, minister at Alphen, with Messrs. Banker and van der Muelen, appeared before the Classis and exhibited an instrument from the congregation of Raritan, in the Province of New Jersey, by which they were authorized to call a minister for those churches, and declared that they had chosen for this purpose the "Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frielinghuysen, formerly minister at Lochimer, Voorwerk, in East Freisland, and then Co-Rector at Enckhuysen, with request that the Classis would please approve the call, which was done, Mr. Frielinghuysen having declared that he accepted the call in the fear of the Lord."

The churches on the Raritan in 1723 consisted of four congregations, namely: Raritan, Six-Mile Run, Three-Mile Run, and North Branch (now Readington); and, shortly after Mr. Frelinghuysen's appearance, a violent opposition was developed which reached its height in 1723. The leaders appear to have been Peter Dumont, Simon Wyckoff and Hendrick Vroom, residents of Raritan and belonging to the Dutch Reformed Congregations. These gentlemen, on March 12th, 1723, visited the Rev. Mr. Freeman at Flatbush, Long Island, and charged that their pastor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, did not teach correct doctrines, in that he had taught that no one in the congregation had exhibited true sorrow for sin; that they had eaten judgment to themselves at the Lord's table; that they were still unrenewed; and also that he had re-

fused baptism to a child. A long and acrimonious correspondence was carried on between Mr. Frelinghuysen and the complainants, the result of which was that Mr. Freeman advised complainants that it was their duty to submit their complaints to the consistory, a suggestion which the malcontents did not accept.

On March 28th, 1723, a citation was issued by the consistories of the four congregations of the churches on the Raritan directed to Peter DuMont, Simon Wyckoff and Hendrick Vroom, the heads and leaders of the separate congregations, and was addressed, "The Messrs. Heads and Leaders of the Seceded Congregations." The citation, among other things, recited: "Accordingly we, now in session, lay to heart the evil report which is dogging our minister, that he teaches false doctrine. And although Mr. (Rev. Henricus) Boel, and his brother, the lawyer, have not been appointed as Popes and Bishops over us, yet you correspond and consult with the said gentlemen, because they assert that our minister teaches false doctrine; yet they, in three years time, have not been able to prove this, and, indeed, never will be able." The day fixed in the citation for the hearing was April 18th, 1723, at the house of Mr. Pieter Broecka. This citation was signed by Joris van Nest, ex-deacon, and Johannes Sebryng, deacon, in the name of the Consistory at Raritan; Barent De Wit, Elder, and Dirck van Aarsdaalen, deacon, in the name of the Consistory of Six-Mile Run; Roeloff Nefius, elder, and Minnen van Voorhes, deacon, in the name of the Consistory of Three-Mile Run; Cornelis Bogaart, elder, and Anderies Ten Yck, deacon, in the name of the Consistory of the North Branch (Readington); and by a postscript the parties to whom it was directed were requested to communicate with one another as to its contents, and lay it before their entire seceded congregation, all of which was certified to by Elbert Stoothoff, as secretary.

To this citation, under date of April 18th, 1723, a short reply was made, signed by the parties cited, which expressed a doubt as to the authority of the Consistories of the four churches to compel a reply, and notified them that as they had chosen to designate them and the people they represented, as a seceded congregation, they accepted the interpretation, and as such had no longer anything to do with the payment of the minister, and would avail themselves of that interpretation whenever it might be demanded.

On May 9th, 1723, a second citation was issued by the four Consistories addressed to DuMont, Wyckoff and Vroom "together with their congregation." This citation was similar to the first except that it criticizes some parts of the answer, but the issue is squarely presented in the following language: "Where is the document in which you have

a particular account of the errors our minister has preached ; by which statements you have lead the people astray ; which you have exhibited to the ministers in New York and elsewhere ; and which document, finally, you left with the Rev. Boel. It, therefore, cannot be difficult for you to bring in your proofs. But it is evident that you dare not produce your document. At best it can only contain perversions of words, disconnected sentences, or trifling matters." This citation fixed the 21st of May, 1723, and the house of Peter Van Nest, as the time and place for the seceders to appear and show wherein the minister had taught false doctrine or gone astray. As the seceders did not appear at the time and place appointed, a third citation was issued fixing May 28th, 1723, and the house of Peter Van Nest as the time and place for hearing the objections to the conduct of the minister.

The only reply I have been able to discover appeared in a pamphlet printed by William Bradford and J. Peter Zenger, in 1725. This reply is lengthy, and by no means convincing, and its author was a lawyer named Boel, brother of the Rev. Boel, who, it was charged, fomented the dispute between Mr. Frelinghuysen and the members of his congregation. It maintains that the opposition was not the seceders, but on the contrary that they adhered to the old truths, in abandoning which Mr. Frelinghuysen and his followers had separated themselves from the church. In support of their claim they presented certain facts which they called proofs, and to which I shall briefly refer. In a conversation between Peter DuMont and Mr. Frelinghuysen, DuMont claimed that he did not belong to the same church because Frelinghuysen taught that it was possible to discern who were regenerated and who were not, to which doctrine DuMont refused his approval, and cited the case of Saul, of whom the disciples were afraid when he came to Jerusalem after his conversion. To this Frelinghuysen replied that Saul's conversion was very recent, but DuMont said, if he was converted, he was converted ; yet the apostles did not know ; that the same views were urged upon Frelinghuysen by Simon Wyckoff. when he forbade him to partake of the Lord's supper, which, together with the fact that Frelinghuysen claimed the sole right of nominating elders and deacons, it was charged was proof of an abandonment of the doctrine and discipline of the Dutch church. It was also charged that when Vroom, Wyckoff and others resisted the election of Hendrick Fisher as a deacon at Three-Mile Run, the minister insisted, and Fisher was chosen by a vote of one elder and two deacons ; and when charges were started against Fisher to stop his installation, Frelinghuysen paid no attention, but installed him and preached a sermon on "False Accusations against the Saints."

Another complaint was expressed as follows: "Now it is known that since Rev. Frelinghuysen came to be pastor of these four congregations, the majority of his consistory have not received the communion, since he regards them as unregenerate; yet they claim to be overseers and administrators of the Lord's table. But the Citers thus declare themselves to be disqualified, and stand in no relation to the Lord's table. Yet their minister retains them in his Consistory."

It was also charged that under the ministry of Frelinghuysen members of families and friends were stirred up one against the other, and even children against their parents; that one Jacob Buys complained that having lived in peace with his wife and children before the coming of Domine Frelinghuysen, has now to endure much opposition from them, because they take sides with Frelinghuysen, and that his children evidently received Frelinghuysen's approval and encouragement in their disobedience. That Jan Woertman made a similar complaint about his children; they used violent language against their parents and his son wrote a letter rebuking his father and mother, and urging them to repent and to cease their opposition to the truth. The following are some of the instances of what is charged to be pastoral neglect, viz: That he lived for six months with Ary Molenaar, and during all of that time did not once talk to him about the Word of God or exhort him to duty, although he had pronounced him to be a worldly man. Also that he left a Jew lying in a swamp, where, coming from church, he had fallen from his horse; that in making his pastoral visits about the time of celebrating the Lord's supper, he called on one, and passed another, or said to him, "I don't invite you;" that he told Peter Hoff the sacraments were so profaned that God's wrath was kindled against the whole congregation, so that children could not come to the knowledge of the faith; that Simon Wyckoff was refused the Lord's supper although he felt a strong desire to participate; that when the aged Jan Van Vliet once came with Barrend De Wit, to attend catechistical instruction at Six-Mile Run, they were referred to in offensive language, for coming so late in life. The pamphlet charged that he did not stay with his congregations whose minister he was, and seek out the many unconverted souls who were there, but went off to other places to preach, and that his winning souls was really a going about among the congregations to seek adherents, and puts the query, "Is there a single congregation where he has gone to preach, to which, instead of peace, he did not bring unrest, discord and division?" It also charged that it was contemptible for a minister to display on the back end of his sleigh, so that every one may read them, such words as these (as translated):

"No one's tongue, and no one's pen,
Can make me other than I am.
Speak, evil speaker, without end;
In vain you all your slanders spend."

In many of the documents referring to this controversy it appears that Mr. Frelinghuysen brought with him from Holland a young man by the name of James Schureman (who became head of a noted line of schuremans in New Jersey), and the answer refers to this by declaring: "And he will not listen to the ministers at New York, but declares his boy Schureman to be most worthy of confidence."

The records show that in 1723 a ban of excommunication was pronounced against Hendrick Vroom, Simon Wyckoff, Peter DuMont, and Nicholas Hayman.

On April 27th, 1725, the Rev. Bernardus Freeman, in a letter addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam, pronounces the charges against Mr. Frelinghuysen as unfounded and false, and instigated by certain unquiet spirits under the ministry and in the churches which are along the Raritan; that these scandalous attacks against their pastor, after years of patience with them in order to win them, encouraged, as they were, by some higher hands, were no longer endurable, and therefore Mr. Frelinghuysen and his Consistory disciplined four of these members by excommunication; that some ministers mixed themselves up in the dispute and encouraged the disaffected; that the excommunicated had prepared a very large complaint book, in which malignity and slander clearly shone forth, concluding: "It is scorned by all honest people. Meanwhile God blesses the ministry of Rev. Frelinghuysen with many exhibitions of genuine piety; notwithstanding that the excommunicated are somewhat supported by saying that the Rev. Classis, at Amsterdam has made void the ban and declared it irregular."

In June, 1725, Mr. Dubois, minister in New York, Mr. Antonides, minister at Long Island, Mr. Petrus Vas, minister at Kingston, and Mr. Boel, minister in New York, wrote to the seceders a letter of approval concerning their published complaint, in which the conduct of Mr. Frelinghuysen and his supporters in excommunicating Messrs. DuMont, Wyckoff and Vroom, was pronounced to be irregular and unparallel and advised them to lay their reply before the Classis of Amsterdam. Annexed to this was a poem addressed to the authors of the complaint in which reference is made to Mr. Frelinghuysen, two verses of which I will quote (as translated):

"Well who then is this virtue rare,
A maiden, young, unwrinkled, fair,
But one who, on the Raritan dwelling,
In boasting of himself, is telling,
What only she can well declare.

"Who dares my word to challenge men,
I'm not unmade by tongue or pen,
Inviolat from slanderers talking,
As ever in my purity walking,
I can appeal to others ken."

The foregoing statement in support of the complainant was written some considerable time after the complaint was published, or at least a considerable time after it was written, and about the same time a preface to the "Complaint against Frelinghuysen" was prepared and published by an "Authorized Committee of Well-meaning Persons." The committee was DuMont, Wyckoff, Vroom and Sebring. Peter Du Mont is described as "one of his majesty's justices of the peace; Director of the funds for the public poor in Somerset County; ex-elder in Raritan Proper; Simon Wyckoff ex-elder at Three Mile Run; Daniel Sebring ruling church-master at North Branch." The authority to the committee to act was manifested by the signatures of seven ex-elders, one ex-deacon, three ruling church masters at North Branch, and about fifty other persons. While Michael Van Vechten does not appear to have signed the authorization, he was classed among the opponents of Frelinghuysen. The preface is extremely partisan in its character, and recites: That in response to an application for a minister made to the authorities in Holland, Frelinghuysen came to them in 1720, and that he was accompanied by "a young man named James Schureman;" that he was received with joy and the hope that his services would be beneficial, but the results were otherwise. "There were severe and bitter denunciations uttered against all of us from the pulpit as well as by this Schureman; this was done everywhere and on all occasions, and were to the effect that we were all of us unconverted, and we were discouraged from approaching the Lord's table." That the Rev. Mr. Bartholf had admonished Frelinghuysen to refrain from his strange practice in his services at Raritan, and declared that he ought to know that the Raritan church was very feeble in spiritual knowledge; and that there was danger, by his harsh treatment, of making them into Quakers or suicides or Pharisees; into Quakers because of his "demanding of them so much 'to pray from the spirit' and of 'special illumination,' or into Atheists because of his threats of hell and damnation as if there were no heaven (for them), and also no God (to save them), or into suicides because before regeneration he demanded 'despair,' which is the path to suicide; or into Pharisees because he demanded that they should declare whether they were regenerated (or not), thus causing men to depend not on God, but on their judgment of themselves." The committee further stated that they had several times invited Frelinghuysen and members of his Consistory to confer with them about their differ-

ences in the presence of neighboring ministers, which was scoffingly refused and that thereupon they took their complaints to New York and asked for help from the Revs. Du Bois and Boel.

The "Complaint" was laid before the Classis of Amsterdam on September 3rd, 1725, and a copy given to each of the members, and at their meeting in October following it was decided to write to Frelinghuysen and his Consistory, and give them an opportunity to defend themselves against these accusations. In November, 1725, a letter from the "excommunicated at Raritan" was laid before the Classis, from which it appears that they had locked their church against Frelinghuysen, but that he had subsequently gotten possession of it, and that they were therefore destitute of public worship, and resolved to wait and see whether they might not be helped to the restoration of their holy worship by having another minister sent from Holland; and requested, among other things, "whether Rev. Frelinghuysen can be recognized as belonging to the Dutch church or not?" And also for an extract from the minutes of Classis relating to the appointment of Mr. Frelinghuysen; and "whether he was examined by the Classis and appointed by it; inasmuch as it is said there that the Classis should have been more careful, and that whoever had family influence they sent out there as a favor, whether fit or unfit."

The Classis, under date of June, 1726, wrote to Mr. Frelinghuysen with reference to the "Complaint," of which they say: "It is very prolix and contains many things worthy of no attention; nevertheless it contains evidences of great divisions and estrangements in your churches. . . . Also therein several charges are made against you personally, or in connection with your Consistories, which, if true, would prove a very dictatorial spirit, and in many respects, would harmonize with the principles of those, who, under pretext of better church discipline, have separated themselves from the communion of the Reformed Church. But we do not wish to decide anything concerning any of these charges on mere ex parte evidence, but have unanimously determined to transmit the complaint to you that you make your defence concerning the same. This we expect you to do. . . . Therefore be pleased to express yourself principally, and if possible set us at rest on the following points extracted from this book, such as have appeared to us to be most important."

In stating these charges I have followed them with Mr. Frelinghuysen's answer. Neither are literal, but paraphrased:

'1. That you had forbidden Simon Wyckoff the communion on account of the difficulty which he had with a woman neighbor, although the question had been settled, yet you refused him the communion for

a half a year.' Answer: 'Acknowledges the truth, but saw no evil in it because (a) we should keep a man at a distance for a while with whom there has been a dispute, although it might have been settled, to see if the reconciliation is sincere. (b) It was but a simplex abstentio, whereby one is held off provisionally by way of admonition. (c) Because he showed himself angry about his being censured, and was not at all humbled for his quarreling and cursing.'

'2. That he had departed from the church order in the election of the Consistory, annotating the same according to his own option; while, before, every male member might nominate whom he would; that, by such means, he had caused to be chosen a certain Fisser [Hendrick Fisher] as deacon, who had been accused, by two witnesses, of unchastity with a married woman. Upon being informed of this he asserted the accusation to be false.' Answer: '(a) That he denies this, and says that he cannot help that liars tell untrue things about it; that he had no more privileges than anyone else, and had also been outvoted; and that in the change of the mode of the calling of the Consistory, not by the congregation, but by the consistory in office, he thought he was strictly in accord with the church order. (b) That as to the election and installing of Hendrick Fisher, he was lawfully elected by a majority of votes; that a consistory meeting was held to consider the accusation, but the accusers did not agree; that the installation occurred with the approval of the Consistory at Six-Mile Run, to which it was referred for decision; that in Fisher there shone forth a humble wisdom and modest piety; and that he would have been yielding to Satan if he had not installed him.'

'3. That you had without reason and without the advice of Elders, suspended from communion the wife of John Teuniss.' Answer: 'That this woman was suspended for an evil maxim, that a man must be saved by his own good works. For this also she was rebuked by the Elder.'

'4. That you had not invited the wife of Pieter Bodyn, because, as you said, she was of the Claas Haagman's people; notwithstanding the protestations of the woman.' Answer: 'That he in face of all her professions knew that she belonged to that people, but from ignorance. Also that she was a perfidious woman, who after she had acknowledged that she had been against him, and had humbled herself therefor, subsequently became quite as malignant as before.'

'5. That you wanted to demand a new confession from the wife of Michiel Moor, who had a regular certificate of dismissal.' Answer: 'This woman was unable to answer a single word to his questions; that he had not accepted her certificate, but said that he would admit her if she could give him some act of her knowledge and faith.'

'6. That you had declined to baptise the child of Michiel Moor, because he was of Claas Haagman's people; that subsequently, upon baptising the child, you had not said "Amen;" that although you long held the certificate of the said Moor, you would not finally receive him.' Answer: 'That nevertheless he baptised the child, but no longer said "Amen" in any case; however, he would gladly concede this to those who were offended; nevertheless he did not find that he was obliged to say "Amen," either by Matt. 28 or by our Formula; that the return of the certificate was because that woman remained disobedient, and railed at the Elders who adminished her, like a fish woman. When he asked her if her Christianity consisted of her certificate, and she said yes, he replied that he would see to it that she had her Christianity returned to her, which was done.'

'7. That you treated Schuerman in a very different manner; that he was never proposed to the church or published as a member either by certificate or on confession.' Answer: 'That the reading of Schuerman's name in the church with those of the others who were becoming members, was omitted, not of set purpose, but from forgetfulness.'

'8. That you had forbidden Alvah Blaauw and wife to teach their children "Our Father, etc.," because they were unregenerated people and unworthy, which act Schuerman also defended.' Answer: 'That he had not disapproved the teaching of the Lord's Prayer as a form to use in prayer, but he had disapproved reciting it by rote, without explanation of its sense, its power and general purport.'

'9. That you refused baptism to genuine Christian children who were a year or two old; and had said that you would not administer baptism, except at your pleasure.' Answer: 'That he only refused baptism when the postponement was caused by a person's own neglect, so as not to encourage contempt and indifference; that he did not like to administer baptism in other places when the regular pastors were present, but only in their absence.'

'10. That you said upon the vessel on which you went over that the Revs. Du Bois and Boel were "natural ministers," and that you had kept silence in Holland, that you might not be hindered in your call thither, but that you would now speak in boldness, and notify your own brotherhood in Holland, and secure those of your own sort to come over.' Answer: 'Everywhere it is known to be a lie; while Goelet, having been inquired of by many in regard to the matter, yet denied it.'

'11. That you approved of a certain book against Rev. Morgan in which the use of the formulas is called a God-dishonoring and dead formalism.' Answer: 'That in this book it is the abuse of the formula which is repudiated.'

'12. That you incited husband and wife, parents and children, against one another.' Answer: 'That the cause of all this dissension is that some are converted by the doctrine of Christ and others not; that the former resist the latter in their sins, and therefore the dissension does not proceed from the doctrine, but incidentally from the wickedness of men; that the complaining fathers are openly Godless, hardening themselves against all censure and admonition.'

'13. That you said that the wrath of God was so kindled against the church that the children could not believe; that once, on the entrance of an old man or two to the catechising, you said that even the old ones come to the catechising to offer their old corrupt selves to God.' Answer: 'That he has often quoted the answer to the eighty-second question in the Catechism but that he had never after the catechisation made use of the words charged, but had endeavored to urge the youths to early piety; that he had said it was indecent to sacrifice one's young life to Satan, the world and the flesh, and then to wish to offer his unsavory old age to God, so that only the worst of his life is given to God, and not the best.'

'14. That you had acted in a strange manner concerning the Holy Supper; at your first administration you had stood still a long while; had then beckoned to one woman to come and then to another; that at another time you had given the communion to Schuerman separately with a special blessing, which had not been done to others; that at another time you had first given the cup to one and then the bread, and had cast reflections on some approaching, by saying that natural people also yet dared to approach the table; that it was also said to be known, world wide, that during your residence at Raritans, most of the members of the consistory had not received the Holy Supper.' Answer: 'As to the beckoning: He acknowledges that such took place, and was done in order to give notice that he wished that more would come to the table at one time so that the service would not last too long. Once it did happen that some one received the cup instead of the bread, but this was a mere inadvertence; that he did say natural men had no right to the Lord's Supper, but this was done without due reflection. He showed that he esteemed the members of the Consistory worthy of the communion by installing them; but, whether they had a right to it, depended upon their own experiences. This was at first, but now they all partake.'

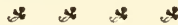
'15. Further, there is laid to your charge something which has grieved us most of all, and which, whether true or false, one cannot read without perturbation of heart; and that is, that both in public and at home you were in the habit of frequently embracing and kissing Schuerman.' Answer: 'That he and Schuerman are clear and entirely innocent in that matter; he offers to confirm this by an oath, although he

fears such things. And he also proves his innocence by the acquittal by the Grand Juries by whom the affair was investigated in the Supreme Court. He declares that he had never seen the paper of W. Van Vegten, but had heard that it was read to some of the members of the Consistory at a funeral. But he is of the opinion that a Consistory, convinced of the fidelity and piety of their pastor, is not bound to give heed to every loose suspicion.'

'16. That you began to inflict discipline on three cited parties, when they did not respond to three successive citations; and also on Claas Haagemen, whom we do not find to have been cited at all. As presented to us, it appears as if these people were not only suspended for contumacy, but also excommunicated by the greater ban, being now entirely cut off, while it is said that you, by your subscription, recognize the Classis of Amsterdam as the only competent Judge.' Answer: 'That the lawfulness of excommunication was already proved by Revs. Freeman and Santvoord; that Claas Hageman, as well as the others were cited, but this is eliminated from the complaint. He defends his right to excommunication without consulting the Classis, upon his interpretation of the canon of the Church ordinances, which he claims acknowledges that if the benefit of the Church require it, as this was now the case in his opinion, they may and ought to be changed by enlargement or diminution.'

'17. That the whole method of procedure, namely, by threatening citations, and the Consistory not being convened, does not appear to us to have been in order, if the reports concerning them are fully in accordance with the truth.' Answer: 'That it is necessary to cite by letter in this country; that threatening has never seemd to him unpermissible from and according to the Word of God; and that he has never been able to see, that sharp expressions were at variance with the spirit of gentleness.'

[*Concluded in Next Number*]



REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORD OF A SOMERSET COUNTY SLAVE

BY THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY

INVESTIGATIONS recently made by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* among the unpublished records in the possession of the New Jersey State Historical Society, in search of materials throwing light upon either the Colonial or Revolutionary period of Somerset history, disclosed a booklet which passed from Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morristown, to the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle (a writer of much Morris county history), and probably from him to the State Society. The small work, which is in manu-

script, and in places difficult to read, being in fact notes taken on sheets of paper of various sizes during the years 1833, 1834, and perhaps for a year or two later, has a paper cover inscribed "Genealogical Notices of Various New Jersey Families, Collected by Lewis Condict from Applications for Pensions and other Sources." The writing is so small, and often with so many contractions is spelling, that it would require much time and patience to transcribe even portions of what might prove, to a large number of families in Somerset, Morris and Union counties, an intensely interesting record of Revolutionary services.

The notes appear to be abstracts of original testimony of living Revolutionary soldiers, or their widows, and other witnesses, showing what services applicants for pension performed in the Revolution. It would require an examination of the papers filed in the Pension Office at Washington to show the relation of these notes to the actual verified applications, as certainly those filed must have been regularly verified under oath. No doubt the originals were preserved, and are kept among the Government archives.

So far as the writer could make out, the manuscript in question embraces statements by the following persons then residing in, or who had been residents of Somerset County:

Frazer Craig (son of Captain John Craig), of Basking Ridge; Penelope Willett (widow of William Willett); Davis Amerman; John Hall, of Bernards township; Nancy, widow of Samuel Allen, of Bernards township; Martha, widow of Joseph Sutton, of near Basking Ridge; Mary, widow of Joseph Kinnon, she being the "Aunt Polly" Kinnon whose interesting history connected with the Indians, was given in the *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 179 (she gives brief dates of her absence from home, of the Indian massacre, etc.); Charity, widow of John Wortman; William Todd, Esq.; Mary (formerly Mary Wolfe), widow of Job Compton, at Peapack; Rebecca, widow of Robert Littell (or Liddell) and daughter of William Cozad, of near Mount Bethel; and Samuel Sutphin (spelled with an i on the record), the slave whose statement follows.

Such of the War records referred to as are likely to be most interesting to our readers the *QUARTERLY* may publish from time to time. We begin with the record of a slave, Samuel Sutphin, because it is one of the longest, most full, and clearest of all the statements made by a Somerset soldier. Sutphin was in his 87th year, as a marginal note states, and if he gave the particulars in nearly the language set down he must have had a fine memory for one of his age. No white soldier could have done better.

It will be noted that Sutphin was first a slave of Guisbert Bogart,

who resided along the Raritan river near the Peter D. Vroom place. Bogart died July 28, 1785, aged 65 years, as his tombstone on the old Vroom farm shows. His next master, in whose place he served as soldier, was Casper Berger, of Readington, the German who came over in 1744, a stone-mason by trade, and a Redemptioner; i. e., he was sold by the captain of his ship to repay the costs of passage. (See interesting account of him in Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," p. 147). His subsequent owners were Peter Ten Eyck, probably of near North Branch, Rev. John Duryea, pastor of the Raritan (Somerville) Dutch church and Bedminster, and, lastly, Peter Sutphen, who was probably the one of that name in Bedminster township, grandfather of the late Arthur P. Sutphen, of Somerville.

The Captain Matthias Lane, under whom the slave Sutphin first served, was either the Matthias Lane, of Bedminster township (numbered 55 in the article on "The Lane Families," now running in the *QUARTERLY*), or the Matthias Lane of near Whitehouse (numbered 49). Other names appear in the narrative which must interest some of our readers, and some of the incidents noted will throw much light on the kinds of warfare and marches the soldiers of the Revolution had to undertake.

Dr. Condict, who preserved the notes referred to, married, for his second wife, Martina Elmendorf, of Somerset County, the daughter of John Elmendorf and Margaret Zabriskie. He was b. in 1773; married, first, Martha, daughter of the Rev. Nathan Woodhull, D. D., and, second, Martina Elmendorf. She died in 1851; the doctor died in 1862. They had a daughter Martina, who married John Brandigee and lived at Utica, N. Y. Dr. Condict was an eminent physician, one of the best Latin scholars of his day, and held high offices. In early life he was sheriff of Morris county; from 1805-1809, and again in 1837 and '38, he was a member of the Legislature, serving in all four years as Speaker of the House; and from 1811 to 1817, and again from 1821 to 1833, he was a Member of Congress. He held also corporate offices, and numbered among his personal friends Henry Clay, Edward Everitt and men of that stamp, with whom he kept up a personal correspondence.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORD OF SAMUEL SUTPHIN, SLAVE

"At beginning of the War was a slave to Guisbert Bogert of Somerset co. on the Raritan. Caspar Berger of Readington proposed to buy him of Bogert on condition of doing militia duty in Berger's stead during the War. I agreed to the terms, and Bogert sold me to Berger for £92,10, which I believe was paid. Berger had been out one month, and I afterward was to serve in his place. Capt. Matthias Lane commanded the militia co. and Col. Taylor the Regiment. This was the 6th year of

the War. Berger bought me in the season of plane (?) seed sowing. Berger went out one month after I went to live with him, in Capt. Lane's Co. Immediately after I had finishing planting 4 acres corn, Co. was [classed?] and I took my turn with others; sometimes 12, sometimes 15 or 20 went at once. I believe Capt. Lane went on my 1st tour; marched thro' Boundbrook and Scotch Plains and Newark to Communipaw, where we were stationed 1 mo.; large militia force was there; a Regt. or more; built breastworks; Col. Abm. Ten Eyck, Major Livin, Col. Hunt, Col. Schamp, Gen. Dickinson, Gen. Blair(?). Staid a month in sight of New York—guard duty.

"Second tour in hay and harvest time. Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck stationed at Communipaw; 1 mo. guard duty. The Asia(?) was then in the harbor. British fleet came into N. York harbor whilst on this tour. A large body of militia out. Frelinghuysen and Schamp were out.

"Third tour, 1mo. Believes Capt. Lane commanded. Station and duty the same as before. British fleet came into the bay and harbor when on his 2nd tour. Large force of British was out. Was at the Long Island battle in Aug't; and Lane, and Col. Frelinghuysen. Lord Stirling had command of Jersey troops; our comp'y was in the heat of the battle. In the battle and after our defeat we were all dispersed. I found a colored man who took me from L. I. to Staten Isl'd in a skiff with two others of my Co., viz., Wm. Van Syckle and Jacob Johnson, a man of our age. The blk. man piloted us across Staten Isl'd to Eliz'town point, where we crossed to E. T.; came through this town and by Wheat-sheaf and Short Hills, Quibbletown and Bound Brook, and so home in about 3 days after the battle. 2 of our co. were taken prisoners in this battle, viz., Peter Low and John Van Campen; they were exchanged some months after and got home.

"His 3rd tour now begins under Capt. Lane as before.

"4th tour under Capt. Ph. Van Arsdale toward Pluckemin in frosty weather, fall of the year. This was probably in October. Stationed at Commun'w and Bergen point.

"5th tour was in very cold weather; was marched up along the Millstone under Capt. Van Arsdale and Col. Schamp about New Year's holidays; out a month.

"Cornel's Lane of our Co. was shot through the hip the morning after the battle by the accidental discharge of a musket by one Todd. The ball passed in near the navel and came out near the back, as he was lying near a sapling. I assisted, with Thomas Oliver, to carry him home in a litter between 2 horses, made with poles and a bed thereon. Was out at this tour for 3 or 4 days. Went from Readington with the whole Co. by way of Milltown; escorted Col. Frelinghuysen to Princeton by

Griggstown, and on Rocky Hill we heard the firing, and soon got into the heat of the battle. Believes Gen'l Washington marched with his army to Pluckemin into winter quarters.

"Some time in this same Winter a distinguished Tory named Christopher Vought, or Voke, led on a large body of Refugees and Tories from Lebanon in Hunterdon, said to be from 500 to 6 or 700, attempting to make their way to the headquarters of the army then at Brunswick. They were discovered by Dr. Jennings, and he made it known to Capt. Lane, and the Co. was immediately called out with Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Comp'y to intercept them; fell in with them at the 2 Bridges, junction of the N. and S. branches of the Raritan; had a fight with them. Wm. Van Syckle of our Co. was wounded in the head; they — and ran to a fording place near Cornelius Van Derveer's mill on the N. Branch, where they crossed and made their way toward Brunswick. Ten Eyck's Co. took one prisoner, who was mounted, and Capt. Ten Eyck took his horse. In the night—toward last of winter.

"In the spring following, probably March, a party of the enemy from N. B. came out to Van Ess' mills on the Millstone. A party of militia under Lieut. Davis was stationed near the two bridges, when an express rider on a black horse from Col. Frelinghuysen gave tidings of the enemy at V. Ess' mills. I piloted Davis' Co. and as many others as we could assemble to a fording place over the S. branch, and hurried on to the mills. They had plundered the mill of grain and flour, and were on their way back to Brunswick, but had not got out of the lane leading from the mill to the great road. We headed them in the lane. The team laden with the flour was the first we fell in with; the lane, 100 yards, was filled with 4-horse teams. Davis ordered us to fire, and then we shot part of the 1st team, which stopped the whole drove. The drivers left their teams and run. A guard escorting the teams made their escape. We took, as was said, about 40 horses, and all the waggons, about 10, which were all sent off under an escort to Morristown.

"A party of Hessians, about 1 company (70), an escort for these teams from Brunswick, was discovered secreted behind a hedge with some 4 or 5 field pieces. They fired upon us and retreated. We followed on a piece, but Lt. Davis ordr'd us to retreat. Davis' Capt. Westcott from Cumberland had been left sick at Guysbert Bogert's, where he died, and was taken back to Cumberland Co. There was a large body of militia out, and Gen'l Dickinson commanded. The firing was principally across the river at the bridge. I was out on this alarm but one day. We mounted guard along the branch above the 2-bridges almost every night; nearly all this winter and spring on guard duty.

"About corn planting in the same year, as I think, my master was

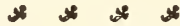
called on to go to the North. Capt. Isaiah Younglove and Lieut. Robt. Robertson were along the branch recruiting men for the northern service. Master Berger order'd me to go with Capt. Younglove for 9 months; this was the term of engagement for all his company. 3 men were furnished by each company for this expedition: 3 from our's, 3 from Ten Eyck's. David Seely from Cumberland Co. was Col. of this regim't. James Ray(?), a free mulatto man and Hendrick Johnson went from our Company. Our Reg't, under Col. Seely, assembled at Cornelius Slack's, Suckasunny plain, after corn planting, about last of May. Marched thro' Sussex Co., and Goshen to N. Windsor, Newburg. At Esopus we fell in with Domine Hardenburg, whom I knew at Somerset. Went to Westpoint first. A chain was fastened to a large rock and stretched across the river to prevent vessels from going up. Thence by Schenectady by Fort Schuyler, now Utica. Here we were for three days. Found here three children massacred by Indians, and had been brought here to repel the Indians who had massacred the whites. A massacre had also been made by the Indians at Cherry Valley, through which we passed on our way to Utica; also at Fort Montgomery. We pursued the Indians through the wilderness as far as Buffalo; had five ——— pieces. Gen'l Sullivan commanded. When we reached Buffalo it was husking corn time.

"It was a week after New Year's before we set out on our return march. The Indians retreated before us as we went onward. We got home about middle of January, returning by the same route, and were discharged after being home about a month. At Westpoint on our return we halted; and, standing sentry one cold night, snow knee deep, a party of Hessians and Highlanders, who had crossed the Hudson on the ice, came on us by surprise. After hailing the first one and he giving no answer, I fired and he fell. The whole guard came out, and all fired and killed sixteen. It was moonlight. The Light Horse soon rallied and came in their rear, and they surrendered prisoners (70). The Highlanders were dressed in woolen blue plaid trousers and armed with broad swords. As soon as I had fired, and repeated the fire twice or thrice, they returned my fire, and I fled till the guard came to my relief. I received a bullet upon the button of my gaiters, which drove the button and ball into my right leg just above the outer ankle bone. The ball and button were both cut out of the leg by Dr. Parrott, the surgeon of our Regiment, next morning. The fight was about at 10 at night. At the same time I received a wound in the tendon of the heel, just opposite the ankle, which seemed to be a cut, and divided the large tendon almost through. [Note: Both wounds or scars yet visible and tangible]. I was two weeks and five days confined at Westpoint by this wound. Dr. Parrott

attended me all this time. The Company and Regiment remained there all this time, but [I] hobbled along and kept up with the Regiment homeward. Capt. Younglove was wounded in the thigh this same night with a musket shot—fleshy part of the under side of the thigh. This was my last service.

"Henry Vroom, near the Burnt Mills, on the place of Brazer Beekman, was with me on guard at Communipaw under Capt. J. Ten Eyck. [Take his deposition, Enquire of Col. Schamp by letter as to his recollection of Sutphin].

"After War ended applied and demanded my freedom of Berger. He sold me to Peter Ten Eyck for £110, a slave for life. Ten Eyck sold me to Rev. John Duryea for £92.10. I lived with him 2½ years, and [he] sold me to Peter Sutphen for the same money. Lived with him and his for two years as slave. Then lived with my mistress for one year. I agreed to pay him [Sutphen?] from the proceeds of my labor £92.10. I paid it and bought my freedom after the additional servitude of 20 years under different masters."



NOTED ROBBERY IN SOMERSET DURING THE REVOLUTION

BY HON. GEORGE C. BEEKMAN, RED BANK, N. J.

IN THE "New Jersey Gazette" of October 28th, 1778 (see "N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. II, p. 507), there appeared a notice of \$200 reward for the capture of "four villains," who had committed a most dastardly robbery on the evening of October 19th, at the residence of Cornelius Ten Broeck, of near Harlingen. The following is a copy of this advertisement, and it speaks for itself:

"TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—A ROBBERY.

"Between the hours of eleven and twelve in the evening of Monday the 19th instant, four villains armed with pistols and swords came to the house of the subscriber, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset, three of whom entered while the fourth stood in the door: They took and carried off 7 silver tablespoons, six of which were marked H. I. K., and the seventh E. T. B.; a pair of silver shoe buckles marked C. T. B.; 12 or 14 pair of woolen stockings, two pair of woolen-gloves, and a half worn caster hat, besides between fifteen and twenty pounds in money, among which was a twenty dollar bill of the emission of April, 1778. Two of the robbers were of stature rather under the middle size, the one a pert, forward, impudent fellow, seemed to be much addicted to swearing, and was dressed in a close-bodied coat, a dark colour, a red jacket and white breeches; the other more reserved and silent, and was dressed in a brown great-coat which concealed the rest of his clothes

except part of his breeches, which appeared to be white; of the other two, one was a middle stature and had on a brown great-coat and white breeches, and the other rather above middle stature and dressed in a blanket coat, the stripes running cross-wise, no other part of his clothing was noticed. They all had handkerchiefs tied about their heads, and appeared to be young men. Forty Dollars reward will be given by the subscriber for the goods, and in proportion for any part of them, and Forty Dollars for each or any one of the felons, to be paid immediately on his being convicted.

"Oct. 23, 1778.

"CORNELIUS TEN BROECK."

The house in which this robbery occurred is still standing near Harlingen village. At that time the locality was called "Sourland." This house was the first brick house erected in that part of Somerset County, and was built between 1763 and 1765. The bricks were burned on Mr. Ten Broeck's farm by two German (or French) brick makers. The mason work was done by John Scott, assisted by his son William Scott. This John Scott then resided at a place called Windsor, perhaps the town now of that name in Mercer county. The house is about a century and a half old, and seems as unimpaired by time as when first erected. It passed from the ownership of the Ten Broeck family in 1859, when a Mr. Brokaw purchased it. His only son now lives and resides in it, with his wife and children.

At the time of the robbery Cornelius Ten Broeck was about sixty years of age. His eldest son, Jacob, had enlisted as a soldier in August, 1776, when twenty-six years old, strong, and six feet in his stockings, the price and dependence of his father. He had come back on September 21 of the same year, a complete wreck of a strong man, having been stricken with some kind of a malignant fever. This was just after the defeat of the American Army on Long Island and the occupation of New York City by the British Army. He was some ten days and nights going from Jersey City to his home at Harlingen, part of the times delirious, and had wandered off the direct road. He died two weeks after reaching home, the date being October 5, 1776. The death of this son, however, did not prevent the two younger sons, Cornelius and Peter, from going into service. At the time of the robbery these two sons were with the army, then in Westchester county, New York, and I have a number of letters written by them to their father from the army, which I may later transmit to the QUARTERLY.

The actual account of the robbery, aside from the facts included in the advertisement, were given to me by my grandmother, who was the youngest of the nine children of Mr. Ten Broeck. She died in 1855, aged about eighty-six years. I was fifteen years old when she died, and remember her well. She liked to talk of the Revolution and of the great

trouble and distress which prevailed. She remembered her eldest brother, Jacob, of whom I have spoken. So I am probably the only person now living who can add to the published facts concerning the robbery.

On the night of the robbery only the youngest son, Abraham, a boy about thirteen years old, and a younger daughter, Helena, then ten years old, were in the house with Mr. Ten Broeck and his wife, when the robbers broke in the front door. He owned three negro slaves, who were asleep in the rooms over the kitchen, but they were not to be depended upon to make resistance under such circumstances against four men armed with weapons. It was a little after midnight when they left with their plunder. From their talk they were judged to be natives of some of the southern states, and were evidently passing through New Jersey on their way to Philadelphia. As they left a little after midnight, they could easily have walked to Trenton and across the Delaware to Pennsylvania before daylight. At all events, no trace of the four men could be found, and no one seems to have met them.

Early in the morning Mr. Ten Broeck rode to New Brunswick and obtained a warrant from Jonathan Baldwin, Esquire, a justice of the peace of Middlesex county. This warrant seems somewhat curious in this day, as it follows the form then presented by the English law. It was put into the hands of a constable, but he could secure no trace of the robbers. This was followed up speedily, as above stated, by the offer of a reward of \$200, but neither warrant nor reward brought any result.

It may be of sufficient interest to some of your readers to give in full the warrant as issued by Justice Baldwin:

"State of New Jersey

"County of Middlesex, to wit.

"To the Sheriffs and Constables of the said County, and of every other County of the State, each and every of them.

"Whereas Cornelius Ten Broeck, of the Western Precinct in the County of Somerset, yeoman, hath this Day made Information upon Oath, before me Jonathan Baldwin, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said County that on or about eleven of the Clock in the Evening of Monday the nineteenth instant October, four malefactours and Felons to him the said Cornelius Ten Broeck unknown, into the Dwelling-house of him the said Cornelius Ten Broeck, in the Western Precinct of the County of Somerset aforesaid, did enter, and in and upon him the said Cornelius Ten Broeck, then and there being in the Peace of God and of the States, feloniously did make an Assault, and him the said Cornelius Ten Broeck then and there feloniously did put in great Fear and Danger of his Life, and the Sum of fifteen Pounds in Money, or thereabouts, with seven Silver Table Spoons, a Pair of Silver Buckles and a Bundle of Stockings supposed about twelve or fourteen Pair, a Half-worn Castor Hat and two Pair of Mittens, of the Goods and

Chattels of him the said Cornelius Ten Broeck, and against his will then and there violently and feloniously did steal, take and carry away; and that the said malefactours and Felons, to him the said Cornelius Ten Broeck, unknown, had each of them a Handkerchief tied about his Head, appeared to be younger men, two of them of a small and the other two of middle Stature, two having on wide great coats, much worn and of a dark Colour, a third a Blanket Coat, and the fourth a close Coat, of a darkish Colour and red Jacket as he the said Cornelius Ten Broeck thinks; and that after the said Felony and Robbery committed, they the said Malefactours and Felons, to him the said Cornelius Ten Broeck, unknown, did fly and withdraw themselves to Places unknown, and are not yet apprehended. These are therefore to command you forthwith to raise sufficient Power and to make diligent Search for the Persons above described, and to make such Pursuit and Hue and Cry after them from Town to Town and County to County, as well by Horsemen as by Footmen, and to give Due Notice thereof in writing, describing in such Notice the Persons and Offense aforesaid unto every next proper officer, until the said Malefactours and Felons shall be apprehended; and all Persons whom you or any of you shall as well upon such Search and Pursuit, as otherwise, apprehend or cause to be apprehended, as justly suspected for having committed the said Robbery and Felony, that you do carry forthwith before some one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County where he or they shall be apprehended, to be by such Justice examined, and dealt withal according to Law. And hereof fail not respectively, upon the Peril that shall ensue. Given under my Hand and Seal at Princeton in the County of Middlesex the twentieth Day of October, one Thousand seven Hundred and seventy-eight.

"JON^N BALDWIN."



JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

[Continued from Page 109]

"Jan'yry 10, 1755.—Thomas Hew(?) came to me about the rent I told him was due on the lot he is on, by virtue of the agreement the man he bought of formerly made with Mr. Cox. He tells me he has not had profit of the place sufficient to repay what the improvement cost him, and he did not expect any rent would be demanded from him. I promised not to demand any more than the £10 which Mr. Vandever has promised to pay.

"Morris Williams came with him. I have promised (if Brown who is about buying his lott agrees to take it) not to demand any rent from him, and he is not to ask anything for the improvement, but quit on demand. I consented to let him have the use of the pasture next summer for pasture, if it is not sold or otherways disposed of.

"Jan'y 15th, 1755.—A letter from Skinner dated the 14th acquainting me that John Brown takes the lott I was on terms with him for, and desires me to send an article of agreement.

"The 16th.—Wrote to Mr. Skinner and inclosed articles of agreement signed by me, with the counterpart to be executed by Brown for the lott on the terms I proposed the 31st Dec'r, viz., at 45/— pr. acre, N. Y. money.

"Wrote to Morris Williams giving him notice that the lott is sold; inclosed it to Mr. Skinner to be given to Brown. [Note.—Brown has dropped the bargain].

"Jan'y 16th, 1755.—Last night Andrew Furman told me that several of the people about Peapack were lately served with subpœnas from Chancery by the Eliz'thtown committee and gave me one, which Wm. Graham desir'd he would show me, and desir'd advice what they must do. I sent a copy to Cortland Skinner and wrote to him desiring he, as councill for the Proprietors, would write to Graham and advise what is proper for them to do.

"Jan'y 17th.—Jon'n Martin, who claims Jas. Allens lott by a West Jersey right, came to me; says he was in hopes to have heard from me before I sold, and that he did intend to have made some proposal about his keeping the place, or our making him some allowance, he having bought and paid for it, thinking the land free from any dispute, and hopes we will still consider and make him some allowance. I told him that as I had not heard anything from him for a long time, and from the discourse we had the last time he spoake to me about it, I did suppose he intended to dispute the title with us; that the place was now sold, and he could not expect I should make any bargain with him, but that if the others concerned were inclineable to make him any allowance I should not be against it. He says he will come to Amboy at the Supream Court, where he hopes to see us all together.

"Mar. 6th, 1755.—Mr. Skinner tells me that John Brown was with him about ten days ago, but would not sign the articles of agreement; says the people about Peapack discouraged him from signing, and that he will drop the bargain.

"Mar. 22d.—Agreed with Robert Allen for all the rem'r of Oliphants lott on the west side of the brook, and one of the small timber lotts; he is to pay 46/— pr. acre in three payments, the first to be 1st May next, pr. articles. He has sold the lott agreed with him for last Spring to ——— Wyckoff of Monmouth, and the deed is to be given to him, he making the pay't, &c. Wrote to Oliphant to deliver up possession to him. Likewise wrote to Morris Williams to forbear cutting timber and

not to plow any part of the land in lott No. 2, now in his possession, and desir'd him to move from the land.

"*April 1st.*—I met with Folker Folkerson at Brunswick, who lives on the lott I agreed with Mrs. Willet for in Nov'r last. He told me that Hugh Sutton, who married the Widdow Graham, was to remove to a place he bought in the Society tract this Spring, on which I consented to let him have it on the same rent for one year, on condition I did not sell it this Spring, and that Sutton did remove, and wrote to Sutton to that purport.

"*7th.*—Hugh Sutton came to me at Amboy, and tells me he does not intend to remove till next Spring, and chuses to continue on the place, which I have consented to on his taking a new lease for one year, and am to prepare a lease to be executed when I go up.

"*April 8th.*—Dave Lawrance came to me at Eliz'thtown; he agreed to take the lott he lives on at 45/— pr. acre, the price I offer'd it to him for last Spring, but had not time to enter into articles with him. In the evening Alex'r and John Lawrance came to me and agreed to take their places, Alex'r at 45/— pr. acre and John's at 40/—, all in three payments. I enter'd into articles with them. John is to have one of the small timber lotts at the same price. He proposes to take one other of the timber lotts between him and Rob't Allen, w'ch I am to consider of and agree upon when I go up.

"*Apr. 9th.*—John Linn tells me he has bought Albert Derlinds improvement. I consented to let him go on the place, and am to agree with him about a lease or sale when I go up, and, as theres some dispute between him and ——— about the old house and some fence, shall endeavour to settle the dispute, and wrote to ——— [name undecipherable] that I had no objection to his suffering him to go into the house if he approved of it.

"Wm. McClelian, who came with John Linn, spoake to me in behalfe of Hugh Gaston, and desir'd to know whether I would let Gaston have the lott at the same rate Vandever, &c., had agreed for; that he would endeavour to prevail on him to buy if I would. I told him rather than have any farther disputes with the old man I would consent to it. (Rec'd rent).

"*Eli'thtown, 9th Apr. 1755.*—Yesterday Folker Folker came to me. Says Suttons keeping the place is a great disappointment to him; offers to buy it. I promised to sell it to him at £3 pr acre in 3 pay'ts, provided he could make the first pay't, or give sufficient security for it.

"*Tuesday, 29th April, 1755.*—I set out from my plantation for Peapack; went to Rockey Hill and stay'd there that night.

"*Wednesday, the 30th.*—Call'd at Harriots and sent his sone Ephra-

ham to Ra. Smith to desire him to meet me at John Lawrances. Went to Justice V. D'veers to acquaint him that if he and those he agreed for were desirous of seeing the lines of their lotts they should meet me at John Lawrances.

"Thursday, 1st May.—Went with Mr. Smith and the purchasers to run the lines of their lotts. Began at a peperige tree a corner of Hews (?) lott and run to the corner; were oblig'd to quit, being rainy weather.

"Hugh Sutton came to me and took a lease for the lott he lives on for one year, £8 rent, and gave bond for £16, two year rent due Fryday, 2d May.

"Tho's Rice tells me that he built the house and clear'd the land on the small lott joyning to the lott called Morris Williams and the timber lott, expecting Byram would lay out about 200 acres joyning to it, for which he says I formerly promised him a lease; that he after that sold the improvement to Morris Williams, who now insists upon his repaying what he gave for it. I have now consented to let him put in a crop of somer grain on the clear'd land, and have given him leave to take away the house. I am told that Low Van Clief moved into the house yesterday, tho' he was forbid doing it by Morris Williams.

"May 2d.—Rob't Simonson came to me with Hugh McClure, a weaver, who is now settled in an old house on the back part of lott No. 4; design'd to lease to Joseph Dorn; as Dorne has hitherto declin'd takeing the lease, and I am told has apply'd to the Eliz'thtown people for a lease, I have consented to let Mr. McClure live on the place, and to have the use of the old fields on the northerly side of the Hills. He will either take a lease for it or quit it on demand, or will take a lease for the whole lott. [On the 9th May Hugh McClure came to me at Amboy and I gave him a lease for the whole lott No. 4, dated the 1st instant, to continue 2 years, and untill 12 mos. notice be given neither are to take advantage of Dorns possession].

"May 2d, 1755.—Agreed with Hugh Gaston for his lott No. 5, containing by Ral. Smith draught 268½ acres, which, at 45/— pr. acre, amounts to £604.13.9. Agreed to deduct the £4.13.9 and take £600 in three payments; as he cannot make the first payment till next year, agreed to take interest and enter'd into articles accordingly. He is to have it resurveyed if he thinks fitt, and if it falls short of the quantity of acres mentioned, or overruns, to pay accordingly.

"Enter'd into articles with Dave Lawrance for his lott No. 8 at 45/— pr. acre in three pay'ts, the first to be on the 20th instant or interest.

"Morris Burd spoake to me about buying the lotts on which he and Peter Bush now live (one of Leslie's lotts); have promised to give him the refusall when clear'd from Bush, who holds under the Eliz'thtown claim. I find the lot is not within Leslie's survey.

"Saturday, 3d May, 1755.—Agreed with John Van Dorn, who bought Merrills lott, for the part of Lott No. 10, which lyes on the east side of Lawrances Brook, at 50/— pr. acre in three payments, the first to be in hand, to be included in the deed he is to have for Merrills lott.

"Rec'd from Rob't Simonson 10/— for one year rent of lott No. 3.

"John Carter lives between lott No. 16 and the six hundred acre lott; says he settled there by John Rieds order. Consented to let him stay there till farther orders. John Ried, who bargain'd for the six hundred acres, I am told is gon off, and has assign'd the articles to Benj'n Leonard.

"To consider Rob't Allen, what abaitment to make him the ——— proves worse than expect'd at makeing the bargain.

[*To be Continued*]



NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[*Continued from Page 42*]

[NOTE.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the WYCKOFF, WIKOFF, etc., FAMILY, to send such facts relating to any generation as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

MY LAST ARTICLE in the January, 1914, QUARTERLY began with the children of Nicholas (28). Of his children I have no definite trace. In 1879 I had a long correspondence with Judge Joseph Thompson of Readington. He wrote me that about 1820 he knew two brothers, Nicholas and John, who were then very old men. I have always believed these two brothers were Nicholas (No. 71) and John (No. 73), although I have no proof.

Of these Nicholas (71) m. Leah ———, and had at least one child, if not others. Perhaps somebody who reads this may be able to furnish the data to prove whether my guess is right or wrong.

SEVENTH GENERATION

(71) Nicholas, b. about 1740; d. about 182—; m. Leah ———. Resided in Readington; was a farmer and probably a blacksmith. Child: 198. Henry.

(73) John, bap. Oct. 9, 1743; d. 1832. Resided in Readington; was called "Gentleman John" or "Jockey John," and "Old Faddy" (i. e., old grandfather). Children:

199. John, Jr.; d. 1833; no issue. His wife became insane. He was sheriff of Somerset county, and lived in the town of Bridgewater. At his death Ann W. Hall, dau. of John T.

Hall, lived with him and took care of the insane wife. He had two nieces, Ann W. Van Middlesworth and Jane Ann Van Middlesworth. Also he had a cousin Elizabeth, wife of Rev. A. O. Halsey.

- 200. Margaret; m. John McKinney. Her dau., Rebecca m. John Stevens.
- 201. Mary; m. Isaac Brokaw, and had children: Mary, who m. Michael Vanderbilt, and Margaret, who m. Jacob Kershow.
- 202. Jane; m. Garret Stout, and had sons John, Thomas and Abraham.

(78) Daniel, b. Jan. 1, 1743; d. 1809; m. Ursula Craig. Lived at Amwell. Children:

- 203. Ursula; d. 1868; unm.
- 204. John.
- 205. Samuel.

(79) Jacob, b. 1742; m. Sarah Hart (dau. of John Hart, signer of Declaration of Independence), who was b. Oct. 16, 1741. Children:

- 206. Mary, b. May 7, 1762.
- 207. Isaac, b. Oct. 18, 1766.
- 208. Sarah, b. Sept. 3, 1771.

(80) John. (No trace, unless he was the man who m. Sarah, dau. of Nicholas and Neeltje Ammerman, who lived near Flaggtown. John apparently lived between Neshanic and Harlingen. This location of this John is uncertain, based entirely on the one fact that I have been unable to account for him in any other way. If he is the one who m. Sarah Ammerman, he had children):

- 209. Sarah, bapt. June 5, 1758; d. young.
- 210. Sarah, bapt. Oct. 27, 1759.
- 211. Neeltje, bapt. May 23, 1762.
- 212. Peter, bapt. Nov., 1764; said to have died single.
- 213. Nicholas, b. Feb. 16, 1767; m. Susanna Flagg.
- 214. William.
- 215. John.
- 216. James.
- 217. Samuel.

(81) James; m. (license Apr. 2, 1765) Hannah Stout, who d. 1833. Lived at Amwell. Children:

- 218. Peter.
- 219. David.
- 220. Andrew.
- 221. James Stout.
- 222. John.

- 223. Jacob.
- 224. Elizabeth; m. Peter Wilson.
- 225. Kezia; m. John Blue.
- 226. Hannah.
- 227. Catherine; m. Jaunty Larison.
- (82) Cornelius, bapt. Feb. 26, 1744; d. Nov. 24, 1804; m. Ann Willmott. Lived near Flemington. Children:
 - 228. Cornelius, b. 1767; d. May 11, 1831; m. Sarah ———.
 - 229. Anne; d. single.
 - 230. Edward.
 - 231. Hannah; m., Apr. 16, 1797, John LaTourette.
 - 232. Mary; m. Jacob Schenck.
 - 233. Phebe, b. Feb. 3, 1780; d. Oct. 20, 1811.

EIGHTH GENERATION

Since writing the article in the last January number of the *QUARTERLY*, I have discovered that it is probable that Peter Wyckoff (No. 36) and Maria Dildyn had another son, Samuel, who went to Maryland and joined one of the Maryland Regiments which fought in the Revolution. He became the ancestor of a very distinguished family of soldiers who fought in the War of the Rebellion. I will give his number as 90½, Samuel.

(88) Nicholas, b. Sept. 20, 1745. No trace of his children, although he surely had children, for on the probate of the will of his brother Cornelius (who died without issue) the children of Nicholas are cited, although not named. It is probable he went to the Muncy Fort in Pennsylvania with his father before the Revolution, and, probably, later, to Central New York, where there is a large family which may have descended from him, but there is no proof of it.

(89) John, b. July, 1749; d. 1805; m. (1) Altie Lane; (2) Annatje ———. Resided in township of Tewksbury, Hunterdon Co., at the time of his death. Children:

- 234. Aaron.
- 235. Peter.
- 236. Matthew; d. young.
- 237. John.
- 238. Margaret; m. Jacob Tiger.
- 239. Alletta; m. John Haas.
- 240. Nicholas.

(90½) Samuel. Lived in Maryland; was soldier in Revolution. Children:

- 240a. William.
- 241. Nicholas.

242. John.

243. Samuel.

(93) Joseph, b. Jan. 5, 1760; d. July 25, 1810; m. Keziah Foré, who d. Aug. 11, 1850. Joseph, when a youth of 18, was captured by the Indians along the west branch of the Susquehannah river in Pennsylvania, where he had gone with his father. This was the time of the great raid culminating in the Wyoming Massacre. The band of Indians carried him with them to the banks of the Ohio river, when they attacked and destroyed a small settlement, killing most of the people and taking into captivity a few, among whom was a young girl, Keziah Foré. All the captives were taken to Canada, not far from Montreal. These young people, Joseph and Keziah, fell in love with each other, and, when they were finally released, they were married by Father DeLisle before they started for home. They went back to the old homestead on the Susquehanna, and shortly Joseph was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania State Troops near the close of the Revolution. I have seen the original marriage certificate, and also the original commission appointing Joseph an officer.

After the War, Joseph and his wife went on horseback to the Ohio River to find out something of the fate of her people, and he kept a diary during the journey, which I have read. Apparently the thing which caused the most trouble and anxiety on this long journey was to get and keep a proper supply of ordinary salt!

Keziah Foré was a cousin of President Thomas Jefferson. I have talked with people who have talked with her, and she always said "the family knew cousin Tom was a pretty smart young man, but none ever supposed he was fit to be President of the United States."

On the opening up of Central New York, about 1800, Joseph and his wife moved to Romulus, Seneca county. Children:

244. Peter.

245. Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1785; m. John Stewart.

246. Jane, b. Dec. 19, 1787; m. David Owen.

247. Margaret, b. May 9, 1789; m. Isaac Smith.

248. Joseph.

249. William.

250. John.

251. Nancy, b. Oct. 4, 1808; m. Charles Stone.

(94) William, b. Dec. 27, 1761; d. Apr. 2, 1847; m., Jan. 17, 1786, Isabella Covenhoven (niece of Robert Covenhoven, the great War scout of the Revolution, of Pennsylvania), who was b. Sept. 11, 1767. He served in the army, and moved to Seneca county, N. Y., about 1800. Children:

- 252. James.
- 253. Peter, b. Oct. 28, 1790; d. Mar. 7, 1821. No further trace.
- 254. Thomas, b. Oct. 27, 1792; d. Mar., 1844. No further trace.
- 255. Sarah, b. Oct. 15, 1794; d. Jan. 15, 1838; m. Uriel Spencer.
- 256. Samuel.
- 257. Janette, b. Jan. 13, 1798; d. 1866; m. Cyrus Gates.
- 258. Lucetta, b. Feb. 12, 1802; d. Oct. 17, 1838; m. Job Pierce.
- 259. Laura, b. Feb. 19, 1804; d. Jan. 4, 1878; m. Norman Doolittle.
- 260. Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1807; m. Horatio L. Fobes.

(95) Cornelius, b. Oct. 11, 1763; d. Apr. 28, 1841; m. Catharine ———. He served in the Revolutionary War. Later (about 1800) he moved to Seneca county, N. Y., where he died without issue.

(99) Albert, b. Nov. 14, 1772. After his marriage he settled in Erie county. Children:

- 261. Peter.
- 262. William; d. single.
- 263. Jane; m. George Kroll (or Crull).
- 264. Margaret; m. Justus Johnson.
- 265. Polly; m. John Crothers.

(102) John, b. June 9, 1754; m. Ursula Herriott. He moved to Maryland; thence to Kentucky; thence to Illinois. Children (the order of birth not known):

- 266. William.
- 267. Asher.
- 268. Samuel.
- 269. Jacob (no further trace).
- 270. Annie.
- 271. Daughter (name unknown).
- 272. John (no further trace).
- 273. Garret.
- 274. Ephraim (no further trace).
- 275. Sarah Jane; m. George Pollinger.
- 276. Elizabeth (no further trace).

(109) Nicholas, bapt. June 30, 1750; d. before 1797; m. Elizabeth ———. Went with his parents to Loudoun county, Va. Children:

- 277. Nicholas.
- 278. Isaac.
- 279. Margaret.
- 280. Mary.

281. Sarah.

282. William.

283. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 7, 1794; m. John Thorn.

284. Hannah.

285. Abraham.

(113) Cornelius, b. 1765; d. 1817; m. (1) Elizabeth Riley. (2)

———. Children (by first wife):

286. Nathaniel (no further trace).

Children (by second wife):

287. Nicholas H.

288. Jonathan T.

289. Margaret E., b. 1814; d. 1840; m. Isaac Davis. No issue.

(115) Abraham. Children:

290. Mary.

291. Isaac.

292. William.

293. Margaret.

Since my last article, I have found that William (No. 39) moved to Central New York, and died there in 1812 in the town of Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y. He had other children besides Edward (No. 117), viz.:

117a. Nicholas (the eldest).

117b. Phebe; m. Stickles.

117c. Mary; m. Brewer.

I have no trace of any of their descendants.

(118) John. He lived in Readington in 1803, when his father conveyed to him a farm of 110¾ acres for \$2,215, located in that town.

(119) John; m. Sarah. (No further trace, except that he sold his farm at Newtown, L. I., and moved to Dutchess county, N. Y.)

(120) Peter; d. 1813; m. Synthia (sup.) Vanderbilt. Sold his farm in Newton, L. I., and moved to Dutchess county, N. Y., where he died, leaving the following children:

294. Hannah; m. John Wolven.

295. Phebe; m. Zachariah J. Thompson.

296. Abraham.

297. Jane.

298. Ares (a boy).

299. Cornelia.

300. Synthia Maria.

(122) Abraham, b. 1767; d. 1818; m., Mar. 3, 1812, Elizabeth Titus Wiggins, who d. Mar. 1875. Children:

301. Richard Leverich.

Of the children of Peter (No. 45) I will speak, as they were residents of Ohio, and all their descendants are scattered over the west; none are this side of the Allegheny mountains. However, I have the records of this branch fairly complete. The same is true of Joachim (No. 148); whose descendants I have complete.

(147) James (or Jacobus), b. May 27, 1792; m. Margaret Smith. Moved to Wayne county, Ohio. Children:

302. Peter Quick, b. Sept. 26, 1816.

303. Margaret S., b. Aug. 8, 1818.

304. Eliza.

305. Christian.

306. Cornelius.

(149) Albert, b. Oct. 6, 1796; d. Apr. 5, 1872; m., Dec. 16, 1815, Hannah Schrom, who was b. Sept. 15, 1799, and d. June 8, 1855. Lived near Neshanic. Children:

307. Margaret, b. Apr. 28, 1820; m. Elisha Reger.

308. Cornelius, b. July 20, 1824; m., Sept. 14, 1847, Mary Wyckoff, sister of the late Martin Wyckoff, Esq., counsel-or-at-law of Asbury.

309. Peter S.

310. Eliza Ann, b. Feb. 16, 1831; m., June 8, 1853, Nahum W. Bird.

(151) Peter C., b. June 7, 1804; m., Dec. 26, 1832, Maria Lowe. He moved to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. Children:

311. John N., b. Dec. 18, 1833.

312. Eliza Ann.

(155) Cornelius, b. Feb. 5, 1810; d. May 13, 1870; m. Ellen Voorhees Manley, who was b. Feb. 1, 1812, and d. Aug. 10, 1890. Lived in Readington twsp.; graduated from Rutgers College, 1835; New Brunswick Theological Sem., 1838; clergyman Reformed (Dutch) Church in America. Children:

313. Cornelius, b. Nov. 7, 1839; d. June 12, 1847.

314. DeWitt Bevier.

315. Richard Manley, b. Aug. 27, 1844; d. Nov. 21, 1846.

316. Jane Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1846; d. June 2, 1867; unm.

317. Ellen Louisa, b. Dec. 23, 1848; d. Apr. 14, 1867; unm.

318. John Henry, b. Mar. 12, 1851; d. June 27, 1851.

319. Mary Ann, b. Mar. 24, 1853; m., June 13, 1877, Rev. Lewis J. Lockwood.

(160) Cornelius, b. Oct. 10, 1767; d. Mar. 3, 1861; m. Elizabeth (dau. of James Richmond of New Brunswick, N. J.), who d. 1863. Celebrated clergyman of the Baptist church. Was many years settled at

Auburn, N. Y.; lived in New York City in his later years; was father of a distinguished family. He was born and brought up near Millstone. Children (order uncertain):

- 320. Peter R.
- 321. James Schenck.
- 322. Josiah Shippy.
- 323. Mary Shippy, b. Dec. 4, 1795; d. May 18, 1815; m., 1813, William Forrest.
- 324. Susan Eliza, b. Apr. 27, 1801; d. July 20, 1802.
- 325. Susan Eliza, b. Aug. 7, 1802; d. Nov. 10, 1885; m. Rev. George W. Warner. No issue.
- 326. Josiah Shippy, b. Dec. 30, 1803; d. July 18, 1804.
- 327. Julia Ann, b. Aug. 2, 1811; d. May 23, 1821; unmi.
- 328. Lucilla Stanley, b. Nov. 10, 1814; d. May 10, 1837; unmi.
- 328. Henry (lived in So. Carolina; no further trace).
- 329. Maria Forrest, b. May 10, 1817; d. Sept. 13, 1842; m. Rev. Wm. W. Everts.
- 330. William Henry.

(161) Henry Veghte, b. Feb. 15, 1770; d. Mar. 6, 1835; m. Nellie Schenck. He was born near Millstone; studied theology under Dr. Livingston; licensed by Classis of N. Y. as minister of Ref. Dutch Ch. About 1822 he espoused the cause of the Seceders of his church. He lived the latter years of his life at Glen, Montgomery county, N. Y., where he died. He had a number of children, whose names I have not ascertained.

(163) Peter, b. May 26, 1774; d. May 5, 1840; m., Jan. 11, 1799, Phebe Ditmars, who was b. Mar. 19, 1773, and d. Mar. 12, 1846. He was born near Millstone, and moved, about 1801, to Fleming, Cayuga county, N. Y., where he had a fine farm on the west shore of Owasco lake. Mrs. Wyckoff was murdered by a negro named Freeman, who, on the same night, also killed John G. Van Neste and his wife Sarah Wyckoff. This was the most noted criminal case in New York State up to that time. Hon. William H. Seward made his reputation as a lawyer in defending this negro.

(167) Jacob Duryea, b. Dec. 29, 1782; d. Jan. 27, 1850; m. (1), Nov. 16, 1806, Jane DeGrauw, who was b. 1784, and d. Apr. 19, 1813; and (2), June 1, 1814, Maria Vroom, who was b. June 22, 1787, and d. Dec. 12, 1864. He remained in New Jersey, at Millstone. Children:

- 332. Phebe Veghte.
- 333. John DeGrauw.
- 334. Abraham.
- 335. Jane DeGrauw, b. Dec. 18, 1815; d. young.

336. Gilbert Vroom, b. Apr. 11, 1822; d. young.

337. Isaac N., b. Nov. 17, 1826.

(168) Rynier Veghte, b. Sept. 10, 1785; d. Oct. 5, 1860; m., Dec. 15, 1810, Maria Davis, who was b. 1796. and d. Nov. 1, 1860. He removed to Michigan. Children:

338. Abraham Davis.

339. Peter V.

340. Isaac Davis.

341. Josiah.

(169) John Van Middlesworth, b. Nov. 3, 1787; d. Apr. 18, 1873; m., Oct. 31, 1810, Maria Voorhees, who was b. Aug. 25, 1790, and d. Jan 17, 1860. He lived near Millstone, and was generally known as Captain John V. M. Wyckoff. Children:

342. Jemima, b. Aug. 25, 1811; m. Dr. Lewis V. Davis.

343. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 15, 1813; m. Peter Ditmars.

344. Sarah, b. 1816; m. Jacob F. Smith.

345. Peter Voorhees, b. Nov. 29, 1818; d. young.

346. Isaac Newton, b. Mar. 31, 1822; m. Margaret Smith.

347. Helen, b. Jan 1, 1825; m. Peter H. Brokaw.

348. Catharine Staats, b. July 6, 1830; m. Isaac Van Nest Wyckoff, of the Griggstown branch.

(170) Abraham Duryea, b. Nov. 12, 1789; d. Nov. 17, 1877; m., Sept. 10, 1814, Catharine Voorhees, who d. Aug. 21, 1851. He moved from Millstone to Central New York and thence to Cedar Falls, Iowa; was a soldier in the War of 1812; was a farmer. Children:

349. Peter.

350. Jemima, m. ——— Updike.

351. Ann, b. 1817; d. Dec. 3, 1897; m., 1840, Morgan Wilson.

352. Sarah Jane, b. June 20, 1825; d. Oct. 24, 1891; m., Dec. 25, 1845, Samuel Berry.

353. Eliza V., b. 1826; d. Mar. 13, 1889; m., 1857, Henry Berry.

354. Caroline; d. young.

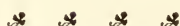
(171) Isaac Newton, b. Aug. 29, 1792; d. Apr. 19, 1869; m. (1), Mar. 16, 1818, Anna Elizabeth Ogden, who was b. 1797, and d. Sept. 1, 1827. (2), Jane Keyes, who d. Feb. 29, 1848. (3), Cornelia Reed. He was a celebrated clergyman of the Ref. Dutch church; graduated from Rutgers College, 1813; New Brunswick Theol. Sem., 1817. He was pastor of the churches at Leeds, N. Y., 1818-'33; Catskill, 1833-'36; 2nd church of Albany, 1836-'66. Degree of D. D. granted him by Union College in 1838, and by Rutgers College in 1839. Children:

355. Theodore F.

356. Isaac Ogden.

- 357. Anna.
- 358. Mary.
- 359. David.
- 360. William W.
- 361. Josephine.
- 362. Isabella.
- 363. Anna E.

[*To be Continued*]



NOTES ON THE VOSSELLER FAMILY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

[*To be Continued*]

III. FAMILY OF JACOB VOSSELLER, JR.

JACOB VOSSELLER, Jr., second son and third child of Jacob, b. at Pluckemin, June 24, 1759; date of death unknown; m. Sally Castner. His name frequently appears on his father's store books at Pluckemin, perhaps as early as 1775 (although the charges then against "Jacob Vosseller" may be referable to his father), but certainly from 1785 to 1795. He seems to have spelled his name "Vosseller," but his descendants generally "Vusler" and "Vosler;" and it may be that he also removed for a little time with his father, and brother John, to the State of New York, and later to Spruce Run, N. J., where some of his children resided and married. In Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" (opp. p. 722), he is stated to "have removed from Albany, N. Y., and settled in Hunterdon county, N. J.," but I have doubts of his ever having actually resided in or near Albany. During the Revolution he served as private in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Co., First Battalion, Somerset Militia, as did his brothers Peter and Luke. The three brothers' names were entered on the soldier lists both as "Fusler" and "Vosseller," Jacob's name also appearing both as "Jacob" and "Jacob, Jr." The loss of the baptismal and marriage records of St. Paul's church, Pluckemin, may account for the paucity of dates concerning the family of this Jacob, and his descendants in Hunterdon county, of whom the writer has any knowledge, appear to have little information respecting him, although it is believed he was settled, long before his death, at or near Spruce Run.

CHILDREN OF JACOB VOSSELLER (III) AND SALLY CASTNER:

II. PETER, of Naughtright, Morris co., b. 1778; d. 1866; m. Ann Schleichter; had a son GEORGE, who m. Mary Schleichter. No further trace. (See, however, under Family IV).

12. JACOB, of Spruce Run, Hunterdon co., N. J., b. near Pluckemin (about) 1781; d. Jan. 18, 1862; m. Margaret Ockerman. For reasons not now known his descendants generally have written the surname "Vusler." Children (order uncertain): (1) GEORGE, b. Oct. 26, 1805; d. May 27, 1888; m. Mary Ann McDonald. He resided, 1830-'61, at Clarksville, Hunterdon co., and then on a farm near Washington, Warren co., but his will was probat. in Hunterdon. He had five ch., viz.: (a) ANDREW M., of Hampton, N. J., b. Oct. 17, 1826; d. Feb. 18, 1895; m. Catherine Banghart, who is living. Their two ch. were THEODORE M., of Delaware, N. J., who m. Alice (dau. of Rev. David Kline), and JACOB F., of Newark, who m. Annie Foss. The descendants of Andrew M., write their name "Vosler." (b) SYLVESTER, of Glen Gardner, N. J., b. Nov. 10, 1830; deceased; m. Mary Pance. Three ch. (c) JACOB, of Washington, N. J., b. Apr. 27, 1833; deceased; m. Rachel Martens. Four ch. (d) ELIZABETH, of Union, N. J., b. Apr. 23, 1837, deceased; m. James Anthony. Four ch. (e) MARGARET ANN, of Washington, N. J., b. Jan. 19, 1845; living; m., May 9, 1868, Jacob Wyckoff, who d. Sept. 23, 1880. Three ch. (2) SALLY, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who m. John Hazlett. (3) ROBERT, of Changewater, N. J., who m. Effie Maybery. (4) KATY, of New York City, who m. John Barnes. (5) JAMES, of Buttsville, N. J., who m. Martha Slater. (6) DELANA, of near Asbury, N. J., who m. John Moore. (7) DANIEL, of Oxford, N. J., who m. Mary Ann Crater. (8) JOHN, of Hampton, N. J., who m. Anna Low. (9) MARY ANN, of Norton, N. J., who m. Benjamin Johnston. (10) JACOB, of Stewartsville, N. J., who m. Anna Martens.

13. KATY.

14. DELANA, b. Dec. 27, 1787; m. (sup.), James Force, of Drakestown, Morris co. (son of Thomas Force and ——— Coxe), who was b. June 20, 1788. He owned 190 acres of land at Drakestown. Children: (1) Charles, b. Jan 2, 1809; m. Esther Martenis. (2) Thomas, b. Jan 19, 1811; m. Sarah T. Banghart. (3) Jacob; unm. (4) Joseph, unm. (5) Susanna, d. young. (6) Mary; m. William Anderson. (7) Eliza, b. Dec. 5, 1825; unm. (See Chambers "Early Germans," p. 376).

15. KATRINA.

16. PHEBE.

17. GEORGE.

18. (Daughter); m. James Duffy.

Order of foregoing uncertain.

(This Hunterdon line I have made no special effort to trace more fully, but it could readily be extended by Hunterdon and Warren county researches).

IV. FAMILY OF PETER VOSSELLER

PETER VOSSELLER was the third son and fourth child of Jacob. All that is known of him is that he was b. near Pluckemin April 10, 1760; that he served, with his brothers Luke and Jacob, in the Revolutionary War, and that, from 1785 to 1795, his name appears on his father's store books at Pluckemin as if having a family, and purchasing usual store articles.

There was a PETER VOSSELLER in Washington twsp., Morris co., who d. in 1884, having (as per will in Book P, p. 420. of Wills of that county) a wife Ann, a dau. Sarah Heath, a granddau. Emma E. Homens (dau. of Peter's deceased dau. JULIA ANN), a granddau. Mahetable Price (dau. of Peter's dau. MAHETABLE), and a grandson LEWIS V. VOSSELLER, but I have been unable to get trace of them. They may have been of a line of the Peter above named, or of Peter (II).

VI. FAMILY OF GEORGE VOSSELLER

GEORGE VOSSELLER, farmer, of near Pluckemin, was the fourth son and sixth child of Jacob, b. near that place Oct. 21, 1763; d. at Bound Brook Feb. 10, 1848; m. Apr. 21, 1788, Ann Winterstein (dau. of James Winterstein¹, and Aryaente Van Derbeek, who was b. July 21, 1770, and d. Apr. 9, 1823. On May 1, 1791, his father conveyed to George 82 4-10 acres of land "at the foot of the second mountain," southeast of Pluckemin; and on June 8, 1801, George purchased 123 acres of the Estate of Edward Montanye, probably adjoining the first tract. This farm was along what was known as "the old Pluckemin road," running from Bound Brook to Pluckemin, and is now owned by William Hardgrove, of Somerville. Somewhat late in life George removed to Bound Brook, where he resided with his son James. His wife was buried in the burying-ground on the Potts farm, north of Somerville, but George was in-

¹ The Winterstein family, like others, spelled their surname in three ways: Wintersteen, Winterstein, and Winterstien. Most of the older records give the first named spelling, while, in later times, the two latter spellings were more generally and indiscriminately used. We think the spelling "Winterstein" is now most frequent, although the name is lost to the county population of to-day. James Winterstein was b. Jan. 26, 1743, and d. Feb. 28, 1809. He was a private in Capt. Jacob Ten Eick's Co., First Battalion, Somerset Militia, in the Revolution. His wife, Aryaente Van Derbeek, was b. Oct. 31, 1752, and d. July 3, 1840. Their ch. were: 1. Ann, b. July 21, 1770 (named in the text). 2. Mary, b. Nov. 21, 1772; m., Sept. 24, 1790, John I. Sebring, who, from 1815 to about 1821, resided on the present John A. Powelson farm at Pluckemin. 3. James, b. Oct. 20, 1784; m., Oct., 1804, Mary Castner. 4. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 2, 1791; d. June 27, 1872; m., June 24, 1809, John W. Powelson (son of Hendrick Powelson and Mary Wortman), who was b. Dec. 11, 1785, and d. May 7, 1840. The last named lived in Washington Valley and had ch.: (a) Mary, who m. Morris S. Kraymer. (b) Henry, who m. Mary Ann Amerman. (c) Arian, unm. (d) James, who m. Rebecca Hoffman. (e) Adaline, who m. Joseph McBride. (f) Mary, who d. young.

tered in the graveyard adjoining the Reformed church at South Bound Brook, being the first to be buried therein, until in recent years, when his body was removed to the Bound Brook cemetery. He was the first of the thirty-three original members who constituted that church in 1846. George's family Bible, from which the dates of his children as given below, are taken, is in possession of his grandson John, of Bound Brook.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE VOSSELLER (VI) AND ANN WINTERSTEIN :

19. ARIAN, b. July 25, 1789; d. Sept. 24, 1815; m., Jan. 16, 1813, Isaac Trimble. Had a dau., Arian, b. Sept. 13, 1815.

20. MARY, b. Aug. 9, 1791; d. Feb. 2, 1848; m., Jan. 16, 1813, Christopher Rockafellow,² of near Somerville (son of Andrew Rockafellow and Hannah Hixon), who was b. Jul. 25, 1790, and d. Sept. 3, 1871. Their children (surname Rockafellow) were :

(1) James Winterstein, carpenter, of Somerville, b. Nov. 12, 1813; d. Mar. 14, 1901; unm. (2) George Vosseller, carpenter, of Somerville, b. Nov. 28, 1815; d. Jan. 26, 1887; m., Nov. 20, 1840, Julia Ann Tunison, who d. June 30, 1886, and had children: Jacob R.; Abram Tunison; James Winterstein; George R.; John Tunison; Christopher R.; Mary Jane; and William Howell. (3) Hannah Elizabeth, b. Jan. 15, 1818; d. Jan. 21, 1841; unm. (4) Goyne Talmage, of Somerville, b. Sept. 2, 1820; d. Mar. 28, 1846; m., Nov. 30, 1843, Sallie Ann Hodge. (5) Jacob, of Somerville, b. Oct. 19, 1823; d. Dec. 21, 1843, while a student at Rutgers College preparing for the ministry. (6) Ferdinand Vander Veer, banker, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., b. Sept. 17, 1826; d. Aug. 17, 1905; m., July 7, 1850, Julia Jane Ayres, who is living at 244 So. River street, Wilkes-Barre. Ch.: Charles Frederick and Grace Ferdinand. (7) Andrew Howell, b. July 10, 1832; d. June 3, 1864. He was a soldier of the Civil War, Corporal and Sergeant, enlisting June 20, 1861, at Adrian, Mich., and was killed in action near Richmond Bay.

21. JAMES, of Bound Brook, miller, b. May 19, 1793; d. Aug. 22, 1886, aged 93 years; m., Dec. 30, 1837, Mary Read Stryker, who was b. Oct. 20, 1808, and d. Jan. 31, 1891. Children: (1) JOHN, of 215 West Union Ave., Bound Brook, b. Oct. 5, 1838; living; m. Mary Homans, who d. Feb. 17, 1889. He is a mechanic in the Scott Press Works,

² Christopher's father, Andrew, was b. Sept. 10, 1763, and d. Nov. 25, 1811, at White house, Hunterdon co. His wife, Hannah Hixon, was b. Aug. 9, 1765, and d. Jan. 1, 1853. Andrew was the son of William, of Amwell twsp., Hunterdon co., who d. about 1785, and whose wife was Magdalena Quick. William was the son of the emigrant, Johann Peter Rockefeller, who was b. in Germany and d. in Amwell in 1766, whose wife was Elizabeth ———. He had a child bapt. in the First Raritan (Somerville) Ref. church. This Johann Peter, through his son Peter, was the great-great-grandfather of the wealthy John D. Rockefeller, who erected a handsome granite monument over Johann Peter's grave at Larison's Corner, Hunterdon co.

Plainfield. No ch. (2) SARAH ELIZABETH, of Bound Brook, b. Dec. 26, 1839; living; unm. (3) GEORGE, b. July 14, 1841; d. Nov. 5, 1868; unm. (4) ANN S., b. Sept. 22, 1842; d. Jan. 28, 1907; unm. (5) GILBERT STRYKER, b. Nov. 19, 1844; d. May 22, 1846. (6) JAMES, of Bound Brook, b. Mar. 9, 1846; living; m., Dec. 21, 1870, Emily W. Fisher. Ch.: (a) MARY E., who m. Edward N. Bragaw. (b) NINA G., who m. Chester A. Lowe. (c) WILLIAM FISHER, lawyer, of Somerville, who m. Mary Ellen Wilson. (7) JACOB, of Bound Brook, b. Feb. 19, 1848; living; m. Kate Waldron. Ch.: (a) JOHN. (b) JAY. (c) HELEN.

22. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 29, 1795; d. Sept. 14, 1833; m., Jan. 20, 1816, Jacob Whitehead, of Somerville. Children: (1) George; deceased; unm. (2) Mary; deceased; m. William Chaplin.

23. JACOB, farmer, of Pluckemin, b. July 29, 1798; d. Feb. 28, 1888; m., Dec. 20, 1826, Sarah Deforest, who was b. May 3, 1799, and d. Sept., 1888. He owned and lived in for many years the Revolutionary house in Pluckemin known as "Gen. Knox's Headquarters," which is still standing. Jacob was then also an elder in the Bedminster church. He, later, moved to Seneca co., New York. Child: MAGDALEN, recently of Pluckemin, who was b. Jan. 23, 1829, at or near Ovid, N. Y., and d. Sept. 16, 1913, in her 85th year; a greatly esteemed woman. She m. Tunis Van Derveer Van Arsdale, who d. 1885, and had ch.: (1) Jacob, of North Branch. (2) Peter; deceased. (3) Emma T., of North Branch, who m. J. Vanderveer Ten Eyck.

24. CHARLOTTE, b. Sept. 17, 1799; d. Apr. 14, 1882; m. Aug. 7, 1824, Job Morton, of near Somerville. Children: (1) James; m. Martha Homans. (2) Andrew Vanderbeek; m. Barbara Fisher. (3) John; went West and married. (4) Caleb; m. Harriett Wilcox. (5) Phebe Ann; living at North Branch; m. William Davis. (6) William; m. and went West. (All foregoing deceased, except Phebe Ann).

25. ANN, b. Sept. 29, 1803; d. Apr. 27, 1882; m. Nov. 12, 1825, Benjamin Smith, of Somerville. Children: (1) John; deceased; m. Maria Bergen. (2) George; deceased; m. Mary B. Hoagland. (3) Cornelius; deceased; m. Judith Ten Eyck. (4) J. Jarvis, of Somerville; living; unm. (5) James, of Somerville; living; m. Elmira Cole.

26. GEORGE, of White Hall, Ill., (removed there May 31, 1849), b. Mar. 21, 1805; d. Aug. 31, 1843; m., Apr. 2, 1827, Eliza Stryker, who was b. May 10, 1807, and d. Sept. 4, 1877. Children (order uncertain): JOHN, ANN MAY, SARAH ELIZABETH, JANE BOYD, GILBERT, AARON, MARGARET, JAMES.

27. (Unnamed child), b. July, 1807; d. Sept. 10, 1807.

28. ANDREW VAN DER BEEK, of Somerville, b. Oct. 8, 1808; d. Aug. 12, 1896; m., Apr. 25, 1833, Sarah Stryker, who was b. Dec. 13,

1812, and d. Apr. 15, 1903. He was formerly a farmer near Bound Brook, but in later years resided at Somerville and held various county offices, viz.: 1861-'65 was County Clerk; 1869 was elected Justice of the Peace, and continued as such until May 1, 1893; 1877 was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county. Children: (1) MARY V., of Le Roy, Minn.; living; m. Robert C. Wilcox. (2) JAMES S., deceased; (twice elected clerk of Union county); m. Jane E. Ball, who is living, and resides with a daughter, Mrs. Elmer E. Runyon, in Plainfield. (3) ANNA W.; deceased; m. Cornelius N. Amerman. (4) GEORGE A., of Somerville; living; m. Caroline Gumble. (5) CATHERINE V., of North Branch; living; m. James V. D. Ten Eyck. (6) WILLIAM H., of Somerville; living; m. Cornelia Dunn. (8) OLIVER P., assistant postmaster of South Bound Brook; living; m. Elizabeth Casbere. (7) AMELIA H., m. Lewis D. Holmes.

(As will be observed from the foregoing, James, George and Andrew married three sisters).

[To be Continued]



THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

IV. Line of Adriaen Lane (12), of Readington

[Continued from Page 131]

ADRIAEN LANE, one of the first settlers of Readington (in 1711), was the founder of a large line of Lanes who chiefly resided at Readington and vicinity, including Neshanic, North Branch, Whitehouse, etc., and the families believed to be descended from him, so far as the writer knows or has reason to believe, will now be given. The particulars of Adriaen, who was the sixth son of Matthys, the immigrant, were given in Vol. II of the *QUARTERLY* (p. 117), with one fact omitted, however, that in 1721 he was a Chosen Freeholder of the township of Readington (then part of Amwell township). As there stated, no Bible or other record of the names and births of Adriaen's children have been found; nor tombstones; nor has there been discovered a will or administration proceedings on his estate. His family must have been large. While I believe I am correct in naming his children, where actual proofs seem wanting I have used the parenthetic "(sup.," as genealogists must sometimes do, because even when known facts may create almost proof they may not become actual proof as recognized in this kind of research.

Adriaen was the first Lane to come from Monmouth (where he had

made a short stay, after going there from New Utrecht, L. I.), to this section of New Jersey, and his descendants are still with us in large numbers. For a century and more they kept surprisingly close to his Readington homestead as a centre.

The farm on which Adriaen lived, near Readington, must have been the one he purchased of Thomas Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, Dec. 6, 1718 (see *QUARTERLY* for April, 1913, p. 118), and some portions of it have continued in two branches of the family almost ever since. Either on this or an adjoining land he had, at one time, a mill, afterward owned by John Van Sicklen. Adriaen deeded his homestead part, of about 170 acres, to his youngest son, Cornelius, whose wife was Neeltje Langstreet, about 1744. This deed is not on record. Cornelius, who died in 1785, at Shrewsbury, to which place he removed prior to his death, left the plantation by will to two of his sons, Aaron and Gilbert. They divided it in 1797, Aaron taking the half which extends to the village of Readington, and Gilbert the part south of it. Aaron's part descended to his son, Aaron, and then to his son, Major Aaron Lane, who died on the place in 1889. It is now out of the family and is owned by Frank Cole. Gilbert did not live on his half part, but rented it. Upon his death it descended to his son, Cornelius C. He sold it during his lifetime to his son, John C., and at his death in 1883, his son, James, who is now living at Flemington, purchased it, and resided on it until April 1, 1911, when he sold it (his farm then containing 132 acres) to Peter Johnson. Thus James, of the fifth generation after Adriaen, was the last Lane owner of a part of the original property and in 1911 relinquished that which had been in the possession of his ancestors for 193 years.

In the daybook and journal of the Hon. James Alexander of New York City and Perth Amboy is this entry:

"1724, Apr. 29. Cash Dr. To Adrian Lane for prin'le and interest of bond Lawrance to Van brunt to March next, £22.6.0."

And there is also this entry of the next year of a payment to Abraham, son of Adriaen (Abraham, 281), who was then a young man:

"April 29, 1725. Received of James Alexander twenty-two-pound six shillings and two pence in full of the money by him received in the action Van brunt agt. Lawrence on behalf of my father.

"Received £22.6.2.

ABRAHAM LAINE."

CHILDREN OF ADRIAEN LANE (12) AND (1) MARTYNTJE SMACK, AND
(2) JANNETJE VAN SICKLEN:

(Order unknown; I judge several children only by first wife, but

it would appear from Van Sicklen records that there may have been none by Jannetje).

276. JANNETJE; m. (sup.), Hendrick Van Nostrand. Children: (1) Wilmina, bap. at Harlingen, April 5, 1730. (2) Christina, bap. June 16, 1731.

277. MATTHIAS (sup.), b. about 1698; m. "Korane Heyens" [name on baptismal record of son uncertain]. He had a son "Aderyns." [Adriaen], bap. at Somerville, Oct. 22, 1718. No further trace.

278. GERTRUID (afterward called Charity); m. Covert (or Coert) Johnson (s. of Andres Jansen), who was b. on Long Island, 1689. Covert's father was also born there, 1665, and Andres' father undoubtedly came from Holland. Andres and his children removed to near Whitehouse, Hunterdon county, and attended the Readington church. Covert subsequently removed to and d. at Johnsonburg, Warren county, in 1772. Children: Andrew; Martha; Henry; Abraham, who was bap. at Readington, Oct. 13, 1731; also others. Henry m. Susan Hover and removed to Sussex county, and was the great-great-grandfather of Hon. William M. Johnston, lawyer, of Hackensack, at one time State Senator and President of the New Jersey Senate; also First Assistant Postmaster-General under President McKinley. William M.'s father, Whitfield S., served from 1861-'66 as Secretary of State of New Jersey.

279. HENDRICK, bap. 1707, in N. Y. City; m. (sup.) Maria Van Nest (dau. of Jeronimus Van Nest and Neeltje Herverse), who was bap. at Somerville, April 20, 1704. He seems to have lived in later life at Raritan Landing, his real estate there being mentioned in the will of his nephew, Arie (292). He was town clerk of Piscataway in 1748. His widow, Margaret, reported losses by British in Revolution £120.9.1.

[Since the foregoing was put in type, I find that in the "Journals of Andrew Johnston," an entry under Jan 30, 1761 (not yet reached in their publication in the *QUARTERLY*), says: "Abr. Lane and his bro'r Hendrick Lane, came to me about the lot their father lived on joyn'g to John Phenix. They tell me their father has been dead about three weeks, They say he has built a good stone house, and has planted an orchard, and are very desirous of taking a lease," etc. So it would seem that this Hendrick (as I believe it was) d. early in January, 1761, and resided then in Bedminster or Bernards twp., Somerset county, which would account for the Lane family there, descendants of his son Hendrick (290), and grandson Benjamin (368), whom I have heretofore been unable to place].

(For ch., see *infra*).

280. GUISBERT (sup.), of Branchburg twsp., Somerset Co., d. about 1763; m. Johanna Loveritz. His first child, Margaret, was bap.

at Marlborough in 1724; the next baptism was at Harlingen. Other children are known from his will. He probably resided, after 1731, in the vicinity of Raritan. On Mar. 16, 1742, he purchased two acres of land of John Tunison, blacksmith, located near "the upper end of Reid's Island, along the North Branch of the Raritan river, adjoining land of William Ackman and (formerly) Lord Neil Campbell." (Trenton Deeds, Book H 2, p. 373), but he also owned a large farm there, as his will shows, though the deed is not on record. He is probably the "Gizebert Lane" who was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Somerset Co., in 1742. ("N. J. Archives," Vol. 15, p. 99). His will of Sept. 9, 1762, probat. April 12, 1763, (Trenton Wills, Book H, p. 227), devises his "plantation" in two parts, giving the southerly portion to his son "Arie," and the northerly portion to his son, William, and naming daughters, Hannah and Elizabeth. William's portion, we know, adjoined Governor Paterson's farm. His executors were "Arie" and William. (For ch., see *infra*).

281. ABRAHAM (sup.), of Raritan Landing, probably b. as early as 1709; d. 1761; m. Johanna Brouwer. He is probably the same Abraham who petitioned in 1732 for license to keep a public house in Readington, but later removed to Middlesex, where he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas in 1751, and in 1752 is on record as a freeholder in Piscataway twsp. On Dec. 13, 1750, he purchased at Sheriff's sale 255 acres of land, formerly of John Porterfield, deceased, on "the north side of the South Branch of the Raritan River," being land once surveyed for "John Drummon, Earl of Metford." This must have been in present Branchbury twsp., but I assume he never lived there. The witnesses to this deed were Hendrick Lane (brother), and "Aaron Van Seklen," his son-in-law. He and his wife appear between the years 1730 and 1749 on the baptismal records at Marlborough, Somerville, Harlingen and Readington (she as Brewer and Brouwer, but no doubt Brouwer was correct). I suppose her to have been the daughter of Jacob Pieterse Brouwer, b. 1694, and Marikee [Mary] ———, who settled on the Raritan. (See Bergen's "Early Settlers," p. 54). His descendants are probably to be found, in part, in Middlesex Co. His will of Sept. 11, 1760, probat. Oct. 3, 1761, (Trenton Wills, Book H, p. 80), names his wife, "Hannah," and children as stated hereafter. (For ch., see *infra*).

281a. AARON (sup.); m. Elizabeth Reyst. Children: (1) Matthew, bap. at Harlingen, Apr. 22, 1746. (2) Maria, bap. at Readington, Sept. 29, 1748. No further trace.

282. HERMANUS (sup.), of Readington; d. 1797; m. Elizabeth Dildean, (dau. of George and Christiana Dildean), who was bap. Mar. 25, 1722, at Readington. The wife of Hermanus was of Welsh descent.

Hermanus was an elder of the Readington Ref. Ch., in 1770 and later. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1771 and again in 1781. His estate was adm. on in 1797 by his sons, Cornelius, Abraham and John Lane. (For ch., see *infra*).

283. MARY (sup.); m. 1749, Aaron Booraem, of Somerset Co.; m. license dated Dec. 4. No further trace.

284. DERICK (sup.), m. Sara Jansen (Terhune?). His name appears in 1757 on the Lamington salary list. A son, ALBERT, was bap. at Readington, Mar. 14, 1742. No further trace unless a "RICHARD LAENEN," of Sussex Co., who m., May 26, 1781, Catherine McDonald, was a son, but I consider this doubtful.

284a. MAGDALENA (sup.), b. about 1716; m. an Andries Van Sycklen.

285. CORNELIUS, of Readington; d. at Shrewsbury about May, 1787; m. Neeltje Longstreet (sup. dau. of Adriaen Langstraat, and b. about 1715). He received his father's plantation, probably on the latter's death, extending from the Readington ch. southward, and probably resided on it until toward the close of his life, when, for some reason, he went to Shrewsbury, where his cousin, Cornelius (18) had lived. By his will (which seems not to have been recorded), of Jan., 1785, he devised his farm at Readington to his sons, Aaron and Gilbert. (For ch., see *infra*).

286a. MARGRIETJE (sup.); m. Ferdinand Van Sycklin (son of Johannes Van Sycklin and Jennetje ———). Children: Margrietje and Marytie (perhaps twins), bap. at Marlborough, Apr. 23, 1731.

(There may have been more children, or some of the foregoing marked "supposed" may be improperly classed, although I cannot place them elsewhere).

CHILDREN OF HENDRICK LANE (279) AND MARIA VAN NEST:

286. ELEANOR (sup.); m. (sup.) May 14, 1746, Matthew Van Dyke, of Middlesex.

287. AARON, bap. at Harlingen, Sept. 11, 1728.

288. WILLIAM, bap. Aug. 13, 1730. He was, doubtless, the "William Lain" who, in 1773 was a tenant on Lot No. 33 of the Peapack Patent. (See under his father).

289. GIZEBERT, (sup.).

289a. ABRAHAM; was in Bedminster twsp., Somerset co., in 1761, when, on Mar. 25, Andrew Johnston leased to him some land. (See under his father, 279).

290. HENDRICK, bap. at Readington, Feb. 12, 1738. Was also in Bedminster twsp., Somerset co., and presumably the "Captain Henry," whose descendants say he was a sea-captain, but can give no other facts

respecting him, except the few concerning his children. (See remarks under his father). As to children (name of wife unknown) see under Nos. 365-368, *infra*.

290a. CORNELIUS (sup.), b. about 1748; d. Sept. 14, 1820, "aged 72" and buried at Readington.

CHILDREN OF GUISBERT LANE (280) AND JOHANNA LOVERITZ:

(Order of following uncertain).

291. MARGARET, bap. at Marlborough, Feb. 9, 1724.

292. ARIE, farmer, of near North Branch, Somerset Co., b. about 1726; d. about Sept., 1780; m. (sup.) Lucretia Lane (297), his cousin, who d. before him. His farm, heired from his father, adjoined his brother, William's. He seems to have been a chosen freeholder in Somerset in 1764-69. Arie's will of Sept. 7, 1780, prob. Oct. 30, 1780, (Trenton Wills, Book 22, p. 218), shows he had an uncle, Hendrick Lane, of Raritan Landing, whose real estate then belonged to "Arie," and this real estate he devised to his son, Guisbert, except lots given out of same to Arie's two daughters. Names in will as his ch., Hannah, Guisbert and Jean, and also his brother, William. To Hannah he devised a lot "purchased of Garret Covenoven" "adjoining the North Branch of the Raritan river," and "across an island in the North Branch" and a woodlot, and also a lot to Jean. He also mentions "my sister-in-law, Jean Brezie, widow," who is to be supported. She was probably a sister to his wife, Lucretia. Gilbert Lane, Sr., (prob. 311) was a witness to the will, and Arie's son, Guisbert, was made an executor, with "neighbors Abraham Ten Eyck and George Van Nest (son of Peter)." (For ch., see *infra*).

293. William, of near North Branch, b. May 27, 1727; d. Oct. 14, 1797; m. (1) June 20, 1750, Jannetje Rappelyea, who was b. Nov., 1730, and d. Feb. 7, 1777; and (2) Nov. 3, 1781, Mary (called Maria) Brokaw, who prob. d. 1815. His land adjoined land of his brother, Arie, and of Gov. William Paterson; he inheriting it, in part at least, from his father. He was a farmer of means. I am told his residence was the same now occupied by Chauncey H. Brokaw, on the road leading south from North Branch church. The house is still in excellent preservation, and Gen. Washington is said to have been entertained in it. On the farm he established a family burying-ground, still preserved. The dates of the birth of seven slaves appear in his Bible. He was a chosen freeholder, 1777-'80. His will of April 10, 1797, probat. Oct. 30, 1797, (Trenton Wills, Book 36, p. 551), mentions his wife, Maria, and ch., hereafter stated. By this will he devised to his widow one-half of his farm and to his son, Tunis, the other half, stating he had deeded a

farm to Guisbert. Upon his widow's death, her half of the farm was to belong to Abraham. His executors were Tunis and Abraham, and "Guisbert A., son of my brother, Aaron." (For ch., see *infra*).

294. HANNAH, living in 1762; perhaps m. Abraham Emans, of Hunterdon (lic. dated Nov. 4, 1768).

295. ELIZABETH; living in 1762.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM LANE (281) AND JOHANNA BROUWER:

(Order uncertain).

296. JANE, bap. at Harlingen, Apr. 15, 1730; m. Samuel Osborn. Perhaps she m. (2) a Mr. Brezie. (See under Arie, 292).

296a. JAN (sup.), bap. at Somerville, Dec. 6, 1730. (Mother's name given as Areantje).

297. LUCRETIA, bap. at Harlingen, May, 1734; m. Arie Lane (sup. 292), son of Guisbert Lane and Johanna Loveritz, whom see).

298. REBECCA, bap. at Readington, May 14, 1738; prob. d. young.

299. MARIA; m. (sup.), Aaron Van Sickelen (son of Ferdinand Van Sickelen and Mary —), who was b. Mar. 30, 1724. Children: (1) Maria, bap. at Readington, Jan. 28, 1753. (2) Abraham, bap. Sept. 30, 1755.

300. ANNA (or Hannah), bap. at Marlborough, Apr. 3, 1743; living in 1760.

301. ADRIAN (sup.); must have d. young.

301a. RACHEL; living in 1760.

302. PETRONELLY, bap. at Harlingen, May 30, 1748; d. young.

303. ABRAHAM, bap. at Marlborough Mar. 26, 1749. Perhaps same who m. Hannah Horne and had ch.; (1) Rachel, bap. at Marlborough, May 20, 1779. (2) Abraham, bap. Nov. 25, 1781. (3) John, bap. Feb. 25, 1778. An Abraham Lane, of Middlesex was adm. on by William Edgar, May 10, 1797. No doubt there are many descendants of this Abraham still in Middlesex co., but I have made no effort to trace them.

CHILDREN OF HERMANUS LANE (282) AND ELIZABETH DILDEAN:

304. CORNELIUS, of Readington, bap. there Feb. 3, 1745; d. 1806; m. Sarah Stevens. His est. was adm. on April 15, 1806, by sons, John C. and Harmon. (Hunt. Adm., Book 1, p. 21). Either this Cornelius, or Cornelius (314) was probably the "Capt. Cornelius Lane" of the Fourth Hunterdon Regt. of Militia, in the Revolutionary War. (For ch., see *infra*).

305. ABRAHAM, bap. Dec. 10, 1746; d. in infancy.

306. ABRAHAM, second, of Readington, b. 1748; d. Feb. 25, 1840, "in his 93d year;" m., Feb. 1, 1773, Mary Huffman (dau. of John and Rebecca Huffman), who was bap. Aug. 15, 1756, at Readington, and d. July, 1830. He served in the Revolutionary War from Dec. 16, 1775,

as ensign in Capt. Longstreet's Co., First Battalion, First Establishment, Somerset Troops. On Nov. 29, 1776, was made Second Lieutenant in Capt. Baldwin's Co., First Battalion, Second Establishment. Retired from service Sept. 26, 1780. His grave and tombstone are on his farm, about one mile s. w. from Readington. His son, Harmon, A., afterward lived on the same farm. In 1790 he was a chosen freeholder of Bridgewater twsp. Abraham's will, of Sept. 7, 1830, with codicil of 1839, probat. Mar. 10, 1840 (Somerset Wills, Book E, p. 314), devised to his son, Harmon, the life-use of fifty acres of the land on which Harmon lived and some woodland, and the balance to his dau., Rebecca Hall; the homestead to Jacob and some woodland; and made various bequests to his children. (For ch., see *infra*).

307. ADRIAN (sup.); prob. d. young.

308. JEREMIAH, bap. Feb. 12, 1758; d. young.

309. JOHN, of Readington, bap. Nov. 15, 1761; d. May 3, 1812; m. Eleanor (Nelly) Berger, who was b. Apr. 22, 1769, and d. Oct. 6, 1843. His widow m., after his death, a William Van Fleet. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS LANE (285) AND NEELTJE LONGSTREET:

309a. CATHERINE, b. Nov. 12, 1734; perhaps m. Timothy Brush, Jr., of Hunterdon co. (license dated Dec. 16, 1769). (For some descendants, see "Warne Genealogy," p. 583).

310. AARON, of Readington (called "Aury" in his father's Bible), b. Dec. 30, 1736; d. July 22, 1804; m., about 1763, Lydia Van Sickle, who was b. about 1740, and d. Aug. 24, 1811. Aaron and his brother, Gilbert, were devised, by their father, the homestead farm which had come down from the grandfather, Adriaen. Aaron was an elder of the Readington ch. in 1772 and afterward, and was a chosen freeholder in Hunterdon co. in 1762 and 1778. He may be the Aaron Lane who served from 1775-'79 as ensign, Second Lieutenant and Lieut., in the Continental Troops in the Revolutionary War. (See Stryker's "Officers and Men," etc., p. 90). His will of Nov. 27, 1798, probat. Aug. 8, 1804 (Hunterdon Wills, Book A, p. 36), mentions six children. (For ch., see *infra*).

311. GILBERT (bap. Gysbert), of Readington, b. Apr. 23, 1739; d. Apr. 11, 1816; m., about 1763, Matje [Martha] Williamson, who was b. about 1748, and d. Sept. 14, 1820, "in her 72nd yr." (As to his farm, see under Aaron, above). Gilbert certainly served in the Revolution. Stryker in his "Officers and Men" (p. 660) names him as a private, but Gilbert's great-grandson, James, of Readington, has in his possession the following:

"Received November 4th day 1778 of Peter Bruner 53-9-8 in full for pay in my company for 28 persons performed in June.

£53-9-8.

GILBERT LANE Capt."

His will, of Mar. 26, 1816, probat. May 7, 1816 (Hunt. Wills, Book 3, p. 28), names his wife, Martha, and ch. Cornelius, Elizabeth (deceased), and Mary. (For ch., see *infra*).

312. CHRISTIAN (bap. as Styntie), b. Apr. 30, 1741.

313. MARY, b. Nov. 9, 1743; m. (sup.) Benjamin Brouwer, and had following bap. at Marlborough: Children: (1) Antje, Dec. 13, 1768. (2) Cornelius, Oct. 9, 1774. (3) Jan, June 13, 1779. (4) Benjamin, June 23, 1782. (5) Mary, June 19, 1785.

314. CORNELIUS, of Readington, b. Feb. 17, 1745; d. 1789; m. (sup.), Aug. 9, 1782, Styntje Monfort. Children (bap. at Readington): (1) LIDEA, July 27, 1783. (2) NEELTJE, Aug. 29, 1784. (3) CORNELIUS (sup., being bap. at Marlborough, June 14, 1795, father's name only, "Cornelius Lane," being given).

315. ABRAHAM, b. Nov. 18, 1748.

316. JOHN, b. Mar. 2, 1751; d. Sept. 18, 1776.

317. JACOB, b. May 29, 1753; m. (sup.) Susanna ———. Ch.: Hannah, bap. at Readington, Jan. 11, 1782. Perhaps this was the Jacob who served as a private in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Co., in Revolutionary War. (Stryker, p. 660). Probably went to New York State.

318. NEELTJE, b. April 6, 1757.

(Nearly all foregoing were bap. at Readington).

CHILDREN OF ARIE LANE (292) AND LUCRETIA LANE:

319. Guisbert A., of Bridgewater twsp.; perhaps d. 1825, when a "Guisbert Lane" estate was adm. on Sept. 19, in Somerset Co.; m. (sup.) Libby Bennet, license dated Aug. 7, 1785. Nothing more known of him, except that, from 1809-'11, he was owner of the old Somerville hotel, formerly known as Fritts's Hotel, if "Gilbert A. Lane" was the same as Guisbert.

320. HANNAH; m. (sup.) John Van Middlesworth; lic. dated Oct. 27, 1781. A dau., "Jenny," was bap. at Somerville, Oct. 27, 1781.

321. JANE; m. (sup.) Hendrick Bennet. Child: Aaron, bap. at Somerville, Nov. 21, 1788.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM LANE (293) AND JANNETJE RAPPELYEA:

322. HANNAH, of Lamington, b. Jan. 11, 1752; d. Feb. 19, 1835; m., Oct. 12, 1774, Hendrick Field, (s. of Richard Field and Elizabeth Smock, of Bound Brook), who was b. in 1751, and d. Sept. 5, 1844. Hendrick Field was a private in the Revolutionary War. [His war record appeared in our last number, p. 156]. On Jan. 10, 1788, he purchased of the heirs

of David Henry a farm of nearly six hundred acres between Lamington and North Branch, located in the bend of Lamington river and extending east to Muddy brook (Somerset Deeds, Book A, p. 99). The price was £1,006. It is now divided into five farms, owned by Sering Bunn, James L. Stillwell, William C. Lane, William V. D. Field and Richard Field. Hendrick's house does not now exist, but was on part of the land now owned by Mr. Stillwell. Children: (1) Elizabeth, b. Aug. 10, 1775; d. July 17, 1850; m., Apr. 23, 1803, John Stout. (2) Jane, b. Mar. 17, 1778; d. Feb. 10, 1859. (3) Hannah, b. Jan. 18, 1781; d. Dec. 6, 1864; m., Feb. 6, 1806, John Harriott. (4) Richard H., b. Sept. 16, 1783; d. June 27, 1876; m., May 15, 1804, Sarah Van Dervoort. Their ch. were: (a) Henry; m. Ann Kline. (b) Gabriel; m. Ann Maria Luse. (c) Hannah; m. Henry B. Staats. (d) Margaret; m. John T. Van Derveer. (e) Elizabeth; m. Robert Craig. (f) William R.; m. Elizabeth Kline. (5) Ann, b. May 18, 1786; d. Feb. 14, 1859; m., June 15, 1809, Isaac Van Duyn. (6) Sarah, b. July 12, 1788; d. June 8, 1804. (7) William, b. Apr. 9, 1791; d. Dec. 27, 1880; m., (1) Jan. 22, 1814, Catherine Manning, and (2) May 11, 1831, Sarah Van Deventer. (8) Michael, b. Aug. 18, 1794; d. Dec. 24, 1839; m., 1817, Mary Low.

323. JANE, b. Jan. 8, 1755; d. June 11, 1832; m. Jacob Ten Eyck, who was b. Apr. 29, 1759. Children: (1) Jacob. (2) William; m. a dau. of Col. John Conover, of Monmouth co.; was clerk of Monmouth co., and the father of the Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, U. S. Senator in 1858. (3) Tunis. (4) Peter, bap. at Somerville, Apr. 12, 1788. (5) James, bap. May 9, 1790. (6) Jeanne (twin), bap. May 9, 1790. (7) Sarah. Some of these children went to the West.

324. GILBERT (bap. as Guisbert) of North Branch; b. Nov. 6, 1757; d. Sept. 9, 1825; m. 1873, Rebecca Bertran, who was b. Oct. 26, 1776, and d. Mar. 4, 1855. Both are buried in a burying-ground on what is at present the Clarence Brokaw farm, south of North Branch. (See under father, William, 293). Gilbert was a drummer in the Rev. War in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Co., First Battalion, Somerset Militia. (Stryker, p. 481). He was deeded a farm by his father. His name sometimes appeared as Gilbert W. (For ch., see *infra*).

325. SARAH, of near Raritan, b. Aug. 16, 1760; d. Oct. 31, 1841; m. about 1783, Hendrick P. Vroom, who was b. 1757, and d. Aug. 4, 1845. Children: (1) Elizabeth, b. Aug. 6, 1785; d. Jan. 13, 1810; unm. (2) Jacob, b. Nov. 5, 1789; d. July 9, 1834. (3) Sarah, b. Feb. 7, 1793; d. June 7, 1877; m. William Hoagland. (4) William, b. 1797; d. May 20, 1856. All foregoing buried in burying-ground noted under Gilbert (324).

326. TUNIS, of North Branch, b. July 7, 1763; d. July 26, 1834; unm. His will of Nov. 15, 1814, prob. Aug. 7, 1834 (Somerset Wills, Book D, p. 375), devised his estate to his brothers and sisters. He is buried in the same farm lot as brother, Gilbert.

327. ELIZABETH, of Bridgewater twsp. b. Nov. 1, 1767; d. July 21, 1854; unm. Her will of July 23, 1853, was probat. Aug. 4, 1854. (Somerset Wills, Book G, p. 302). Also buried in farm burying-ground.

328. MARIA, b. Apr. 13, 1771; d. Feb. 22, 1850; m. George McGowen. Family removed to state of New York.

CHILD OF WILLIAM LANE (293) AND MARIA BROKAW:

329. ABRAHAM, b. about 1783; m. (sup. 1) Eleanor ———, who d. Jan. 7, 1802, in 30th year; and (sup. 2) Gertrude Laing (dau. of Capt. Benjamin Laing and Mary Jenkins, of near Plainfield), by whom was a son, WILLIAM BENJAMIN TUNIS LANE, who was the father of Caroline, wife of Percy C. Von Ohl, of Plainfield. There was also a dau., MARY ANN, bap. at Somerville, April 12, 1807.

[Concluded in Next Number].



ELM RIDGE CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

BY M. VERONA MASON, FRANKLIN PARK, N. J.

[Continued from Page 137]

Lewis, Henry A., d. Nov. 18, 1900, aged 74 yrs., 7 mos., 7 dys.

Lewis, Marie Bauer (wife of Henry A.), d. June 17, 1906, aged 80 yrs., 7 mos., 2 dys.

Meseroll, Abraham, d. Apr. 2, 1842, aged 83 yrs., 5 mos., 6 dys.

Meseroll, Abraham, d. May 10, 1857, aged 57 yrs., 2 mos.

Meseroll, Ann (wife of Abraham), d. June 5, 1830, aged 61 yrs.

Meseroll, Anna L. Bastedo (wife of John A.), d. Feb. 12, 1894, aged 90 yrs., 4 mos., 30 dys.

Meseroll, Anna Farrat (wife of John A.), d. May 28, 1835, aged 38 yrs.

Meseroll, Elizabeth (no dates).

Meseroll, John A., d. Aug. 28, 1871, aged 76 yrs., 6 mos., 27 dys.

Meseroll, John W., d. Oct. 9, 1851, aged 27 yrs.

Meseroll, Mary Ann Pette (wife of Abraham), d. Apr. 12, 1889, aged 87 yrs., 8 mos., 29 dys.

Nevius, Margaret Williamson (widow of George G.), d. Feb. 15, 1882, aged 89 yrs., 10 mos., 13 dys.

Pennel, Francis T., d. Apr. 14, 1893, aged 40 yrs., 11 mos., 7 dys.

Piatt, Frances (widow of John; formerly wife of Jacob Wyckoff), d. Aug., 1776, aged 63 yrs.

Pierson, Grace W. (dau. of William V. and Johanna C.), d. Mar. 18, 1888, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 13 dys.

- Pumyea, Catherine Van Dyke (wife of Isaac W.), d. Nov. 30, 1896, aged 76 yrs., 4 mos.
- Pumyea, George (son of John and Jane), d. Oct. 9, 1823, aged 1 yr., 5 mos.
- Pumyea, Ida (wife of Peter), d. Nov. 18, 1821, aged 60 yrs., 3 mos., 18 dys.
- Pumyea, Isaac (son of Isaac W. and Catherine V. D.), d. Oct. 19, 1876, aged 22 yrs., 10 mos., 19 dys.
- Pumyea, Isaac Fisher (son of Isaac W. and Catherine V. D.), d. Jan. 3, 1852, aged 4 yrs., 4 mos., 12 dys.
- Pumyea, Isaac W., d. Jan. 16, 1886, aged 70 yrs., 4 mos., 30 dys.
- Pumyea, Jane (wife of John), d. Aug. 13, 1859, aged 79 yrs., 6 mos., 8 dys.
- Pumyea, John (son of John and Jane), d. Nov. 15, 1830, aged 21 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.
- Pumyea, John, d. Oct. 28, 1852, aged 81 yrs., 2 mos., 17 dys.
- Pumyea, Nelson DeWitt (son of Isaac W. and Catherine V. D.), d. Dec. 7, 1891, aged 30 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.
- Pumyea, Peter, d. Sept. 21, 1802, aged 69 yrs., 5 mos., 25 dys.
- Pumyea, Peter, d. May 1, 1826, aged 58 yrs., 4 mos.
- Pumyea, Sarah (wife of Peter), d. Jan. 10, 1826, aged 50 yrs., 3 mos., 6 dys.
- Rehahn, Edward A., b. Aug. 31, 1830; d. Sept. 30, 1891.
- Rehahn, Wilhelm B., b. Jan. 12, 1867; d. Sept. 26, 1891.
- Sears, Jacob C., d. Apr. 15, 1892, aged 48 yrs., 9 mos., 3 dys.
- Shepard, Martha, d. Aug. 8, 1866, aged 1 yr., 1 mo., 2 dys.
- Skillman, Anna, d. July 14, 1844, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 2 dys.
- Skillman, Jacob, d. Apr. 13, 1854, aged 89 yrs., 7 mos., 16 dys.
- Skillman, John, d. Apr. 18, 1865, aged 64 yrs., 9 mos., 21 dys.
- Skillman, John J., d. Jan. 18, 1865, aged 28 yrs., 2 mos., 10 dys.
- Skillman, Lydia (dau. of Thomas and Ellen), d. Sept. 3, 1871, aged 1 yr., 1 mo., 7 dys.
- Skillman, Martha Beekman (wife of John), d. Oct. 12, 1887, aged 76 yrs., 5 mos., 27 dys.
- Skillman, Mary Hageman (wife of Jacob), d. Oct. 25, 1840, aged 73 yrs., 7 mos., 12 dys.
- Skillman, Matilda B., d. July 15, 1841, aged 7 mos., 15 dys.
- Skillman, William (son of Thomas and Ellen), d. Sept. 2, 1849, aged 8 mos.
- Smith, Catherine, d. Feb. 21, 1903, aged 77 yrs.
- Smith, Catherine B. (dau. of Ira and Ann), d. Dec. 23, 1839, aged 2 yrs., 1 da.
- Smith, Garetta Ann (dau. of John B. and Catherine), d. Sept. 7, 1856, aged 11 mos., 19 dys.
- Smith, Lydia A. Hagaman (wife of Miles), d. Jan. 23, 1910, aged 72 yrs., 8 mos., 12 dys.
- Smith, Miles, d. Aug. 15, 1894, aged 68 yrs., 11 mos., 9 dys.
- Smith, Sarah Ann (dau. of John B. and Catherine), d. Oct. 16, 1860, aged 2 yrs., 11 mos., 1 da.
- Smith, Simon Peter, d. Aug. 20, 1851, aged 9 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.

- Smith, Warren B., d. Oct. 12, 1894, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 12 dys.
Smith, Willie W., d. Oct. 21, 1894, aged 8 mos., 22 dys.
Staats, Aaron (colored), d. Mar. 28, 1912, aged 78 yrs., 9 mos., 28 dys.
Staats, Catherine M. Voorhees (wife of Aaron), d. July 15, 1894, aged 64 yrs., 5 mos., 15 dys.
Stewart, Catherine Sarah Stines (wife of T. W.), d. Oct. 3, 1885, aged 35 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
Stines, Alexander, d. Mar. 15, 1882, aged 25 yrs., 5 mos.
Stines, Catherine Bennett (wife of William), d. Mar. 15, 1870, aged 78 yrs., 8 mos., 6 dys.
Stines, Elizabeth (dau. of Henry J. and Fannie C.), d. Aug. 23, 1881, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 25 dys.
Stines, William, d. Feb. 15, 1872, aged 85 yrs.
Stines, William (son of Ferdinand S. and Elizabeth), d. May 14, 1887, aged 25 yrs., 4 mos., 15 dys.
Stoothoff, Eliza A. (wife of Peter), d. 1903, aged 92 yrs.
Stoothoff, Mary, d. 1868, aged 13 yrs.
Stoothoff, Peter, d. 1882, aged 72 yrs.
Stoothoff, Peter V., d. 1878, aged 6 yrs.
Stryker, Abraham, d. Feb. 2, 1874, aged 73 yrs., 5 mos., 21 dys.
Stryker, Ann W. Pumyea (wife of Nelson D.), d. June 8, 1842, aged 29 yrs., 3 mos., 5 dys.
Stryker, Catherine Sarah, d. Oct. 27, 1832, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 16 dys.
Stryker, John B., d. June 9, 1881, aged 64 yrs., 7 mos., 16 dys.
Stryker, Julia Beekman (wife of John B.), d. Jan. 23, 1906, aged 86 yrs., 8 mos., 4 dys.
Stryker, Lydia Ann, d. July 5, 1838, aged 10 dys.
Stryker, Lydia Ann Williamson (wife of Dr. Nelson D.), d. Nov. 16, 1839, aged 31 yrs., 11 mos., 1 da.
Stryker, Mariah Voorhees (wife of Abraham), d. Oct. 8, 1806, aged 76 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.
Stryker, Dr. Nelson D., d. Oct. 20, 1875, aged 73 yrs., 1 mo., 11 dys.
Suydam, Abraham (son of Matthew and Ann), d. Aug. 2, 1859, aged 1 yr., 18 dys.
Suydam, Abraham A., d. May 9, 1865, aged 26 yrs., 4 mos., 16 dys.
Suydam, Abraham J., d. Feb. 8, 1885, aged 86 yrs., 6 mos., 18 dys.
Suydam, Abram Lawrence, d. Jan. 8, 1901, aged 78 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.
Suydam, Agnes, d. July 14, 1867, aged 14 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
Suydam, Agnes Williamson (wife of John R.), d. Jan. 24, 1878, aged 87 yrs., 8 mos., 9 dys.
Suydam, Elizabeth C. Davison (wife of Ryke J.), d. July 5, 1883, aged 65 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys.
Suydam, Henry (son of Matthew and Ann), d. July 17, 1872, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 28 dys.
Suydam, Ida Pumyea (wife of Abraham J.), d. Aug. 18, 1875, aged 72 yrs., 9 mos., 25 dys.
Suydam, Isaac A., d. Sept. 11, 1863, aged 26 yrs., 5 mos., 2 dys.
Suydam, J. P., d. Feb. 6, 1897, aged 68 yrs., 4 mos., 25 dys.
Suydam, Jane, d. Feb. 16, 1864, aged 36 yrs., 9 mos., 20 dys.
Suydam, John R., d. Jan. 9, 1851, aged 62 yrs., 7 mos.

- Suydam, Martha L. Shepard (wife of J. P.), d. Feb. 14, 1906, aged 77 yrs., 3 mos., 27 dys.
- Suydam, Mary, d. Mar. 1, 1852, aged 20 yrs., 8 mos., 14 dys.
- Suydam, Mary Elizabeth, d. Apr. 11, 1871, aged 13 yrs., 11 mos., 15 dys.
- Suydam, Peter J., d. 1870, aged 53 yrs.
- Suydam, Peter P., d. Dec. 28, 1846, aged 4 mos., 25 dys.
- Suydam, Rachel Merrill (wife of Ryke), d. July 23, 1847, aged 83 yrs., 22 dys.
- Suydam, Ryke, d. Sept. 6, 1847, aged 89 yrs., 10 mos., 7 dys.
- Suydam, Ryke J., d. Aug. 7, 1885, aged 69 yrs., 9 mos.
- Suydam, Sarah French (wife of Peter J.), d. 1908, aged 86 yrs.
- Suydam, William Henry, d. Sept. 1, 1852, aged 1 yr., 10 mos.
- Suydam, William W., d. Dec. 9, 1850, aged 37 yrs., 1 mo.
- Theiss, Anton, d. May 15, 1884, aged 72 yrs.
- Theiss, George B., d. Apr. 25, 1871, aged 22 yrs., 3 dys.
- Theiss, Maria Tushingham (wife of Anton), d. July 20, 1908, aged 85 yrs.
- Thompson, Martin, d. May 29, 1899, aged 70 yrs., 4 mos., 8 dys.
- Thompson, Mary G. (wife of Martin), d. Dec. 16, 1879, aged 49 yrs., 9 mos.
- Thompson, Mary J. (dau. of Martin and Mary G.), d. Nov. 4, 1901, aged 41 yrs., 7 mos., 22 dys.
- Thompson, Willie (son of Martin and Mary G.), d. Feb. 26, 1881, aged 7 yrs., 7 mos., 9 dys.
- Traphegen, Agnes Matterson (wife of John S.), d. June 10, 1854, aged 30 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys.
- Traphegen, Margaret Hageman (dau. of David T.), d. Aug. 8, 1823, aged 35 yrs.
- Traphegen, Margaret Wyckoff (wife of Henry), d. Mar. 25, 1810, aged 24 yrs., 24 dys.
- Traphegen, Sarah (wife of J. S.), d. Apr. 10, 1817, aged 35 yrs.
- Tushingham, Ester, d. Dec. 8, 1866, aged 90 yrs.
- Tushingham, John, d. July 24, 1851, aged 73 yrs., 5 mos.
- Van Cleef, John, d. May 13, 1811, aged 81 yrs.
- Van Cleef, John, d. Nov. 23, 1847, aged 85 yrs., 8 mos., 25 dys.
- Van Cleef, Margaret Wyckoff (wife of John and dau. of Simon and Geetrie Wyckoff), d. Nov. 28, 1793, aged 74 yrs.
- Van Cleef, Sarah Van Dyke (wife of John), d. Mar. 25, 1852, aged 74 yrs., 6 mos., 22 dys.
- Van Der Veer, Abigail Ann Williamson (wife of Cornelius), d. Oct. 12, 1907, aged 76 yrs., 2 mos., 15 dys.
- Van Der Veer, Ann C. Davison (wife of Ferdinand), d. Aug. 10, 1896, aged 80 yrs., 9 mos., 3 dys.
- Van Der Veer, Cornelius, d. Nov. 12, 1883, aged 55 yrs., 3 mos., 26 dys.
- Van Der Veer, Ferdinand, d. June 12, 1855, aged 37 yrs., 7 mos., 17 dys.
- [Concluded in Next Number]

LAMINGTON BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

BY REV. JOHN T. SCOTT, D. D., LAMINGTON, N. J.

[Continued from Page 134]

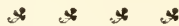
- McWilliams, George, d. July 28, 1835, aged 42 yrs.
 McWilliams, John, d. Mar. 5, 1830, aged 71 yrs.
 McWilliams, John, d. Mar. 4, 1846, aged 20 yrs.
 McWilliams, Lydia Gordon (wife of John), d. June 21, 1822, aged 64 yrs.
 McWilliams, William, d. Mar. 11, 1881, aged 45 yrs.
 Mehelm, Joanna Beekman (wife of John, Esq.), d. Mar. 17, 1816, aged 86 yrs.
 Mehelm, John, Esq., d. Oct. 6, 1809, aged 76 yrs.
 Mulford, Anneas, d. Nov. 25, 1815, aged 62 yrs., 11 mos., 25 dys.
 [Proper name was Ananias].
 Mulford, Elizabeth (wife of Anneas), d. July 9, 1786, in 29th yr.
 Nichols, Agnes (wife of Joshua), d. Nov. 11, 1749, aged 39 yrs., 7 mos.
 Park, Col. James, b. 1797; d. Aug. 1, 1854.
 Park, Louisa, d. Jan. 25, 1858, in 17th yr.
 Park, Maria Bergen (wife of James), b. 1801; d. 1900.
 Perrine, William, d. Nov. 21, 1817, aged 45 yrs., 1 mo., 17 dys.
 Phenix, John, Sr., d. Ju(?) 22, 1777, in 67th yr.
 Phenix, John, Jr., d. Oct. 23, 1779, in 40th yr.
 Philhower, Garetta A. (dau. of Richard W. and Elsey A.), d. Mar. 8, 1853, aged 2 yrs., 8 dys.
 Philhower, Sarah E. (dau. of Richard W. and Elsey A.), d. Sept. 20, 1852, aged 6 mos., 15 dys.
 Philhower, William (son of Richard W. and Elsey A.), d. Jan. 3, 1853.
 Philhower, William (son of Richard and Elsey A.), d. Jan. 3, 1856, aged 6 mos., 5 dys.
 Pool, Jane Scott Blauvelt (wife of G. F.), d. Apr. 27, 1896.
 Porter, Anne (wife of Richard), d. Sept. 7, 1747, aged 31 yrs., 4 mos.
 Porter, Elizabeth (wife of John, and 2d dau. of John and Mary Demund), d. Mar. 22, 1787, aged 19 yrs., 1 mo., 3 dys.
 Porter, Richard, Esq., d. April 5, 1787, in 79th yr.
 Potter, Dennis (son of Jonathan and Hannah), d. Feb. 16, 1832, in 29th yr.
 Potter, Gertrude (dau. of Samuel and Jane), d. April 4, 1849, aged 3 yrs., 11 mos., 26 dys.
 Potter, Hannah Woolverton (wife of Jonathan), d. April 14, 1857, in 81st yr.
 Potter, Jane B. Rue (wife of Samuel), d. May 6, 1897, aged 86 yrs., 3 mos.
 Potter, Jonathan, d. Jan. 31, 1832, in 53d yr.
 Potter, Maria (dau. of Jonathan and Hannah), d. June 6, 1808, in 3d yr.
 Potter, Samuel (son of Samuel and Sarah), d. Dec. 19, 1812, aged 20 yrs., 8 mos., 19 dys.
 Potter, Samuel, d. Dec. 14, 1831, in 77th yr.
 Potter, Samuel (son of Samuel and Jane R.), d. Dec. 15, 1846, aged 6 mos.

- Potter, Samuel (son of Samuel and Jane R.), d. Sept. 14, 1843, aged 3 mos.
- Potter, Samuel, b. May 27, 1809; d. Apr. 30, 1869.
- Potter, Sarah (wife of Samuel), d. Aug. 17, 1831, in 74th yr.
- Potter, Sering (son of Samuel and Sallee), d. Aug. 9, 1798, in 17th yr.
- Prine, "Capt." Peter, d. Feb. 13, 1778, in 82nd yr.
- Quown, James, d. Sept. 7, 1750, in 5th yr.
- Quown, John, d. Sept. 31, 1750, in 4th yr.
- Quown, Robert, d. Aug. 24, 1758, in 39th yr.
- Quown, Sarah, d. Aug. 27, 1750, aged 1 yr., 6 mos.
- Reeve, Simon R., d. Feb. 2, 1794, aged 56 yrs.
- Reeve, Phebe (wife of Capt. Simon H.), d. May 24, 1786, aged 44 yrs.
- Resbaugh, Mary, d. Feb. 5, 1768, aged 74 yrs.
- Resbaugh, Robert, d. Jan. 21, 1783, in 82d year.
- Ring, Elizabeth (wife of Thomas), d. Mar. 31, 1782, aged 24 yrs., 8 mos.
- Ross, Elizabeth (wife of Isaac), d. June 2, 1741, in 29th yr.
- Rue, John, d. Dec. 24, 1831, aged 48 yrs.
- Rue, Mary Ann (dau. of John and Catherine) d. —, aged 3 yrs. 4 mos., 10 dys.
- Simonson, Dennis, d. Feb. 17, 1863, aged 69 yrs., 9 mos., 21 dys.
- Simonson, Henrietta (dau. of Dennis and Ellen), d. July 16, 1840, aged 3 mos.
- Simonson, Henry Cox (son of Dennis and Ellen), d. May 30, 1843, aged 3 yrs.
- Simson [Simonson?] Robert, d. Sept. 21, 1778, aged 61 yrs.
- Skillman, Lewie (son of John S. and Mary), d. Mar. 17, 1868, aged 10 mos.
- Sloan, Anne (dau. of Henry and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 24, 1779, aged 1 yr., 6 mos.
- Sloan, Anna M. (dau. of Cornelius and Ellen), d. April 7, 1864, aged 19 yrs.
- Sloan, Camilla, b. Sept. 28, 1851; d. Jan. 27, 1898.
- Sloan, Cornelius S., d. Mar. 28, 1891, aged 77 yrs.
- Sloan, Ellen T., d. Oct. 31, 1891, aged 72 yrs.
- Sloan, Henry, d. aged 81 years [no date on stone].
- Sloan, Henry, d. Sept. 25, 1801, in 63d year.
- Sloan, Henry, d. Sept. 2, 1890, aged 4 yrs.
- Sloan, Jane E. (dau. of Cornelius and Ellen), d. Jan. 13, 1870, aged 26 yrs.
- Sloan, Mary (wife of William), d. Sept. 21, 1792, in 75th yr.
- Sloan, Mary (dau. of Henry and Elizabeth), d. Mar. 19, 1796, in 21st year.
- Sloan, Meryan, d. Aug. 26, 1746, aged 76 yrs.
- Sloan, Phebe (wife of Henry), aged 82 years [no date on stone].
- Sloan, William (son of Meryan). d. Sept. 16, 1758, aged 53 yrs.
- Sloan, William (son of William and Mary), d. Apr. 20, 1759, aged 3 yrs.
- Smiley, Robert, d. Jan. 9, 1770, aged 42 yrs.
- Smith, Nathaniel (son of Ralph, Esq., and Huldah), d. July 28, 1758, in 12th year.
- Smith, Robert, d. Jan. 9, 1770, aged —.

- Smith, Samuel (son of Ralph and Huldah), d. Dec. 9, 1753, in 19th year.
 Smith, Sarah (dau. of Ralph and Huldah), d. Mar. 8, 1758, in 20th year.
 Stiger, David Traphagen, b. April 12, 1816; d. Nov. 20, 1899.
 Stiger, Eliza T. (dau. of David Traphagen), b. Mar. 22, 1794; d. July 31, 1878, aged 84 yrs., 4 mos., 9 dys.
 Stiger, Jane C. Todd (wife of David T.), b. Jan. 11, 1817; d. Dec. 11, 1896.
 Stout, Cornelius (son of John V. and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 10, 1819, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 28 dys.
 Stout, Cornelius (son of John V. and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 5, 1826, aged 6 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.
 Stout, Elizabeth Field (wife of John V.), d. July 17, 1850, aged 74 yrs., 11 mos., 1 da.
 Stout, George (son of John B. and Ann), d. Sept. 4, 1854, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 19 dys.
 Stout, John V., d. July 11, 1859, aged 80 yrs., 3 mos., 10 dys.
 Stout, Maria Dumond (dau. of John V. and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 29, 1815, aged 2 yrs., 5 mos., 11 dys.
 Stout, Peter I., d. Jan. 17, 1848, aged 42 yrs., 3 mos., 21 dys.
 Sutphen, Caroline Skillman (wife of Amos C.), b. Dec. 9, 1841; d. Oct. 24, 1894.
 Sutphen, Gilbert B., d. Jan. 23, 1866, aged 63 yrs., 1 mo., 8 dys.
 Sutphen, Isaac Fisher (son of Gilbert B. and Jane M.), b. June 20, 1843; d. Mar. 4, 1864.
 Sutphen, J. Edwards, b. 1871; d. 1871.
 Sutphen, Jane M. Crater (wife of Gilbert B.), d. Dec. 27, 1889, aged 79 yrs., 11 mos., 25 days.
 Sutphen, Jennie L., b. 1872; d. 1892.
 Sutphen, John Pool (son of John and Aletta), d. Aug. 4, 1809, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 11 dys.
 Sutphen, Samuel Fordham (son of Gilbert B. and Jane), b. June 1, 1848; d. Jan. 17, 1859.
 Sutphen, William G. (son of Gilbert B. and Jane), d. Aug. 6, 1855, aged 17 yrs.
 Sutton, Aaron, d. Apr. 15, 1828, in 86th yr.
 Sutton, Mercy (wife of Aaron), d. Oct. 26, 1827, in 75th yr.
 Symmes, Mary (wife of Hon. John C.), d. May 22, 1786, aged 31 yrs., 1 mo., 14 dys.
 Ten Eick, Abram A., d. Mar. 18, 1873, aged 74 yrs., 2 mos., 3 dys.
 Teneick, Ann Elizabeth Sloan (wife of Henry B.), d. Nov. 20, 1855, aged 32 yrs.
 Teneick, Elizabeth J. McDowell (wife of Abram A.), b. 1821; d. 1905.
 Teneick, John M. D. (son of Abram and Elizabeth J.), b. Mar. 21, 1853; d. Aug. 29, 1884.
 Ten Eick, Margaret Blackwell (wife of Abram A.), d. Feb. 18, 1844, aged 46 yrs., 1 mo., 4 dys.
 Thompson, Hugh, d. Apr. 30, 1773, aged 60 yrs.
 Todd, Adrianna (wife of Robt. C.), d. Mar. 4, 1874, aged 80 yrs., 4 mos., 5 dys.
 Todd, Angie (wife of Peter N.), b. Mar. 25, 1834; d. Dec. 24, 1884.

- Todd, Ann Castner (wife of William, "Esq."), d. Nov. 22, 1837, aged 59 yrs.
- Todd, David, d. June 29, 1809, aged 78 yrs.
- Todd, Jane (wife of George), d. April 13, 1815, in 57th yr.
- Todd, John (son of David and Margaret), d. May 21, 1786, aged 23 yrs.
- Todd, John, d. April 23, 1802, in 72d year.
- Todd, John, d. Oct. 27, 1823, in 84th year. [Was "Capt." John, a Revolutionary soldier].
- Todd, John C. (son of William, "Esq." and Ann), d. Oct. 28, 1821, aged 4 yrs., 7 dys.
- Todd, Margaret, d. 1809.
- Todd, Peter N., b. Feb. 9, 1824; d. Aug. 11, 1893.
- Todd, Robert (son of Peter and Ellen A.), d. Oct. 10, 1869, aged 5 mos., 10 dys.
- Todd, Robert C., d. Mar. 19, 1868, aged 70 yrs., 8 mos., 27 dys.
- Todd, Robert Caskey (son of Robt. C. and Adriana), d. July 21, 1850, aged 15 yrs., 10 mos., 15 dys.
- Todd, Samuel (son of David), d. Mar. 30, 1808, aged 23 yrs.
- Todd, Sarah (wife of William, "Major"), d. Aug. 31, 1811, in 48th yr.
- Todd, Sarah (wife of John), d. Jan. 23, 1833, in 82d year.
- Todd, William, d. Sept. 21, 1845, in 90th yr.
- Toms, Hannah Taylor Craig (wife of Jonathan; dau. of Robert and Ann Craig), d. Nov. 18, 1783, aged 27 yrs., 23 dys.
- Traphagen, Alletty Jane (dau. of Henry and Alletty), d. Sept. 12, 1820, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 9 dys.
- Traphagen, Aletty Hageman (wife of Henry P.), d. Dec. 19, 1818, aged 20 yrs., 3 mos., 18 dys.
- Traphagen, David, d. Aug. 18, 1841, in 86th yr.
- Traphagen, David, d. May 18, 1852, aged 61 yrs., 2 mos., 15 dys.
- Traphagen, Fanny (dau. of David and Margaret), b. Nov. 13, 1796; d. Oct. 1, 1885.
- Traphagen, Fanny (wife of Rulif, Sr.), d. Feb. 18, 1807, aged 44 yrs.
- Traphagen, Hannah (wife of Henry), d. Apr. 19, 1790, aged 57 yrs.
- Traphagen, Henry, Esq., d. Feb. 25, 1803, aged 72 yrs., 6 dys.
- Traphagen, John, d. Apr. 27, 1802, aged 23 yrs., 24 dys.
- Traphagen, Margaret, d. April 30, 1800, in 34th yr.
- Traphagen, Rulif, d. Sept. 24, 1804, aged 47 yrs.
- Traphagen, Rulif, Jr., d. Feb. 24, 1806, aged 23 yrs., 8 mos., 25 dys.
- Traphagen, Ruth Jane (dau. of Henry and Aletty), d. Sept. 12, 1820, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 9 dys.

[Concluded in Next Number].



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 143]

- Jan. 11. Haernberg, Jacobes Ruts and Dyna—Nela.
Biem, Henderick and Cerneliya—Neleya.
- Feb. 8. Hoef, Bergoen and Nelte—Tunes.
Vaenniest, Peteris and Catleyte—Peteries.

- Apr. 5. Teneyt, Jacob and Jaennete—Jaennete.
Covert, Piter and Marya—Luycas.
Wielsen, Meyndert and Aente—Clesia[?].
Teneyt, Mattewes and Nelle—Sara.
- June 14. Ate, Tomas and Hellete—Aron.
Vaennist, Johaennes and Aelte—Areyante.
Messelaer, Coerneles and Marya—Laemmeta.
Herpendeyn, Henderick and Marya—Aenderis Menton.
- Nov. 8. Vaen middelswart, Tunes and Jaennete—Susanna.
- Dec. 25. Berca, Isack and Treynte—Bergon.
1762.
- Jan. —. Vaen aersdale, Wilhelms and Catryna—Catryna.
- Feb. 20. Ate, Pouwel and Marya—Tomas.
Mataenye, Eide and Elisebet—Eide.
- Mar. 14. Ate, Arey and Elisebet—Johannes.
Teneyt, Koenraet and Mrya—Jacob.
[Name blank—Bennet?] Johannes and Marya—Henderick.
- Mar. 28. Tennick, Coenraet and Elsie—Jacop.
- May 9. Koevert, Luykes and Anate—Johaennes.
Coemten, Jaen and Catryn—Jaen.
Coseyn, Corneles and Aente—Johaennes.
- May 20. Vaen Vegte, Derck and Sara—Derck.
Tuenesse, Flip and Debera—Johaennes.
Witness: Jaen Vaen der Spigel.
- July 12. Sebereng, Jores and Marya—Jacop.
- Aug. 1. Covert, Daenyl and Annaetye—Marya.
Demon, Pieter and Ariaentye—Peteris.
- Oct. 26. Smack, Teys and Gerte—Aelte.
Schenck, Henderick and Lena—Aberam.
- Nov. 28. Merel, Niclaes and Lidea—Villeg.
Aersse, Matewes and Mareya—Catria.
Teneyck, Aeersen and Saerte—Aenderies.
- 1763.
- Jan. 23. Douwe, Jaen and Anate—Wilhelms.
Gertse, Gert and Saerte—Marya.
- Feb. 6. Reyke, Henderick and Nellie—Sarel.
Ate, Jores and Steynte—Steynte.
- Apr. 18. Covert, Piter and Marya—Haermpe.
- June 5. Hegemaen, Magiel and Jaennete—Magiel.
Wiellemse, Piter and Ecyna—Aelte.
Vaennist, Piter and Catreynte—Bernardes.
Sebering, Roelof and Catlyna—Jaennete.
Haerdenberg, Jacob Ruts and Dyna—Jacob Ruts.
Sebering, Jaen and Nelte—Jaen.
- Aug. 14. Hutsen, Jaen and Elisebet—Aente.
Witnesses: Willem and Abigelte Oelden.
Laen, Willem and Jaennete—Tunes.
Seberina, Derck and Madlena—Marya.
Houts, Johannes and Safya—Magrite.
- Oct. 23. Trael, Wiellem Jorese and Marya—Marya.

- Dec. 4. Vaenniest, Jores and Catlyete—Peteris.
 Dec. 25. Vaendervoert, Tomes and Aeryaente—Aente.
 Teneyck, Jacob and Mergrita—Jaemeyte.
 Vaendoren, Wiellem and Catleyte—Wellem.
 Vaen Neste, Derck and Sara—Maergrite.
1764.
 Jan. 29. Coevert, Luykes and Anate—Marya.
 Mar. 4. Vaennist, Johaennes and Aelte—Johaennes.
 Smack, Jaen and Neele—Jaen.
 Mar. 18. Hoef, Bergoen and Nelte—Jaen.
 Apr. 8. de Vrest, Johannes and Marya—Eysack.
 Ate, Aerry and Lisebet—Piter.
 ———, Wiellem and Magrita—Piter.
 Meller, Taemme and Arete—Magrita.
 Ate, Pouwel and Marya—Voelkert.
 Apr. 21. Malaenge, Eide and Elisebet—Aente.
 Apr. 23. Vaen Nist, Piter and Elisebet—Yaen.
 June 17. Lot, Corneles and Henderike—Marya.
 July 15. Vaen Noert Weyck, Wellem and Blaendina—Magrita.
 Tuenese, Fliph and Debera—Aberaem.
 Witnesses: Aberaem and Aente Teunese.
 Tuenese, Coerneles and Aente—Vemmete.
 July 22. Teneyck, Tewes and Nelte—Marya.
 Aug 12. Vaen Middelswaert, Tunes and Jaennete—Cristeyaen; also
 Jaen.
 Merel, Neclaes and Elidea—Matewes.
 Messelaer, Corneles and Marya—Gerret.
 Schenck, Henderick and Lena—Vreck.
 Sept. 23. te neyck, Konrat and Elsse—Jacob.
 Oct. 14. Haerdenbrock, Lodeweyck and Catryna—Jacob.
 Nov. 25. Berca, Isack and Treynte—[child's name omitted].
 Dec. 17. Coevert, Dael and Marya—Tunes.
1765.
 Feb. 10. Coevert, Piter and Marya—Peteris.
 Vaen aersdalen, Jaen and Reses—Eddem Smit.
 Mar. 31. Sebering, Jores and Marya—Willem.
 Coevert, Bergoen and Seyte—Saerte.
 Apr. 21. Sebering, Johennes and Gerte—Saerte.
 Wecoef, Jacob and Catleyte—Nelte.
 Coevert, Bergoen and Vemmete—Josewa.
 May 12. Hutsen, Jaen and Belisebet—Marya.
 Witness: Begelte Oelden.
 Vaen Saent, Rueyaent and Aente—Nelte.
 Erresmit, Josep and Gerte—Reynier.
 May 26. Aersse, Mattewes and Marya—Eysack.
 Vaen Voeres, Jaen and Marya—Jores.
 Speder, Wellem and Marya—Wellem.
 Vaen Voerhes, Aberaem and Maryria —Staynte.
 Aense, Jaen and Johaena—Roseta; also Sofaena.

- June 30. Vaendoren, Willem and Catleyte—Wellem.
Streyker, Jacobes and Gerte—Aberaem.
- Aug. 18. Bries, Johannes and Lea—Jacob.
Witnesses: Jacob Breys and Ecyé.
- Sept. 15. Smack, Teys and Gerte—Marya.
Berca, Jaen and Mareya—Vernaendes.
Boekner, Aberaem and Bette—Aberaem.
Witness: Mareyte ———.
- Sept. 23. Sebering, Aberaem and Madlena—Madlena.
- Dec. 23. Haerdenberg, Jacobrues Ruts and Deyna—Ragel.
Witness: Loura de Vroemberge.
- 1766.
- Jan. 2. Vaen Veghte, Derck and Sara—Magiel.
- Feb. 6. Reyke, Henderick and Nente—Magrite.
Couvert, Luykes and Anate—Peteris.
de Vrest, Johannes and Marya—Catlyte.
- Mar. 10. Vaen nist, Johaennes and Deyna—Aberaem.
- Mar. 23. teneyt, Jacob and Maergrita—Magria.
Welsel, Peteres and Anate—Anate.
- Apr. 12. Boelmer, Robbert and Sery—Maryte.
- Apr. 27. Loth, Coernelis and Henderickte—Isack.
Vaen aersdalen, Henderick and Jaennete—Maya.
- June 15. Bogert, Sameel and Catrina—Catlyna.
Witness: Coernele Bogert.
Coevert, Bergoen and Seyte—Luckes.
Merel, Necklaes and Elidea—Welhelme.
- June[?] 12. Stryker, Jaen and Cosia—Piter.
- July 21. Vaennist, Jores and Catleyte—Wellem.
- Nov. 11. [Name omitted—Aten?]. Pouwel and Marya—Pouwel.
Demoen, Derck and Ragel—Vemmete.
- Nov. 24. Matanye, Ide and Elisebet—Anate.
Beekmaen, Sameel and Elisebet—Sameel.
Sebering, Jacob—Gerte.
- Dec. 10. Vaenaersdalen, Jaen and Anate—Phelep.
- Dec. 25. Teunese, Pelep and Debera—Benardes.
Coevert, Daenel and Marya—Helena.
- 1767.
- Jan. 18. Teunese, Coerneles and Aente—Aberem.
[One baptism cut out here].
- Feb. 8. Scenck, Henderick and Magdalena—Magdalena.
Witness: Piter Scenck.
Coevert, Bergoen and Vemmete—Ana.
Erresmet, Joseb and Gerte—Gerte.
- Mar. 29. Berca, Jaen and Marya—Benyemaen.
- Apr. 19. Aersse, Jaen and Johaenna—Johaennes.
Voën Saent, Weyaent and Aente—Isack.
- Apr. 20. Vaen Middelswaert, Tunes and Jaennete—Jaennete.
- May 3. Dote, Corneles and Hellete—Jaen.
[One baptism cut out here].
Bedeyn, Jaen and Vemmete—Lena.

- May 23. Vaen malene, Ederjaen and Elisebet—Jan.
 June 5. Dele, Willem—Enne.
 Coevert, Luykes and Anate—Vrerick.
 Boelmer, Robbert and Selle—Pelye.
 Coevert, Aberaen and Beleye—Johaennes.
 Streyker, Johaennen and Elideya—Johaennes.
 Coevert, Bergoen and Vette—Jaennete.
 Bueys, Jaen and Lena—Eide.
 July 17. Berck, Benjemaen and Sara—Marya.
 Messelaer, Jacobes and Jaennete—Gerte.
 Haerdenberg, Jacobes Ruts and Dyna—Jacobes Ruts.
 V. arsdalen, Hend'k and Jannetje—Wilmpje.
 Aug. 7. Beekman, Sameal and Eliesebet—Eliesebet.
 Aug. 28. Sebering, Aberaem and Cristina —Jaennete.
 Sebering, Derck and Madlena—Derck.
 Sept. 8. Cadner, Aenderis and Vemmete—Derck.
 Oct. 29. van Veghten, Dereck and Sere—Elisebet.
 Nov. 13. Vaenderver, Verdinaendes and Rabecka—Corneles.
 Dec. 9. Mataenje, Eide and Elisebet—Jacobes.
 Borca, Jaen and Maria—Migael.
1768.
 Jan. 8. Coevert, Bergon and Vemmete—Bergoen.
 Feb. 19. Sadaem, Henderick and Nelte—Ctring.
 Mar. —. Coevert, Dael and Marya—Calyna.
 Sebrija, Jaen and Nelte—Elisebet.
 Rolaent, Tomaes and Resel—Tomaes.
 Apr. 28. Aerse, Matewes and Marya—Aelte.
 June 18. Aten, Pouwel and Marya—Jaen.
 Aten, Are and Elisebet—Are.
 Voerhes, Aberaem and Elisebet—Elisebet.
 Luckes, Jurya and Lisebet—Gerte.
 Aug. 6. Teneyck, Jacob and Magrita—Treynte.
 Aersse, Jaen and Johanna—Deyna.
 Sept. 3. Sebering, Jacob and Jaennete—Leffert.
 Meller, Toma and Peeje—Peter.
 Sept. 17. Teneyck, Anders and Vemete—Matewes.
 Oct. 22. Coevert, Luykes and Cornelena—Aerret.
 Oct. 26. Weycoef, Jacob and Catleyte—Aberaem.
 Dec. —. Seberina, Volckert and Treynte—Marya.

1769.

[No record for this year].

[To be Continued]

NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 146]

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (S IN PART)

- Sperling, George and Aletta Van Fleet:
Abraham Bergen, b. Sept. 6, 1832; bap. Dec. 2.
Margaret Ellen, b. Aug. 16, 1834; bap. Nov. 8.
James Quick, b. Apr. 27, 1836; bap. May 28.
- Staats, Abraham and Ellen Gano:
Sarah, bap. Nov. 7, 1847.
John, bap. Oct. 29, 1853.
Martha Van Liew, b. July 4, 1855; bap. Sept. 29.
- Staats, Evert B. and Ellen V. Peterson:
Abraham, b. Aug. 2, 1843; bap. Nov. 4.
- Staats, James and Aletta Ann Van Nuys:
Maria Bergen, b. Aug. 11, 1830; bap. Sept. 26.
- Stevens, Henry and Elisa Stevens:
Rebecca Maria, b. Nov. 26, 1837; bap. Mar. 25, 1838.
- Stevens, John McKinney and Maria Williamson:
Aletta Ann, bap. Mar. 8, 1835.
- Stevens, John and Rebecca McKinney:
Elisabeth Van Arsdale, b. June 24, 1826; bap. Sept. 3.
- Stewart, ——— and ——— Voorhees:
Magdalen and Elisabeth (twins), b. Dec. 7, 1830; bap. May 28, 1831.
- Stout, Elijah and Lucretia Voorhees:
Jane Ann, b. Aug. 5, 1838; bap. Apr. 21, 1839.
John, b. Apr. 1, 1840; bap. Nov. 5.
- Stryker, Abraham and Anne Lapordus:
Hannah, b. Mar. 13, 1798; bap. Apr. 29.
- Stryker, Charles S. and Phebe Van Arsdale:
Sarah Elisa, b. Oct. 11, 1856; bap. May 30, 1857.
- Stryker, David and Ann Quick:
Jane Elisabeth, b. June 18, 1825; bap. Aug. 28.
Mary Catharine, b. June 30, 1827; bap. Sept. 2.
Semantha, b. Sept. 24, 1828; bap. Nov. 16.
Abraham, b. Oct. 12, 1830; bap. Jan. 30, 1831.
Ira Skillman, b. Oct. 18, 1832; bap. Feb. 3, 1833.
Tunis, b. Aug. 17, 1835; bap. Dec. 13.
Martha, b. Mar. 30, 1838; bap. June 17.
- Stryker, Dominicus and Lety Whitenack:
Ann, b. May 7, 1821; bap. Sept. 16.
- Stryker, Dominicus S. and Catharine Stryker:
Stephen, b. Nov. 1, 1821; bap. May 18.
John Bogart, b. Aug. 30, 1824; bap. Jan. 2, 1825.
Theodore, b. Jan. 16, 1826; bap. Mar. 26.
Henry Terhune, b. Aug. 25, 1828; bap. Nov. 9.
- Stryker, Henry C. and wife:
Peterson Van Arsdale, b. Dec. 12, 1873.
- Stryker, Isaac and Cornelia Stryker:
Maria, bap. May 17, 1807.

Stryker, John and ——— :

Catharine Ann Brokaw, bap. June 20, 1818.

Stryker, John and Margaret Hagaman :

John, b. Aug. 8, 1815; bap. Oct. 29.

Joseph Hagaman, b. May 11, 1817; bap. July 6.

Peter Kinny, b. May 1, 1819; bap. July 11.

Ellen Jane, b. Jan. 15, 1821; bap. Mar. 29.

Sarah Todd, b. Nov. 2, 1822; bap. Apr. 20, 1823.

Maria, b. Nov. 8, 1824; bap. Dec. 26.

James Todd, b. June 6, 1827; bap. Sept. 2.

Joanna, b. Sept. 15, 1829; bap. Nov. 22.

William, b. Aug. 31, 1831; bap. Nov. 6.

Theodore, b. Aug. 11, 1833; bap. Nov. 17.

Richard Lowe, b. July 11, 1835; bap. Sept. 13.

Frederick, b. June 9, 1837; bap. Nov. 19.

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 20, 1839; bap. Oct. 6.

Luther, b. July 1, 1844; bap. Oct. 10.

Stryker, John D. and Catharine Bogart :

Sarah Van Middlesworth, b. Nov. 20, 1797; bap. Feb. 4, 1798.

Stryker, John D. and Mary Hoagland :

Jane Voorhees, b. Feb. 5, 1804; bap. Apr. 15.

Eleanor, b. July 4, 1817; bap. Aug. 31.

Magdalena, b. Aug. 26, 1819; bap. Oct. 3.

Stryker, John H. and ——— :

Anna May, b. Apr. 1, 1864; bap. Aug. 27.

Stryker, John P. and Louisa Hoagland :

Peter, b. Dec. 22, 1857; bap. May 29, 1858.

Stryker, Josiah and Maria Van Derripen :

Ann Eliza, bap. Mar. 1, 1846.

Striker, Peter and Mary Whiteknaght :

Idah, b. Aug. 3, 1814; bap. Nov. 13.

Striker, Peter and Mary Saums :

Adaline, b. June 14, 1814; bap. Dec. 18.

Stryker, Peter I. and Elsey Vandeventer :

Christopher—John, b. Aug. 14, 1825; bap. Oct. 15.

Christopher—Amelia Ann, b. July 27, 1827; bap. Sept. 23.

Christopher—Maria Quick, b. Jan. 11, 1835; bap. Apr. 12.

Christopher—Peter Garretson, b. Sept. 28, 1836; bap. Jan. 15, 1837.

Stryker, Peter L. and Aletta K. Van Camp :

Mary Louisa, b. Nov. 4, 1836; bap. Feb. 12, 1837.

Cornelius Van Camp, b. May 21, 1838; bap. Sept. 9.

Stryker, Sarah :

Howard, b. Feb. 27, 1844; bap. Oct. 10.

Stryker, Stephen and Mary Bogart :

Maria, b. Oct. 22, 1797; bap. Nov. 26.

Jane Vanderveer, b. June 5, 1803; bap. July 17.

Benjamin Taylor and Mary Schenk (twins), b. May 5, 1806; bap. Aug. 17.

Frances Bogart, b. Oct. 27, 1807; bap. June 27, 1808.

Jrem, b. Aug. 14, 1810; bap. Oct. 28.

- Sarah Ann, b. Dec. 29, 1813; bap. May 29, 1814.
Harriet Labagh, b. Oct. 15, 1815; bap. Apr. 13, 1817.
- Stryker, Theodore and Ellen Lott:
Mary Elisabeth, b. Aug. 5, 1859; bap. Nov. 26.
- Stryker, Thomas and Sarah Smith:
Robert Richmond, b. Aug. 5, 1848; bap. Jan. 27, 1849.
Elsey Anna, b. Jan. 21, 1851; bap. Oct. 25.
Henry Smith, b. Sept. 2, 1853; bap. Dec. 4, 1854.
Mary Louisa, b. Mar. 31, 1856; bap. Sept. 13.
Peter Garretson, b. Sept. 27, 1858; bap. May 28, 1859.
Caroline Smith, b. May 5, 1861; bap. Aug. 24.
William Smith, b. Feb. 28, 1867; bap. Sept. 27.
- Stryker, William and Catharine Gulick:
Sarah, b. July 31, 1861; bap. Feb. 22, 1862.
- Stull, Peter F. and Mary E. Staats:
John Henry, b. Sept. 16, 1862; bap. May 30, 1863.
- Sullivan, Samuel and Martha Johnson:
Charles Lee, b. July 31, 1802; bap. Aug. 26.
Henry, b. June 23, 1804; bap. Aug. 12.
Elizabeth, b. April 15, 1806; bap. June 8.
Mary Ann, b. Mar. 21, 1808; bap. May 8.
Peter, b. May 4, 1810; bap. June 24.
- Sunderland, William and Leah Powelson:
Mary Jane, b. Dec. 9, 1816; bap. Jan. 1, 1817.
Matilda Beekman, b. Mar. 28, 1819; bap. May 22.
Susan Ludlow, b. Oct. 14, 1821; bap. Nov. 18.
- Sutphin, Abraham and Mary Low:
Richard D. Low, b. May 4, 1805; bap. Mar. 9, 1806.
Hugh Lindsey, b. July 13, 1807; bap. Nov. 22.
- Sutphin, Arthur and Mary Cock:
Edward and Derick (twins) b. Oct. 24, 1814; bap. May 27, 1815.
Joseph Chamberlain, bap. June 28, 1817.
Ann, b. Sept. 15, 1819; bap. July 16, 1820.
William, b. Oct. 3, 1821; bap. June 16, 1822.
- Sutphin, Christopher and Theodotia:
Eliza Redding, b. Apr. 14, 1811; bap. Aug. 4.
Jane Van Doren, bap. Dec. 27, 1812.
- Sutphen, Cornelius L. and Ann Maria Atkinson:
John Atkinson, b. Mar. 4, 1827; bap. May 13.
Catharine Ann, b. Feb. 24, 1829; bap. Apr. 19.
Richard, b. Feb. 27, 1831; bap. May 28.
Dorothy, b. Jan. 11, 1834; bap. Apr. 13.
William Atkinson, b. June 27, 1836; bap. Oct. 9.
Jacob Rutsen, b. Nov. 27, 1838; bap. Apr. 14, 1839.
Rebecca, b. June 20, 1841; bap. Oct. 5.
Edwin, b. Sept. 10, 1844; bap. Nov. 3.
- Sutphin, Derick, Jr., and Deborah Low:
John Hilger, b. April 16, 1809; bap. Sept. 3, 1812.

[To be Continued]

HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

The Passing of Reverend Doctor LeFevre

One of the recent greatly-regretted deaths of this County occurred on May 6 last, and was that of Rev. James LeFevre, D. D., who died at his home on Cliff street, Somerville, at the ripe age of eighty-six. Dr. LeFevre was one of those early members of the Somerset County Historical Society who continued until the last to take a great interest in its proceedings and in the establishment of the *QUARTERLY*, and there he will be sorely missed. Born at New Paltz, N. Y., in the year 1828, he was a descendant of one of those early Huguenot settlers of Ulster county, who gave character and force to that entire region. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1854, from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary three years later, and received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1893. For seventeen years he was pastor of the Reformed church at Raritan, and for twenty-eight years of the Reformed church at Middlebush, so that his total pastorate in this County was of forty-five years' duration. For twenty-six years he was secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick; for thirty-six years he was County secretary of the Sunday School Association of the County. He was also always active in the Raritan Ministerial Association. Generally speaking, his whole life was one of usefulness, integrity and deep interest in all kinds of religious, educational and social work. He was the author of the "Huguenot Patentees of New Paltz," and was formerly a frequent and happy contributor of articles to both religious and secular publications.

As a man Dr. LeFevre was always a most delightful companion. His sunny side was at all times uppermost. He was full of enthusiasm, both as a preacher and as an active force in the communities where he lived. It was rare to find one who accosted his friends whenever he met them with so much genialty and sincerity as he. His later years were spent in considerable suffering, but without repining. He passed the last dozen years of his life in a delightful residence in Somerville; a home made possible by the helpfulness of his distinguished son, Dr. Egbert LeFevre, whose sudden death only a few weeks before deprived New York University of a dean, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of a physician, whose services to medicine were given full appreciation in the press of the metropolis.

Another Burying-Ground Obliterated

The last of the old family burying-grounds in proximity to Somerville was obliterated some weeks ago because of the occupation of the

site by the Central Railroad. While probably others were buried there in early days, whose graves were not marked by headstones, there remained marked the burial-places of the once sheriff John Hardenbergh, who died in 1798, and of his wife, who died in 1793, as well as those of Joseph Doty, once Somerset surrogate and county clerk, who died in 1803, and his wife, who died in 1826. The few remains existing of these four persons were reinterred, through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Joshua Doughty and Miss Whitenack, in the old Somerville cemetery, where the ancient headstones were again set over their new-made graves.

Markers for Washington's Route from Trenton to Princeton

On May 20th the New Jersey Society of Sons of the Revolution unveiled to the public twelve markers along the line of Washington's strategic march from Trenton, which culminated in the battle of Princeton on January 3rd, 1777. They are firmly-set granite posts, standing six feet out of the ground, and are eighteen inches square at the base and fourteen at the top, each bearing a bronze tablet inscribed:

*"ROUTE OF
WASHINGTON'S
MARCH BY NIGHT
FROM TRENTON
TO PRINCETON
AND VICTORY
JANUARY 3, 1777."*

The first is set at the corner of South Broad street and Hamilton avenue in Trenton, and one is placed at every change of direction on that old perilous way. The last is in rear of the dwelling of Mr. Henry E. Hale, Battle Farm, not far from the final lines of conflict. The president of the Somerset County Historical Society, Mr. Justice Bergen, is the vice-president of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Chancellor of the State is the president.

In this connection we also note the placing of a tablet by Jersey Blue Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the site of the old Washington headquarters in New Brunswick, the spot now being occupied by a building of the Public Service Corporation at the corner of Albany and Neilson streets. At the unveiling exercises ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort made the chief address.

The two Chapters of the D. A. R. in Somerset county are gradually continuing their work of marking the route of Washington from Princeton to Morristown, the latest placement being that of a boulder near the south-east corner of the grounds of the courthouse in Somerville, the dedication exercises concerning which took place under the auspices of Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter D. A. R., on June 20th.

Inflated Value of Continental Money

Few persons among our readers have any clear idea of the inflated value of Continental currency in 1781, the darkest period of the Revolution. It can best be shown by the publication of an account of that period.

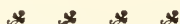
"1781, Jan. 5. Captain ALLEN McLANE

Bought of W. NICOLL.

1 pair boots	\$600 00
6¾ yds. calico @ \$85.....	752 00
6 yds. chintz @ \$150.....	900 00
4½ yds. moreen @ \$100.....	450 00
4 pr. handkerchiefs @ \$100.....	400 00
8 yds. binding @ \$4	32 00
1 skein of silk	10 00

\$3,144 00

"If paid in specie, £18.10."

**DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES**

[76] HARDENBERGH.—"I notice in the record of marriages published from time to time in the *QUARTERLY* that the name of the officiating minister is given as Hardenburgh. What is the correct spelling?"

D. A.

[Rev. Charles Hardenbergh is referred to in the record alluded to, but the name has been quite consistently spelled in the copy at Somerville as printed. We do not deviate from the Clerk's office record, even when it is clearly erroneous, although it is well to call attention to this misspelling, as the Hardenberg family is too well known to have doubts now cast upon the correct name. It is true that the late Rev. Dr. Messler, in his "Centennial History of Somerset County," also misspells the name, but he gives it correctly in his "Memorial Sermons and Historical Notes." There was formerly little distinction made between "bergh" and "burgh" in the last syllable of surnames, yet each has, as its basis, a different meaning.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

[77]. BOYD.—"Is the ancestry known of Rev. William Boyd, who was pastor at Lamington, Somerset co., 1784-1807?"

D. H.

[We believe his ancestry has been solved. Mr. Boyd was b. about 1759, and came to Somerset in 1784, when under the care of the Presbytery of Donigal, in Pennsylvania. It is said he was the son of John Boyd, of Irvine, Scotland, who settled eventually in Franklin co., Pa., of whom few particulars are known, except that he had sons John, William,

Robert and James, perhaps all of whom were born and educated in Scotland. Attempts have been made to connect Rev. William with the family of Rev. John Boyd, who was the first Presbyterian minister known to have been ordained by a Presbytery in America, and who was pastor at Freehold from 1706 to 1708, when he died, but without success.—*EDITOR QUARTERLY*].

[78]. LAMINGTON (74).—"The statement made by Rev. Mr. Parry that 'the earliest mention of the name of our Lamington in its modern form that I have been able to find' is 'under date of July 22, 1763.' greatly interested me, and especially so when, on looking over recently a 'Journal' of accounts and miscellaneous entries by James Alexander, in the possession of the New Jersey State Historical Society, I came across this memorandum, undated, but, from the context, written in December, 1729:

" 'Mem.—Thomas Vanbuskerk and his Sons desire to have the Refusal of the Land of Mr. Dunstar on Raritan north branch joining Lamington the rear of the tract sold by him to Peter Dumont.'

"It would look, therefore, as if Mr. Alexander, a good Scotchman, and a highly educated lawyer, had converted the Indian word into the modern Lamington at a very early period." A. V.

[79]. TODD (50).—"After reading what is said of Captain John Todd in the January *QUARTERLY*, I have wondered if there were two distinct families of Todd in New Jersey, and where their ancestry came together in Scotland, especially as the one branch was the progenitor of the wife of the illustrious Lincoln. The following appears in substance in the genealogy of a Todd family, published somewhere in the West, I think. My notes do not indicate exactly the source of the memorandum, which is: 'Todd is the altered form of the Scotch word *tod*, which means fox. In the early days of the Eighteenth Century Hugh Todd came to America from the county Antrim, Ireland, and settled in the interior of Pennsylvania, where descendants spread to New Jersey, the Carolinas, Georgia and Kentucky. It was into this branch that Abraham Lincoln married Mrs. Lincoln, who was the great-granddaughter of Robert Todd, a native of Pennsylvania, and a General in the Revolutionary Army.' "

A. H.

[80]. BELKNAP (68).—"Your correspondent who asks about Samuel Belknap will find in the 'New Brunswick City Ordinances and Minutes and First Charter,' that he was coroner and received payment for services as such in New Brunswick in 1737, 1740 and 1742." W. H. V.

[81]. CORYELL-TUNISON.—"Emanuel Coryell went from Somerset County to Anwell, Hunterdon county, purchased land, and, in 1732,

established 'Coryell's Ferry,' which, since 1814, has been Lambertville. My first knowledge of Emanuel Coryell is as a witness to the will of Cornelius Tunison of Raritan. Sometime before 1730 he married a daughter of Cornelius Tunison. Am unable to trace Emanuel back of the date when he witnessed the Tunison will. That he was a man of education and culture would appear from his handwriting in a paper written by him, and now in possession of a person in Lambertville. His sons were men of force and character, and active in Revolutionary times. Traditions of the family say that the Coryells were French Huguenots; some aver that they went to Holland before coming to America. There were several brothers Coryell in Somerset County who may have been brothers of Emanuel, but there is yet no proof of it; neither is there any proof that an Abraham Coriell, who was in Piscataway in 1702, was the father of any of these Coryells, or of Emanuel, although I believe a genealogist of the present Somerset Coriells has adopted him as an ancestor without further proof than that he was the earliest of the name known in the vicinity. The name has many spellings; thirteen or fourteen might be cited. Information regarding this Emanuel's ancestor will be welcomed."

H. C. A.

[82]. VEGHTE BURYING-GROUND.—"In the April QUARTERLY, p. 138, were given inscriptions of the Veghte Burying-Ground. About four years ago I made a copy of these inscriptions, and some of my dates differ from or add to those published. I am aware of the difficulty of reading such old inscriptions; how easy it is, after a great deal of study of an embedded and moss-grown stone, to get a figure wrong or miss something under ground. According to my dates, however, these corrections and additions should be made:

'B., J. H., d. 1826,' should read, 'd. Oct. 9, 1826.'

'B., W., d. 1841,' should have added 'age 63 years.'

'Quick, Ann Maria (dau. of James and Rebeckah), d. — 1846,' should read 'Aug. 28, 1846, aged 8 months.'

'Van Nuis, Peter I., d. Apr. 18, 1840, in 64th yr.,' should read, 'in 61st yr.'

'Thompson, William Henry (son of William V. S. and Maris S.),' should have added, 'd. Feb. 25, 1851.'

'Veghte, Rynier, d. Feb. —, 1838, in 80th yr.,' should read, 'd. Feb. 27, 1833, in 86th year of his age.'"

P. D. S.

[83]. WILLETT (52).—"Sir Thomas Willett, Baron of English descent, came to America in the Seventeenth Century. His grandson, Hartshorne Willett, settled at Washington, Middlesex county, about 1720, and was the ancestor of the Willets of Somerset county."

W. D.



BOULDER-MARKER, WITH TABLET, ERECTED IN COURTHOUSE YARD,
SOMERVILLE

Marking Washington's Route, Princeton to Morristown, January, 1777, and unveiled
June 20, 1914. (See page 315)



THE OLD COEJEMAN HOUSE, RARITAN, N. J.

(See "Quarterly," Vol. 1, page 90)

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Vol. 3

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER, 1914.

No. 4

THE "REBELLION" AT RARITAN IN 1723

BY HON. JAMES J. BERGEN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 184]

ON OCTOBER 7th, 1726, the Classis of Amsterdam addressed a communication to Du Mont, Wyckoff, Vroom and Sebring, which, after acknowledging their letter containing the statement and preface, notified them that their accusations had been forwarded about three-quarters of a year before to Mr. Frelinghuysen for his defence, and then proceeded:

"We have now only to tell you, in the name of the Classis, without referring to the principal matter, that it seems very strange, as you report in your letter, that you attempted to shut up your own and another church, but which was afterward again occupied by your pastor. The Classis considers this a most disorderly proceeding, resembling very much the conduct of those who desire to be their own judges, and recognize no one else. This appears all the stranger, because done before you had asked or received any judgment of the Classis in the case, and so done only upon your own authority. You have had evil counsellors in this matter. We counsel you, therefore, to keep yourselves from such things in the future, and rather what may tend to diminish these fiery contentions, than to intensify them by such hostilities. Such conduct prepares a sure way for the entire loss of the liberty of your churches, and must also be a great offence to the people. . . . Your special care also not to recognize the Classis under her proper title and relation, as the competent judge, but only as your adviser, seems very remarkable to us. We trust that you do not imply thereby that you consider yourselves independent."

On October 28th, 1726, the Classis of Amsterdam approved and ordered dispatched a letter addressed to Revs. Du Bois, Antonides, Boel and Vas, in which they are condemned for the partisanship on behalf of the complainants and especially for their approval of the conduct of the complainants in their unwillingness, as manifested in their communications, to recognize the Classis under the title and in relation of competent

judge, and say that they can hardly conjecture why the Classis is simply addressed as an advisory Assembly, and intimate that it is possible that in case the decision of the Classis was not agreeable to them, they would not submit to such decision, but would go before a secular tribunal, as indicated in the preface to the complaint.

Under date of April 5th, 1728, a report was made to the Classis on the differences in the churches of the Raritan, by its committee appointed to investigate the matter. The report recites that in the letter of Mr. Frelinghuysen are found many unseemly, bitter, vulgar, as well as injurious expressions, both in reference to the complainants in general, and in regard to some of them in particular, as well as in regard to other persons. That gentleness was therein forgotten, charity little sought, and the flames of contention more greatly fanned; and references are made to numerous expressions, such as, "the skum of these four congregations," "a lot of scoundrels," "devils incarnate," and the comparison of Rev. Boel to "a snorting inquisitor," etc. Also that some things referred to him by this Classis from which he should defend himself, were passed over dry shod, namely; that he had on his own authority refused the communion to the wife of John Teunis; nor does he reply positively to the accusation that he had privately administered the communion to Schuerman; that he completely ignores the special case of Abram Blaauw and his wife; nor had he answered whether the words in the book of Rev. Morgan were approved by him; that some accusations are denied, or are given the lie without any qualification; that he admitted desiring Simon Wyckoff to remain away from the Supper without the knowledge of the Consistory; that although every member of the church formerly voted at the election of members of the Consistory, now it was done by the Consistory alone, because in this and all other lands it was the custom for the new Consistory to be selected by those in office, and that it did not concern him what was done before his time; that he persisted in not inviting Bodyne's wife because she belonged to Claas Haagaman's people, although she denied it; also the treatment maintained by him regarding the wife of Michiel Moor, and that he had given up saying Amen at the end of baptisms; that he admitted the charge with reference to the baptism of children when the parents had previously neglected it; that he approved of the book of Rev. Morgan, and that the complainants had been excommunicated without the knowledge of the Classis.

On May 3rd, 1728, the Deputies having considered all sides of the question, were of the opinion that Rev. Frelinghuysen and his Consistory, in the exercise of the ban, or excommunication, had made a mistake because no such weighty reasons are alleged, either in regard to false

doctrine, or atrocious and gross sins, which seem to require excommunication. The difficulty seemed chiefly to have been opposition to Rev. Frelinghuysen, and his manner of saying and doing things, and no Consistory, not even in the largest congregation of the Fatherland, had the liberty to exercise excommunication without the approval of the Classis. That it would be better not yet to give any final decision, (a) because both sides seemed to desire to debate concerning the question of jurisdiction; and (b) under a foreign power our ecclesiastical decision could not be carried out by any effectual instrumentality; and (c) because so many matters charged are positively denied, about which the complainants ought to be asked for additional proof; and on the other hand the accused should fortify his denials by authentic evidence from Goelet, and from the Grand Jury, referring to Schuerman; (d) because a judicial deliverance might arouse much bitterness or increase that now existing. It was further determined that letters should be written to both parties, and they should be exhorted to mutual reconciliation, and the weaknesses on either side, as well as their mistakes, should be held up before them, viz., as to the complainants, the flippancy of their accusations of heterodoxy against their pastor; their wild reasonings and actions as exhibited in the practical seizure of a church, and their misrepresentations of even the most unimportant words and deeds; as to the accused, his harsh expressions, the illegality of the excommunication, and that he be advised to omit the publishing of his "Refutation."

And also towards the effecting of peace it was proposed that the complainants should confess that they had acted wrongly and imprudently in the matter above alluded to; that they should be disposed to acknowledge that Rev. Frelinghuysen is orthodox in point of doctrine, and will live at peace with him, as is proper for members of the church; that they will honor their pastor, provided the excommunication be removed, in the best manner possible; that the pastor on his part would have to confess that he might certainly have spoken and acted differently in several instances; that he had done alone that which he ought to have done only with his Consistory; that he had accomplished with his Consistory that which ought not to have been done without the knowledge and approbation of the Classis; and further to promise that he would read from the pulpit that the excommunication pronounced against the complainants was no longer in force against them; that they are again recognized as members, and will be treated with love. That if these recommendations would not be accepted then each side should choose certain persons in that land to act as arbitrators. And finally that it would be announced to them, that if these measures are not successful both parties should send to the Classis as soon as possible the further proofs indicated.

Under date of June 28th, 1728, the Classis of Amsterdam wrote to Mr. Frelinghuysen, in which his expressions against all sorts of persons is condemned as being irreconcilable with the spirit of gentleness and humility which is becoming to a minister, and that they considered his style of speech tendered to embitter his accusers and to intensify his alienations, and advised that he do not publish "Refutation," to which he had alluded in a previous communication, and in which refutation he intended to give the "author of the accusation his share." This communication is quite lengthy, but for the most part is devoted to calling his attention to the insufficiency of his answer.

On the same date a like communication was dispatched to the complainants. In this letter many of the acts of the complainants are condemned in forceful terms, and they are advised that no determination can be made without certain of their charges as are supported by proof.

In January, 1729, Gerbrant Petersen and Casparus Van Nostrand wrote to the Classis that they with Du Mont, Wyckoff, Vroom and Sebring, had called on Mr. Frelinghuysen on January 13th, 1729, and made known to him that they had received a letter from the Classis of Amsterdam, and were prepared to settle the dispute with Mr. Frelinghuysen, and asked him if he would annul the excommunications in accordance with the advice of the Classis? Mr. Frelinghuysen replied that he had no word from the Classis, and must have a copy of the letter of the Classis to them, and also confer with his Consistory; that they offered to bring a copy provided then he would promise them that he would annul the act of excommunication in accordance with the advice of the Classis. Mr. Frelinghuysen replied, that he would not do it upon their suggestion, for there occurs more in the letter or they would give a copy "and he stuck to this without declaring whether he would submit to your high and honorable decision."

On February 3rd, 1729, a letter signed by Mr. Frelinghuysen and Elbert Stodhoff, was sent to Du Mont, Wyckoff and Vroom, in which they declared that they were willing to follow the advice of the Classis and withdraw the ban on these conditions, (1) if you make a confession of guilt for your improper conduct in reference to the teaching and the preaching of our Domine. (2) If you acknowledge him to be an orthodox minister, and that his teachings are orthodox. (3) If you join again in the service of our church and will conduct yourselves as obedient hearers and peaceful members. The letter further stated that they would like a reply in writing by next Thursday, February 20th, "and then if we are at health we shall meet at the house of Peter Bonkal, (Brokaw?) at which time and place we amicably invite you to a conference to consider, and if possible, establish peace. Expect on our part nothing but an affec-

tionate reception. If, however, which we do not want to believe, you refuse to follow the advice of Classis, we protest against all evil consequences which may result."

It appears that the parties met at the time and place named. When the requirement of the Classis was read to the complainants with the offer to let them read it for themselves, this they declined to do. The following requirement in the name of the Classis was then read: "You must also know that from the complainants also we require a confession of guilt for their imprudent acts; an acknowledgment of you as an orthodox minister; and further all esteem and love for your person and services." The complainants, however, refused to submit, saying that such was not in their letter. The Domine said, however, that so far as he was concerned he demanded no special esteem from them, but would be content with a confession of guilt and an acknowledgment of his doctrine as being orthodox. Peter Du Mont then read a letter in which were many questions, but refused to give a copy of it.

On March 29th, 1729, the complainants addressed to Mr. Frelinghuysen a communication in which they questioned his authority under the letter from the Classis to include either his Consistory or Mr. Stodhoff as parties to the negotiation, and denied his right to rest the annulment of the excommunication upon their acceptance of the conditions proposed in his letter, and insisted that Mr. Frelinghuysen must promise to annul the ban, and recognize and treat them as members of the church; that the true interpretation of the letter from the Classis required him to do this without condition; and that they were prepared at the same time to promise to conduct themselves as members of the church ought to towards him as their orthodox pastor. To this communication Mr. Frelinghuysen replied, under date of April 19th, 1729. In the reply he claims that it is strange that they should object to his taking counsel with his Consistory, while they read their letters to him before the entire gathering of their adherents. That they should have learned from their long and fruitless opposition to his preaching, that he would not allow them to prescribe laws for him. He further stated that their coming back to the church was subject to compliance with the advice of Classis, but that as far as he was concerned they were free to remain with the gathering which the Rev. Coens had organized as early as 1727. He also condemned the conduct of Mr. Coens in preaching, baptising, and his administration of the Lord's Supper at Raritan; that he would never consent that Coens should preach in his church, but that he had no authority over "your barns in which he preached." That if any of their members chose to join his church they would be treated as such, and as the dispute between them was simply whether he was an orthodox or a false preacher,

an acknowledgment of him as orthodox would suffice him, but without such acknowledgment they would look in vain for the withdrawal of the ban.

This communication was replied to by the complainants in June following, in a long letter largely made up of the original complaints and excuses for their own conduct, and met the Domine's declaration that he would never permit Mr. Coens to preach in his church, by the charge that he, himself, had permitted a dissenting candidate to offer a prayer in English before a Dutch congregation, and insisted that Mr. Frelinghuysen should nullify the ban as having been improperly exercised, to which they asked a prompt answer, as they were about to write to Classis again.

The minutes of the Classis of Amsterdam, under date of December 5th, 1730, recites that owing to the fact that Mr. Frelinghuysen had lost his reason by sickness, all negotiations for peace with the excommunicated at North Branch and "Three Mile Run" had been broken off, and that the members of these congregations had requested to be released by the Classis from their excommunication and to be allowed to unite with the church of Millstone; and that for such purpose they desired the services of a minister and had commissioned their agents in Amsterdam to make a choice for them, which request was referred to a committee.

At a meeting of the Classis on April 2nd, 1731, the committee reported that those persons who had been excommunicated and had since conducted themselves according to the injunction of Classis, but who had not been released from the excommunication, should now be released by the Classis.

This report was adopted by the Classis, and on the 7th of May following a letter was sent by the Classis to the Consistory of Raritan in which the illness of Mr. Frelinghuysen is referred to with sorrow and a hope of his recovery expressed. They are informed that the discontented ones have asked the permission of Classis to unite with the people of Millstone and call a pastor, but that the Classis hopes for a reconciliation and anticipating the evil consequences which might result from the granting of such request had not been willing to consent. That the conduct of those who had been excommunicated was such as to justify the Classis in releasing them from the ban, and expressed the hope that they be readmitted to the church. They also express sorrow in learning that the Consistory had received an English dissenter and permitted him to carry on the services according to his manner and requested information on the subject.

On the same day a corresponding letter was sent to the complainants in which they were notified that the Classis had released them from their excommunication, but advised them most earnestly to make no evil

use of the circumstance, and beseeched them not to boast, thereby taunting and embittering others. They requested particular information with reference to the dissenting minister, and especially in what particulars the church order was departed from, and whether he did preach in English or in Dutch.

On the 18th of September, 1731, Du Mont, Wyckoff, Vroom and Sebring addressed a letter to Mr. Frelinghuysen, reciting the action of the Classis as they understood it, and requested him as soon as possible to completely submit himself to the decision of the Classis, requesting a written reply. On October 6th, a reply was sent, in which Mr. Frelinghuysen and his Elders expressed their disagreement with the interpretation of the communication from the Classis adopted by the dissenters, and suggested that the two letters should be brought together, and in effect maintained their position, that they should recognize Mr. Frelinghuysen as orthodox and join themselves with the church before the decree of excommunication should be recognized by them.

On February 7th, 1732, the dissenters wrote to Mr. Frelinghuysen and his Consistory at Six-Mile Run, in which they demanded that they should be recognized as released from the ban and received and treated as church members, and followed this with a series of propositions to which they expected Mr. Frelinghuysen to accede. Briefly stated, they are as follows: That the doctrine, discipline and administration of the sacred seals of the covenant should be restored to their old footing; that their present Consistory should resign and an entirely new one be chosen, one-half from each of the parties to the controversy; that if any dispute should arise it should be left to the decision of all the Dutch Reformed ministers of the land, or at least five of them, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen should apologize to the ministers who had opposed him; and that on their part they would recognize Mr. Frelinghuysen as their lawful pastor, and hold and honor him in love, and assist in properly supporting him; that when the Consistory of Mr. Frelinghuysen had resigned, they on their part would do the same, and cast into oblivion all previous disputes and disagreements.

To this letter a reply was made under date of February 14th which substantially approved the propositions offered, except the resignation of the Consistory, which was refused, but they consented to have some new members elected from among the dissenters, and with reference to the preaching of the English dissenter, one Gilbert Tennent, they denied, as the dissenters had written to the Classis, that he was a colleague of Mr. Frelinghuysen; they admitted that he had preached in one of their churches, but only as a privilege, and they did not feel disposed to forbid members of the congregation from listening to Tennent, although he was

a Presbyterian and preached in English, for that was a liberty given by the English crown to English Presbyterians not only in Scotland, but in England and Ireland.

On May 4th, 1732, the complainants addressed to the Consistory of Amsterdam a long letter in which they maintained many of their complaints, and particularly charged that Mr. Tennent, an English dissenter, preached by permission in one of their churches at the beginning of Three-Mile Run on the waterside. That he had also preached in two other churches in whose vicinity there was not generally any English congregation, as at old Raritan, and at Six-Mile Run when it was standing, and pressed their request for a minister at Millstone.

On May 10th, 1732, Joris Van Niest and Andrew Ten Eyck, representing the Consistory of Raritan, addressed a letter to the dissenters in which they affirm that a previous letter written by them had been misunderstood, and suggested that the whole affair be submitted to four neighboring ministers, viz: Mr. Freeman, Mr. Santfort, Mr. Curtenius, and Mr. Agoort, and that each side bind itself to abide their determination.

The minutes of the Classis of Amsterdam show that on September 31st, 1732, it was resolved to write to Mr. Frelinghuysen that he must make his peace with the disaffected ones within the space of three months, or the disaffected ones would have the liberty to join the people of Millstone and choose a minister. This result was communicated to Mr. Frelinghuysen in a letter dated October 19th, 1732, which opens with the declaration that they perceive with astonishment that he had not carried out its action with reference to those whom he had excommunicated. That the Classis had already, without condition, absolutely released them, and admonished him to obey the resolution of Classis that the complainants should be given no further ground of complaint. That expressions in his last letter to them acquainted them, to their astonishment and grief, that too much liberty was taken in the matter of church discipline; that the privilege of calling a pastor had been granted to the people of Millstone; that with regard to the discontented parties at Raritan, he was notified that he must make peace with them within three months, or they would be permitted to unite with Millstone in calling a pastor.

This firm position taken by the Classis was not without effect, for on the 18th of November, 1733, peace articles between the contestants were agreed upon, and in the month of January following read from the pulpits of the Raritan churches. These articles, among other things, restored the excommunicated ones to the church; conferred equal rights to the disaffected in all the churches, although they had not contributed towards the erection of the same, provided they would contribute what was just and right; that half of the Consistory should be changed annually; that

whenever a dispute should arise which they could not compromise, it should be submitted to other Dutch ministers; that they would receive in the church those who brought certificates from other Reformed churches, unless, upon examination, they were found to be ignorant or offensive, in which case they might be denied until their enlightenment and confession. These proposals were submitted to the Classis of Amsterdam and were ratified on the 4th of October, 1734, with some suggested modifications.

Notwithstanding this apparent settlement, the troubles do not appear to have entirely disappeared, for after the death of Mr. Frelinghuysen and during the pastorship of his son, John, there existed some remnant of the old trouble, because the minutes of the Raritan Church from 1751 to 1753 show that there were certain dissatisfied persons who appeared to have either established a new or maintained the old dissenting consistories, and much discussion occurred as to the method of effecting a consolidation. At a meeting held on the 25th of September, 1751, of the consistories of Raritan, North Branch and Millstone, a reconciliation was effected by the retirement of an elder and deacon from each of the congregations and the election of an elder and deacon for each consistory from among those called disaffected.

In the case of Millstone, Rynier Veghte was elected elder and Abraham Hageman deacon from among the dissatisfied, so that when completed there were two elders from the adherents of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and two deacons of the same party, and one each from the disaffected. In the case of North Branch, Daniel Sebring, as elder, and Pieter Schamp, as deacon, were selected from the dissatisfied; and in the case of Raritan two persons were elected, one as elder and the other as deacon, apparently in accordance with an agreement made for consolidation, but the dissatisfied party made no nominations, "not deeming it necessary for Raritan, they not having six persons there." In other words, under the scheme being carried out, the dissatisfied were to propose six persons from which an elder and deacon were to be selected, so as to give them one-third representation in the consistory, but in the case of Raritan there were not six dissatisfied persons, although an elder and deacon retired as in the other cases.

It is quite difficult in reading the history of this quarrel among persons who were, professedly at least, so earnest in the faith, without a strong suspicion that the foundation of the secession was rather personal than theological, but that it was earnest and acrimonious is clearly apparent.

SOMERSET TRADITIONS GATHERED FORTY YEARS AGO

BY THE LATE MR. JACOB MAGILL, IN 1870

*[Continued from Vol. II, Page 181]***REVOLUTIONARY RAID IN BOUND BROOK**

WHEN WASHINGTON'S army lay at Pluckemin, shortly after the Battle of Princeton, a body of 500 British light horse made a raid through Bound Brook, and on their return were accompanied by a swarm of Tories and refugees. Reaching the house of Benjamin Bonney, still standing where the railroad crosses the New Jersey turnpike in the west end of the village, Mr. Bonney took his little son, about four years old, and ran down cellar. A Tory named Stewart, seeing him through the window, fired—the ball striking him in the left groin, while the boy sat on his right knee. He died in two or three days, leaving a widow and two small children nearly destitute. James Bonney, now living at Bound Brook, says that his father told him that had it not been for the kindness of Esquire DeGroot, the family would have perished. He and his little sister, when they were so small that it took both to carry a basket, went to DeGroot's for bread and always came back tottering with the load. Old Jacob DeGroot and his faithful, benignant wife, have been for many years in a land where they no more hear the wail of the widow and the fatherless, but for such kindly charities their memory is yet green upon earth.

The Widow Bonney had a cow given her by her neighbors, and a British foraging party attempted to drive the cow away. The widow plead with tears in her eyes that they would leave the cow, but they threatened to bayonet her if she did not let them alone. Retiring toward the house she cried, in her distress, "Poor Brindle!" Sukey, hearing her name pronounced by her beloved mistress, and moreover being a patriotic cow and opposed to giving her milk to support the British, wheeled and ran, while the officer, ashamed of his conduct, cried out to his men to "let the —— rebel go."

OLD HOUSES IN PLUCKEMIN

Philip Van Arsdale, living a mile south of Pluckemin (in whose barn we drank some of the best new cider ever quaffed by thirsty traveller), tells us that most of the farms lying between North Branch and the mountain, were granted to the first occupants in 500-acre tracts, all of about the same width. In connection with the Van Arsdales, we will state that their family is one of the oldest and most numerous in the County. There is a pear tree standing in front of Philip Van Arsdale's door, now

laden with large, delicious-looking pears, that 61 years ago had a dead top with a live limb on one side. This limb made the now flourishing tree. In one corner of the sitting-room is a clock made by Thomas Chappell, in London, in 1761, and owned by the Van Arsdale family ever since. It is one of the most famous of old clocks. It is fairly radiant with good nature, as may be known by its cheerful tick, and clean and bright appearance, showing it has been well kept and cared for. People came from every direction to set their watches by it, knowing it was honest and would not lie.

The first ancient-looking house you see on entering the village of Pluckemin is the old Davenport house. We inquired in vain of the inhabitants as to its age, but nobody now living has ever heard his grandfather say who built it. One positively asserted that it was built by Methuselah. . . . The plaster pointing is all out and the edges are worn round and smooth as cobblestone pavers. The upper part is of frame, and might be supposed to imitate the ark, only it has a hip roof. It is the ghastliest, ghostliest looking old house you will see anywhere; the roof is tumbling in with the weight of moss upon it, and the rottenness of old age; the stair cases rickety and everything suggestive of curious things that may have happened within its walls. And tradition says that strange things did happen there. Seventy years ago Ruth Lafferty lived there and was the owner of the premises. While she was living there the notorious Bill McDonald, charged with murder, and afterwards hung, was found secreted in the cellar and captured by the officers of justice. He was tracked there by those who knew he was intimate with a girl living in the house, and it turned out that she had found him a hiding place. After Ruth Lafferty's death the property was sold to John I. Gaston, from whom Mr. Davenport purchased it. The old Eoff tavern, rebuilt in 1850, had been standing 101 years before that date. There are several old houses in Pluckemin. One of them has been in the Vanderveer family for 130 years, and another fully as old belongs to Rev. Mr. Cornell.

THE STORY OF BETTY MCCOY

A power in the Lamington Church was Betty McCoy, whose romantic history and eccentric character are still the talk of the neighborhood. She was stolen away when a small child by the Indians and was never able to give any clue to the place of her birth or her parentage. She spoke about Minisink, and probably was first taken there and afterwards carried down into Virginia. Here she formed a plan to escape to the Revolutionary army. Being pursued she hid in a brush heap, and the savages set fire to nearly every pile of brush around her expecting to burn her out;

but the heap where she was concealed escaped conflagration. This she considered such a miraculous interposition of Providence that, from that hour, she became a devoted Christian. Reaching the army she served as a vivandiere, and ministered to the sick and wounded through the eventful southern campaign; and, though her voice was rough, her speech unlettered (for she never learned to read or write), and her face homely, there never was a kinder nurse than Betty McCoy. On the return of peace she came north, and, finding her way to Lamington, though only about sixteen years of age, she commenced her mission, going from house to house scattering Gospel seed in her rough but earnest way. In the early days of Mr. Boyd's ministry there was no Bible in the Church pulpit. Betty, by begging a sixpence here and a shilling there, purchased a large new Bible which she presented to the church. It is now in the possession of Dr. Blauvelt. On a blank leaf next the title-page is the following inscription:

"The property of Lamington church, having been used as the pulpit Bible from about the year 1806 to 1845, purchased by means of a collection made by the efforts of a poor and very illiterate but exemplary Christian woman named Elizabeth McCoy."

Betty was as peculiar as she was good. She lived alone in a little log house built for her by the neighbors, opposite the blacksmith shop. She had a very independent spirit, and none could beat her in repartee. She went to live with a lady in New York who remarked to a friend in her hearing that Betty was the best *servant* she ever had. Betty was in high dudgeon. "Servant, indeed, ma'am; I'll let you know I'm nobody's servant," she said, as she courtesied her mistress a goodbye. Visiting a Methodist Church, the minister was launching out so fearfully against Calvinism that Betty's Presbyterian nerves could not stand it and she arose to depart. As she reached the door the preacher exclaimed: "There goes another sinner." Facing him with great humility she said: "It's the only true word you've spoken to-day." John McBrian's wife, Molly, lay at the point of death and John sat on his doorstep with his little daughter in his arms. Betty, from her cottage, heard him say to the child: "If Molly dies we'll have to go back to Ireland." "Never mind, Misthar McBrian," said the practical Betty, "if Molly dies, rather than ye should leave us and go back to Ireland, I'll marry ye myself!" Molly's recovery, however, allowed the charitable neighbor to retain the title of Betty McCoy long enough to end her days with Mrs. Barnet, of New Germantown.

[For other anecdotes of Betty, see "Our Home," pp. 437, 532. See also Mellick's "Story of An Old Farm," p. 446.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

ANECDOTES OF THE SOUTHARDS AT BASKING RIDGE

There is an old frame stable attached to the outbuildings of the farm familiarly known as the Breese property, about a quarter of a mile west of Basking Ridge, which was once the residence of Abraham Southard, who settled here in 1755, bringing with him his wife and his son, Henry, only eight years of age. Abraham Southard was one of the leading members of the church, so we must conclude that the old stable has often resounded with the psalms of the Presbyterian worship. Near the humble dwelling stood the dense forest which covered most of the level land east of Basking Ridge. The inmates of the house little thought that through that forest the boy, Henry, would hew the way to lasting honor for himself and imperishable fame for his illustrious son.

Henry Southard chopped in that woods for 2s. 6d. per day while living with his parents, and thus saved up a sufficient sum to buy the magnificent farm afterward known as the Southard property. It was then but a sorry place, but the strong, industrious arm that earned the land soon made it blossom like the rose. Mr. Southard by his industry in chopping made his mark in more ways than one. His neighbors took notice of his energy and talent and made him a Justice of the Peace, and in nine hundred cases upon which he decided only four appeals were made.

Mrs. Craig, now eighty years of age, living opposite the Southard mansion, relates many incidents of Judge Southard's life. One morning in his chopping days, as he entered the woods, he felt a deep conviction of sin, and the feeling grew so strong upon him that he could not work. He laid down his axe, knelt at the foot of a tree and made a vow that he would never rise till his load was removed. He prayed earnestly and long, and finally, with infinite joy, felt the blessing of God poured down upon him. Through his whole life he remained a consistent Christian. In the Revolution, he shouldered his musket and did gallant service for his country. He was one of the first members of our State legislature and represented Somerset in that body for nine years, when he was elected to Congress where he remained for twenty-one years by various reëlections, and retired voluntarily when past eighty years of age. During the last part of his Congressional life, he met his distinguished son, Samuel L., then in the Senate, on the Joint Committee of both Houses.

The Missouri question was before Congress, and "Sam" was to make his maiden speech to the Senate. Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor, of Bergen, has given us an account of the scene as related to him by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. The latter was passing up the steps leading to the Senate Chamber when he met Mr. Southard, with a note which he requested

him to hand to his son. Young Southard was on his feet, surrounded by the great Senators of the day—Adams, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, all earnest champions in the fight. Before the young Senator had opened his lips he received his father's note and read: "My dear Boy: I am sure you're right; do your duty—be not afraid."

It was something to stand up before this body of great men for the first time and discuss the most momentous question that had ever been before that body; but under the inspiration of his father's words this young son of a wood-chopper bared his arm for the fight and leaped in like a flaming giant. It was a proud day for young Southard. His brilliant speech placed him in the front rank of statesmen. It was a glorious day for old Somerset; it added another star of the first magnitude to her galaxy of illustrious sons.

Dr. Taylor says that while he was attending school at Basking Ridge in Dr. Finley's time, the boys frequently held exhibitions in the church. They had been brought up in wholesome fear of older men, and especially the elders of the church. One youth conceived the brilliant idea of reciting part of one of the elder Southard's speeches delivered a few days before in Congress, supposing the old gentleman was still in Washington. While the youngster was blazing away at a white heat, Mr. Southard walked into the room, and, if he ever had any vanity, it must have been gratified then. The boy did not know of the august presence till he sat down.

Henry Southard, though possessing but limited education, had a remarkable memory. He could recollect every question which had come before Congress while he was a member, and even the different speakers and their arguments. Mrs. Craig says she has often been present at the Southard mansion when several of the most distinguished men in the nation were assembled at table, and was not more struck with the ease and dignity with which the host presided than his ability to correct any mistake his guests might make in speaking of the questions that passed before them in Congress. This, to her, who had known the old man in his wood-chopping days of poverty, seemed almost incredible. Southard's wife was a daughter of Edward Lewis, a shoemaker and a dignitary of the church, who was also father of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton's mother.

Family worship was as indispensable in the Southard family as meals. One morning they had all assembled at prayers and Dr. Finley, who was then a boarder in the house, was found to be missing. He had a long journey to make that day, and, wishing to get an early start, did not come in. Mr. Southard saw him with one foot in the stirrup ready to mount, and peremptorily told him to hitch his horse and come in, as he might

need prayers before the day was out. The admonition was never lost upon the young minister.

Mr. Southard died May 22, 1842, aged ninety-five. He retained an unusual amount of vigor, and till within three years of his death he never wore glasses or used a cane. The room where he died is nearly the same as when he occupied it; indeed the mansion, which is a noble, old style, country house, has undergone few alterations, except that a wing has been added, and the whole is kept in excellent repair. The property is now owned by Albert Albro, Esq., of New York, whose wife is connected with the Southard family.

Samuel L. Southard, son of Henry Southard and Miss Lewis, was born at Basking Ridge, June 9, 1787. There is a remarkable coincidence between his career and that of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, also a son of Somerset County. They entered Basking Ridge school together, and each remained for the same length of time. They entered Princeton College together in the same class, were roommates, and both graduated with high honors in the same class. Both studied law, young Southard, however, paying his expenses as he went by teaching school. Both rose rapidly in the profession and became known as brilliant men at the Bar. Both served in the Legislature, both were elected judges of the Supreme Court of the State, both were members of the United States Senate in the most brilliant period of its history, and were themselves among the most distinguished of that body. Each was Attorney-General of the State; Mr. Southard was acting-Vice-President of the United States, and at the next term Frelinghuysen was the nominee of his party for the same office. Mr. Southard was also Secretary of the Navy under the administrations of Presidents Monroe and Adams. Besides the unsurpassed distinction he won as a statesman, Samuel L. Southard was engaged in every generous and noble enterprise of the day. As a firstclass public speaker the Colonization and Bible Societies found in him an earnest and effective advocate. He died June 26th, 1842, at Fredericksburg, Va., among the relatives of his wife.

One of the striking features of his oratory was his impassioned eloquence. When fully roused it was like a sea in a storm. He had learned to control a passionate temper in early youth. When about eleven years of age his mother struck him in punishment. He left home in anger, intending never to return. But reflecting upon his conduct he sat down and wept bitterly. Those tears proved the sparkling jewelled drops that lit his way to fame and glory. He returned and asked his mother's forgiveness, and ever after, in the hottest political warfare or the greatest inflictions of private wrong and injury, maintained that self-control which made him greater than "he who conquereth cities."

[To be Continued]

SOMERSET LOSSES BY CONTINENTALS IN THE REVOLUTION

FROM THE RECORDS AT TRENTON

IN A FORMER number of *THE QUARTERLY* (Vol. I, page 279), there were published the names and amounts of losses allowed by appraisers to persons in Somerset County during the Revolution, where such losses were from the depredations of British and Hessian soldiers. They amounted in the whole to £24,233.19.3. In the same article it was stated that there were claims appraised for losses by Continental troops, which, in the whole, were trifling compared with losses by the enemy; they amounted only to £941.3.8. The President of the Somerset County Historical Society, Hon. James J. Bergen, having procured a complete copy of the claims appraised for damages done by Continental troops relating to Somerset, and which are recorded in a book kept in the State Library in Trenton, from this copy the following abridged statement has been prepared, and in the same order in which the record appears. The usual form of affidavit attached to each was as follows:

"The above A. B. sworn, according to law, depose and saith, that the above account is just and true, and that he hath not had any satisfaction for the same."

Where, in addition to such affidavit, any important facts are sworn to by the owner or a witness, they are given below.

The claims were all proved between September 18 and November 29, 1782, and were allowed by the Commissioners appointed to make the appraisement, being the same who acted in the case of losses by the enemy, viz.: Nathaniel Ayers, of Bernards township, Abraham Staats, of Bound Brook, and Abraham Van Doren, of Griggstown. Neither the losses sustained from the enemy nor from the Continental troops were ever paid by the United States or by the State of New Jersey.

It is to be noted in this connection that various Justices of the Peace, and others, prepared the bills and affidavits, and few of them were "learned" in any accurate method of spelling or in grammar. The quotations from the accounts and from affidavits will show this fact sufficiently, and for the lack of good spelling and proper capitalization the magistrates themselves were responsible. Where we have not literally quoted matter, the misspellings have not been followed.

The records, it will be noticed, do not give the residences of the parties, except in few instances. Sometimes the general locality may be surmised from the names of the persons before whom the affidavits were made, which are given as an aid to such identification.

It ought further to be stated that the records quoted from are those written out in one hand by some member of the appraising committee, or

a secretary, before filing them in Trenton. The actual original bills and affidavits, as copied into the book, are not known to exist.

The date inserted after each name shows when the loss was incurred.

PROVED SOMERSET LOSSES FROM CONTINENTAL TROOPS, 1776-'77

Bennet, John (Jan. 1777), 27 gallons rum; 6 bushels apples; 1 copper sauce pan; 1 great coat of negro Jack; 3 cow hides; 1 dozen knives and forks; fence; two dozen pewter spoons. Total £14.12.0 Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. Corroborated by Estes Seglen before Jacob Van Norstrand.

Van Duyn, Cornelius (Feb. 14, 1777), 1 horse about 10 years old, taken by militia commanded by Col. Meddagh [Middagh]. Value £10. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.

Van Court, Elias (Winter 1777). About 10 panels post and rail fence; 1 saddle about half worn; 1 white pine chest with lock; 1 small pine table and 3 chairs; 1 very good plate griddle; upper part of small desk; 1 iron pot; 1 hogshead; 1 wine pipe and 2 barrels. Also "my dwelling house intirely destroyed except the frame standing and ruff thereon and kitchen of ten feet frunt and twenty-five feet in rear all intirely gone," valued at £30. Total £34.10.6. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.

An additional affidavit accompanies above, by Edward Annely, taken before Nathaniel Ayers, "that he saw the troops belonging to the Continental army take down the chimney out of the said Elias Van Court's house and put the bricks in their wagons in June, 1777, and carried them over the mountains in camp."

Sudam, Cornelius (June, 1778). 100 panels of fence and damages to wheat in field. Total £12. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.

Sebring, Folkart (Jan. 5, 1777). 1 horse eleven years old and saddle. Value £10.5.0. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. Corroborated by Isaac Van Tuyl before Nathaniel Ayers.

McCray, James (1777). 1 frame house, old, destroyed, value £3; 20 new panels post and rail fence; 100 new rails; 10 panels board fence. Total £7.4.6. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.

Harrison, Mathew (November, 1776). 1 wagon wheel taken and burnt (April, 1777); 1 wagon wheel taken; 35 yards "toe" linen. Total £35.10. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.

Anderson, George (April, 1777). 1 set bed curtains; 1 small looking glass; 1 pair leather breeches; 1 pair silver knee buckles; 3 pewter plates; 1 rose blanket; 1 Dutch Testament; 4 shirts; 1 safeguard; 1 pewter teapot and one-half pound tea; 1 homemade blanket; 2 woolen blankets; linen; 100 rails; 200 stakes; 1 old spade. Total £9.5.6. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.

Goldtrop, John (1777). "To pasturing my meadows—Loss of the first crop of hay which usually produced two tuns hay by General Waynes horses and 1 wheat mill Schreen"; 1 half worn saddle; 1 calf 2 months old. Total £5.4.6. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. Corroborated by John Goldtrop, Jr., before Abraham Staats.

- Bond, Jacob (April, 1777). Large number of miscellaneous household articles, total value £4.19.0. In an affidavit J. Bond deposed that he had "some of the articles above mentioned locked up in his chamber while he and his family was mooved and the Continental soldiers took possession of said house and at his return home he found his chamber door broke open and part of the articles hereabove mentioned was missing and verily believes the whole where taken by the troops." Sworn before Nathaniel Ayers.
- Oliver, Jeremiah (June, 1777). 28 sheep; 2 hogs; 1 silver watch; 3 grid-irons; 1 set knives and forks, etc.; also 1 mare five years old. Total £38.7.6. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.
- Tunisson, Phillip (deceased), by James Tunisson, Executor (Dec., 1776). 1 horse for use of artillery under command of Gen. Williamson of the militia. Value £15. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. Corroborated by Cornelius Tunisson before same.
- Hearrid [Harriot?], John (April, 1777). Damages to house at Bound Brook £7, including 1 round table; 18 panels new rail fence. Total £8.14.6. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. Corroborated by Edward Annely, who "saw the troops pull down the oven."
- Blashford, Daniel (deceased), by Daniel Blashford, Jr., Executor (Jan., 1777). 31 sides leather, value £20.3.0; 11 tanned calf skins; also tables and chairs and damages to house. Total value £34.13.0. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. In above matter Hendrick Staats deposed "that he saw the troops at sundries times about Blashford tan yard; also saw the troops run about with leather as appeared was taken out said tan yard."
- Vernon, Nehemiah, Estate of, at Bound Brook, by widow, Elizabeth Vernon (1777). Hay, oats, table, safe, bedsteads, chairs, etc. Total value £13.2.0. In this matter Nehemiah Vernon, Jr., deposed "that about the latter part of the winter and beginning of the spring in the year 1777 he frequently Saw the Continental Troops tare boards of his fathers Barn were the hay was in also carrying the rafters he supposed ware to burn and that he verily believes that hay were taken out Said barn by Said Troops or other wise Said barn rendered so open that the town cattle might without opposition destroy the remainder thereof as his father and mother and all the family were then moved Away for fear of the enemy and could carry but very little of their property with them and the house and other premises left in possession of the Continental Troops." Sworn before Nathaniel Ayers.
- Arithsmith, Joseph (June, 1777). 4 horses. Value £59. A John Arithsmith deposed "that he saw the above mentioned horses in possession of Col. Lee Light Dragoons and saw the horsemen take them off." Sworn before Nathaniel Ayers.
- Smith, Adam, Junr. (Jan. 7, 1777). Wagon and harness. Value £13. Corroborated by Jonathan Smith. Sworn before Nathaniel Ayers.
- Leonard, James (no date). House. Value £295.8.0. In his deposition he said "the Maryland troops destroyed the above house to the above amount; further, this deponent saith he saw them destroy it." Sworn before Nathaniel Ayers.

- Van Norden, Archibald (Jan., 1777). Rail fencing, walnut boards, etc. Value £5. Sworn before Nathaniel Ayers.
- Van Doren, John (June, 1777). Bay mare four years old. Value £25. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. An affidavit of James Wheeler before Nathaniel Ayers states that "he saw one Lieutenant Martin an officer, as he was called of the Continental Army, had the above-mentioned mair."
- Neviaus, Martyn (June, 1778). Stockings, scarlet cloak, calf, fowls, smoothingirons, flaxseed, and 70 bushels of corn. Value £16.13.0. In his deposition he states "that he saw the Continental Army take and destroy the greatest part of the above articles." Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.
- Smith, Adam (Jan., 1777). Three-year-old mare with saddle and bridle. Value £22.10.0. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden. In affidavit by Benjamin Smith taken before Nathaniel Ayers he states "that he saw four soldiers belonging to the Continental Army take away the above mentioned mare, saddle and bridle from the premises of said Adam Smith."
- Van Norden, Tobias, of Bound Brook (June, 1777). Yarn, boards, mahogany table, walnut table, pots, chairs, tubs, etc., also eight-year-old horse and "96 pains glass and some bricks." Value £26.10.8. Sworn before Ernestes Van Harlingen. Rachel Boudinot deposed she saw the Army take many of the articles, while Edward Annely deposed "that he saw the troops belonging to the Continental Army pull down the chimney out one of the said Tobias Van Norden houses." Two latter affidavits taken before Nathaniel Ayers.
- Van Duyn, Denice, Junr. (Jan. 20, 1777). Wagon, set of iron traces, collars and "quilars." Value £17.7.6. He deposed "that he saw the wagon and geers in possession of our Army at Morres Town." Corroborated by Cornelius Tuneson. Both sworn before Abraham Quick.
- Terlune, Gerrit (Jan., 1777). Seven-year-old breeding mare. Value £14.10.0 Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.
- Leight, John, Minister of the Gospel (Nov. 28, 30, 1776). 2 hives with bees, two cords of fire wood, 200 wt. of hay. Value £2.19.0 [This was the Rev. John Leydt, Pastor of the Six-Mile Run Church]. He deposed that "he saw the fire wood and hay taken from him by the Continental Army." Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.
- Brokaw, Abraham (Jan., 1777). 2 pains glass; 6 1-2 cords fire wood. Value £3.5. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden.
- Livingston, Peter Von Brugh (1777, 1779). 100 cords of wood. Value £20. Mr. Livingston made oath "that by the best information he can obtain the American Army in the years 1777 and 1779 under the command of Generals Green and Lord Sterling and the Vergenia Militia or Vollunteers cut from his land in said county and burnt the same not less than one hundred cords of wood," and the same is also deposed by Thomas Burgie. Both sworn before James Kirkpatrick.
- Livingston, Estate of Philip (Dec., 1777; Jan., 1778, by order of Committee; likewise from Dec. 20, 1779 to June 20, 1780 by Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling). 236 culled and 50 cords fire wood, £15.18.0; 16 trees

timber and 150 cords wood brought in by Thomas Burgie, tenant, £34. Total value £49.18.0. Thomas Burgie, John Colyer and Jonathan Sutton made oath to correctness of account, and that the item of 16 trees and 150 cords were used by the "Continental Hospital." Sworn before James Kirkpatrick in Bernards Town.

Smith, Jonathan, Jr. (1777). 1 horse 5 years old, taken by Continental troops some few days after battle of Prince Town. Value £28. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden, and Denice Van Duyn made oath before Nathaniel Ayers "that he saw five Continental soldiers take off the above horse in January, 1777."

Beekman, Gerardus (Jan., 1777). 1 good wagon almost new, "with all the harnessing," £17.10.0; 1 strong team horse, £10. Sworn before Abraham Quick; and Abraham Beekman made oath before Nathaniel Ayers "that the wagon was pressed by Genl. Washington army when they was marching from Princeton to Morris Town."

Quick, Abraham, Esq. ("At time of Monmouth Battle"). Pair of blind bridles, pair of leather collars, frying pan, new leather shaft lines and bridle; 3 pairs men's woolen stockings; 2 pocket handkerchiefs. Total £3.9.0. Abraham Quick made oath before Robert Stockton that "at the time of Monmouth Battle Genl. Washingtons baggage came along by his door and made a halt, and this deponent went to the barn and saw the gears of his wagon lay in the barn, shut the doors and went to the house in order to wash there. Presently one of the lettel boys came in and told this deponent the soldier had taken gears out of the barn; immediately went to the barn and missed the collars, bridles, shaft lines, &c., mentioned above, and after they were gone the rest of the articles above mentioned were missing."

Berrian, Peter, deceased (Nov., 1776). Account brought in by his son John Berrian. Taken by the Continental carters, 35 window lights, 61 panes of glass, 1 broadcloth coat half worn. Total value, £3.14.6. Sworn before Abraham Quick.

Striker, John (Nov., 1776). 1 negro man, 23 years old, £80; 1 horse, 11 years old, £11. John Striker made oath before Abraham Quick that "the within negro and horse was pressed by Genl. Washington army," and "Peter Pumyees" made oath before Nathaniel Ayers that "he saw the above named negro man with the Continental army driving wagon."

Baird, William (Jan., 1779; 1780). 1 horse about 12 years old, about 14 hands, £9; 25 panels of fence and 1 pair stockings, £2.5.0; 1 looking glass and sheets for hospital "to Sunqueth H. Schenck," £3.10.0. Sworn before Abraham Quick.

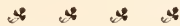
Weycof, Jacobus (Dec., 1776). 1 mare, 10 years old; 43 panels of fence; 3 bee hives. Value £19. "Jacob Weycoff" made oath before Abraham Quick that the articles were "destroyed the night of Genl. Washington retreat from Brunswick," and "Cornelius Wyckoff" made oath before Nathaniel Ayers that "he saw the American army take away the above mentioned mair."

Howel, David (April, June, 1777). 2 acres of wheat and rye; 3 acres of green corn; 2 acres of woodland; 60 panels of fence. Sworn to before Abraham Staats.

Hedger, John (June, 1777). 1 mare, 7 years old; 1 bridle, £30. John Hedger made oath before Nathaniel Ayers that "he saw the American troops have the above mentioned mare," and William Light made oath before Robert Stockton that he "was present and saw James Runyon by vertue of an order from Genl. Sulifent press and take away from John Hedger a certain bay mare for the use of the Continantel in the year 1777."

Jones, William (Dec. 1776). 1 pair new sheets; looking glass; frying pan; fire shovel; 400 of hay; 30 wheat sheaves; 1 horse, 4 years old. Total value £17.14.0. William Jones made oath before Abraham Quick that above articles "where taken from him by an army the night of Genl. Washinton retreat from New Brunswick," and John Jones made oath before Abraham Quick that "he saw the horse mentioned above in the stabel in the evening wen Washinton army came up, and the next morning the horse where gon and a number of the solders, and also that they lay in the barn that night."

[Concluded in Next Number]



JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

[Continued from Page 197]

"May 8th, 1755.—Left in John Lawrances hands to pay charges of surveyors and expence at his house, &c., for which he is to account with me, viz.:

5 bills at 14/—	£3.10.0
7 " " 8/8	3. 0.8

£6.10.8

Less charges pr.	4. 2.0
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Repaid me	£2. 9.8
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P'd David Harriot the money I subscrib'd to the bridge in behalf of the owners of Pepack tract, 35/—.

"4th.—Return'd as far as Brunswick.

"5th.—Got to my plantation. My expenses this journey 9/4.

Agreed with Wm. Allen for a small lot of the lands bought of Mrs. Leslie above Molicks land on Lawrances brook, it being a ruff, stoney lot; agreed to take 35/— pr acre, payable 1st May next, and enter'd into articles with him.

"13th.—Jake Ryerson haveing sold a lott of land at the rear of the pattond [patent?] before the line was run by Ral. Smith, agree to sell more to the land formerly run by Byram, supposing that to be the true

line. Mr. Alexander and I agreed to release to him what falls within Smiths line, between that and Byrams line, at the price he sold for, which he now tells me is 16/— pr acre. I have accordingly enter'd into articles with him, and when we know certainly the quantity he is to have a deed for it.

"*Matt., 24th June, 1755.*—I rec'd from Wm. Willet by his sons hands £43.14.10, in part of his first payment for the lot of land and indorst it on the articles.

"P'd Lewis Johnston his part, $\frac{1}{4}$£10.18.8½

"P'd Mr. Skinner his part, $\frac{1}{4}$ 10.18.8½

"P'd Mr. Alexander his $\frac{1}{4}$ 10.18.8½

"*July 1st.*—Rec'd from Tunis Vandever in part of his lands, first pay't for lotts Nos. — and 15, £92.0.0.

"Garret Wycoff desires the £78.13.0 he overp'd the first payment for his sones lotts Nos. 14 and 15 may be apply'd to paying his sone Garrets 2d payment for No. 14.

"P'd E. J. S. his $\frac{1}{8}$ part. P'd Mr. Alexander $\frac{1}{8}$.

"*Aug. 15th, 1755.*—Dan. Henry inclines to buy ab't 10 acres of the lot on which the Burds now live, joyning near to the house Montanie lived in, or hire it. He tells me it is cut of from other parts of the lott by a steep gulley, which renders it almost useless to the other lott; have promised to let him know before I sell the lott.

"Rob't Simonson tells me ther's an old house built formerly by Hugh Gaston, which now falls within his lott, and is fearfull some bad person may take possession of it, but Mr. Alexander and I told him to pull the house down, but to let Gaston take away any part of it he thought worth while.

"*Aug't 28th.*—Blau met me at Conn. Mizenars; he tells me he has bought Alex'r Lawrances improvement, and before I will accept of him in Lawrances stead I wrote to Lawrance that I consented to assigneing the articles to Blau on his and Gisbert Suttfin signing an obligation to full-fill his part of the articles to me, which obligation I included in the letter and left it with Wm. Graham. Suttfin is to take a part of the lott.

"*1755, Dec'r 5, Mat.*—Benj'm Suttfin inclines to buy lott No. 19 at Peapack on which Andries Wortman lives. I told him the lowest price is 50/— pr acre in three pay'ts, the first on the 1st May next, and that I must first heare from Wortmans sone William befor I can bargain with him the refusall. Wrote to him by Suttfin and desir'd his positive answer by him.

"*Dec'r 29th.*—Benj'n Suttfin tells me he left the letter for Wm. Wortman with his wife; that he call'd at his house some time after for his

answer, but he was not at home; that Mrs. Wortman told him her husband would not buy the land. He then went to Andries Wortman and told him he had agreed with me for the lot, and was willing to make him a reasonable allowance for his improve't; that the old man and his sone Andries were very angry and gave him very abusive language, and told him I had no right to sell the land, and that they would not give it up. He says he offer'd to give him fifty pound for his improv't. He tells me he will take the lott at the 50/— pr acre in 3 pay'ts, if we can give him peaceable possession by the next Spring, and is willing to give the £50 to Wortman, which I have verbally agreed to. I have further promised he shall have the lott at any time after the next Spring, whenever we can give him possession.

1755, Dec. 31st, Mat'x.—Gersham Van Deberg came to me with Dav. Harriot; he proposes to take the lot I had agreed with Jaquish for, on the same terms if we will put back the payment for one year, the first to be in May next, which I am to consider of and speak to the others concerned.

"Gisbert Sutfin desires Vandeberg may have the part of Blaus lot he proposed to take, which I consent to. He is to get Mr. Smith to survey it and send me the return. Wrote to Sutfin to that purport.

"V: Deberg wants to buy some land joyning to the lot he has over the brook, which I have promised to let him have if it can be conveniently don, so as not to be a prejudice to the other lots joyning.

"Jan'y 16th, 1756, P. A.—Peter Nefius and Ralph Lane came to me and proposed to buy that part of Lot No. 19 on which Mary Alexander lives, she and her family being very troublesome to the neighbors. I chuse not to breake the lot, but offered to sell the whole at 40/— pr acre.

"Mar. 17th, P. Amboy.—David Bisset show'd me a power of attorney from John Oliphant to Gisbert Suttphin empowering him to settle his affaires and that conserning the lot of land with me, and desired to know whether I would convey the land to him on his paying the money which Oliphant had agreed for and the interest. I bid Bisset tell Suttphin I was willing to do it, but that Oliphant should signify his consent by indorsment on the articles, and that I should attend here the begining of May on business of that kind.

"18th.—Rec'd from John Van Doorn in part of his bond for 1st pay't interest on his bond, and put up in a bagg separate till opportunity of paying each his part, £123.1.5.

"1756, Mar. 25th.—Consented to let Robt. Allen have the use of lot No. 12 (called Morris Williams lot) for pasturing this year, if I do not sell it. He tells me that Conr. Mizinar told him he did not want it. He tells

me that Wm. McDaniell has let the place w^{ch} Anthony Kearny agreed with him for, by my consent, and that he has agreed with Kearny for the improvement. I have promised to let him keep it, but defer agreeing upon what terms till I go up, which I expect to do in April.

"*May 8th.*—Rec'd from Fred Blew int't of £185.5.0, his part of first payment for lot No. 8 from May, 1755—£12.19.4.

"*July 23d, 1756.*—James Willson, weaver, came to me at Eliz'th-town; he tells me he has bought the improvement of the place which I had some years ago promised to lease to Morris Williams. He bou't from John Linn, who bou't from Alb't. Dorline. He wants to take a lease for some years. I have consented he shall stay on the place till I consider of it, and let him know what he may depend upon.

"*Jan'y 28th, 1757, Match'x.*—George Forman tells me he agreed with John Lawrance for his place, Lot No. 6, and moved on it last fall; that he has since sold, or agreed with Jeremia Bright for the part of it on the West side the brook, and part on the other, excepting the mill and about 8 or 10 acres. Bright is to meet me at Amboy the beginning of May to settle the affairs and take a deed. Forman tells me that he inclines to have that part of Blaws lot which I had consented to let Gisbert Sutfin have, and at Sutfins request promised it to Gertham Vandebergh. He tells me V: debergh has since parted with his claim (?) to one ——— Cock, and Cock to Hen'k Lane; desires I will indeavour to let him have the prefferance of the lot.

"*Fcb'ry 8th.*—Hend. Lane brought me a letter from Ger: Vandebergh acquainting me that he has parted with his claim to the lot above mentioned ——— Cock, and show'd me Cock's release to him, and desires he may have the lot. I have promised not to let Forman have it without his consent, and wrote by him to Forman to that purport.

"*Matchaponix, Fcb'ry 26th, 1757.*—I rec'd a letter from Hend'k Lane acquainting me that he delivered my letter to Geo: Forman, who did not come to any agreement with him about the small lot; that he is now about building upon it, and intends to be with me about the first of May to make a payment and take a deed.

"Gersham Vanderbergh brought me Dr. Schuylers two bonds of £50 each; his proportion of s'd Schuylers estate amounts to £65.5.7 New York money, which I am to receive from Mr. Wm. Ouky, and gave him credit for it on Acc't of the lot he is to have at Peapack, being lot No. 13; gave him a rec't for the bonds, &c.

"Garret Van Deveer tells me he has agreed with John Oliphant for his place and intends to be with me at Amboy about 1st May to pay the money and take a deed, the deed to be drawn to him. He desires to be bounded by Lawrances brook, and will pay for the addition, if any.

"*Mar. 18th.*—James Perrine of Penciltania came to me about buying lot No. 12 called Morris Williams lot. I have offer'd it to him at 45/— pr. acre, N. York money, in three payments. He intends to go up againe to see it, and with come againe in ab't a fortnight, or write to me or to Mr. Skinner if he likes it, on the terms. If I dont hear from him in about a week am not to expect him.

"*Eliz'thtown, 29th March, 1757.*—Mr. Ogden tells me that Jas. Wells and some others settled within the Peapack tract near the reare line have assigned to him; that he has no other ways undertaken for them, tho' promising to assist in endeavoring to have the dispute agreed.

"*Match'x, 6th April.*—John Chip (and Rob't Allen with him) came to me; he tells me that by being over persuaded he agreed with Robert Killpatrick for part of the improv't of ——— he has a lease for, and engaged to pay fifty-five pound for it.

"Rob't Allen tells me that Andries Wortman's sone, Andries, has cut and carted railes several times from that part of the lot which is without the line run by the Eliz'town people; that he did not see them cut the timbers but see him cart the rails from the land. Thos. Lucas and Elisha Drake he thinks see them cut timber; the rails were carted late last fall.

"*Amboy, July 6th, 1757.*—Wrote Rob't Allen empowering him to suffer James Cole to make use of the field back of Andries Wortmans house in such form as he thinks proper, and any railes he can find cutt on the land, &c. See copy of my letter.

"*Nov'r 17th.*—James Scip tells me that in April last he went on a small place joyning to ——— Frayles (?) lot at Peapack; inclines to continue on it some time longer, which I have consented to and have promised to acquaint him if we should incline to lease it for any time.

"*Fcb'ry 15th, 1758, Match'x.*—The lot called the 600 acre lot is divided among John Royce, Jacob Wolfe, John Frayal (?), John Weland and Benj'n Leonard; they have all bin with me this day and are to meet me at Amboy the beginning of May for their deeds, which I am to get ready for them agreeable to a draft of Ra. Smith; they are then to pay 1/3 of principle and the interest, and mortgage the land for the other payments; they to pay the charge of the deeds, &c.

"*Match'x, 14th March, 1758.*—Jos. Dorn tells me that Hugh McClure, to whom I gave the lease for lot No. 4 in May, 1755, soone after sold his lease at vendue to Wm. Mellvin and Mellvin sold to Dan. Heynsteed (?), who paid Mellvin, he thinks, £5 to take it back again, who now offers to sell it for £7, and that Geo. Forman has talked about buying it for the sake of the timber.

"Doren now proposes to take a lease for the lot (he has lived on

about 5 years), which I have agreed to give him for 2 years, and a years notice, provided my partners approve of it, he to pay three pound a year rent from 1st Mar. 1758. That McClure, &c., never made any lease of the land more than selling the lease; that it is thought he took the lease with no other intent than to make money by selling it. I wrote to McClure that I had agreed with Doren to lease the lot to him.

"Match'x 21st March, 1758.—Rob't Allen came to me with Andries Wortman, Jn'r., about the lot Wortman and his father lives on at Peapack, which they had first sold the improvement of to John Crain and ——— Potter, and then leased from them. I have wrote to Cort. Skinner confirming it. See copy of my letter. I gave Rob't Allen leave to sow about 12 or 14 acres on the lot called Morris Williams lot. Paid Allen 21 /— to have his expenses.

"Andries Voorhies tells me he has agreed with ——— Smith for his lease of the lot formerly leased by us to ——— Coxe, sold by him to ——— Van Cleef, and by him to ——— Smith. I have told him he may continue on it on the same terms till he hears farther, and promised if we should conclude to lease for a longer time to give him the refusall.

"Match'x, 21st Mar., 1758.—Rob't Kirkpatrick, shew'd me an agreeement he made with John Eveland for his part of the 600 acre lot which I have consented to, and am to get the deed for that made to him and his son, John Kirkpatrick.

"27th.—Garret Voorhies at Laurances Brook spoke to me at Bruns'k in behalf of some other person who wants to buy the lot Bisset lives on at Peapack; promised to write him on what terms I will sell it; he tells me Bisset asked ——— for his improvement; he has built a tolerable good barn and a framed house.

"29.—I wrote to Voorhies that he might have the lot at 55 /— per acre, he making Bisset a reasonable allowance for the improvement.

"Match'x, May 4th, 1758.—David Bisset came to me about his lot; have agreed to sell it to him and John Wortman at 52 /6 per acre, they to divide it between them as they think best, and each to pay their part in 3 payments, the first to bear int. from this time. They are to git Ralph Smith to divide it and bring me his draught. As I suppose it will take in some ruff land in the reare, I have agreed to allow them 5 pr. ct. in the measure, &c. I wrote by Bisset to Mr. Smith. I concluded to take in the slip between this lot and the rear land of the patent to be settled with the owners of the patent ——— land.

"Amboy, May 19, 1758.—Ro't Allen tells me that he being apprehensive that Ands. Wortman, Jn'r., was still inclineable to give up his possession to the Eliz'town people, he, with the approbation of Cort, Skinner and my bro'r agreed to give him ten pound in our behalfe for his

improvement, and that Wortman accordingly gave him possession, which he holds for us; that two days ago, he having prepar'd some of the land for planting corn, Thomas Clawson (the famous rioter) came with two of his sones and some others to indeavour forcibly to plant in the land, and to take the just possession from him; that on his forbiding them to medle, severall of them struck him and abused him very much. He has now applyed to the Attorney Gen'l and to Judge Nevill, who has issued his warrant for apprehending them as rioters. He likewise told me that one ———, by the direction of Thos. Clawson, has cut and carted railes from the upper part of the lot now in possession (by my consent) of James Cole. I have desired Mr. Skinner to sue said ——— for Trespass.

"*May 24th.*—Rob't Allen came to towne; says that Thos. Clawson was taken by Wm. Mellin, constable; that ——— Boorum ingaged for his appearance and is now become bail for him; that he has met with no disturbance since he was with me last, more than being threatened by ——— Potter, an Eliz'thtown man, to be turn'd out of possession; that he thinks Clawson will not stay long there. I paid Allen 24/6 to pay expenses to be charg'd to the owners, &c.

"*24th.*—Jacob Wolfe came to me; has made a payment and taken his deed. Have taken a mortgage for ball'e of his acc't stated.

"*P. Amboy, June 10th, 1758.*—Rec'd from Rob't Simonton on acco't of rent of Lot No. 3, £1.7.4.

"Conrad Miznar tells me he is much in want of timber and inclines to buy one of the small timber lots; have promised to reserve one of those for him if I can. Have consented to let him cut timber on ——— Smocks lot sufficient for 200 railes.

"Storm (?) complains of John Linn keeping part of his lot, the old house that Dechaw (?) lived in and some land about it, &c.

"*Match'x, 12th June, 1758.*—Jona'n Jones, who is now in possession of the place leased 3 years ago to Hugh Sutton (one of Leslie's lots) has become bound to perform the conditions of Sutton's lease. I have promised if we should conclude to lease for longer time to give him the refusal, or give him timely notice if we sell. I have taken his bond for three years rent due by Sutton and am to account for it as cash, £24.0.0.

"*June, 1758.*—I find I rec'd £14 from Hugh Sutton 28th May last in part of his bond given for rent for one of the lots belonging to S. J. A., L. J. and myselfe indorst on the bond.

[*To be Continued*]

THE KIRKPATRICK FAMILY OF SOMERSET COUNTY

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

ONE OF THE striking impressions received from the study of genealogy is of the disappearance from a community of names once numerous and distinguished. This will be found true of the name Kirkpatrick, as of the name Whitaker, of which an account appeared in the *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II (p. 98). The pioneer representatives of the two families came into the County at nearly the same time, occupied neighboring properties, and their descendants of the name lived side by side for three generations. Now both names have practically disappeared from the township, and, if I mistake not, from the County, and are remembered by very few even of the oldest inhabitants.

In other respects the stories of the two families run along very different lines. Of the early history of the pioneer Whitaker we know only that he was English, and came to Somerset by way of Massachusetts and Long Island. But of his life in these sections, and the chain of influences that led him to Somerset, we know nothing.

Respecting Kirkpatrick the case is quite different owing to the fact that in 1867 a volume was published entitled "The Kirkpatrick Memorial," prepared especially in commemoration of Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D. D., of Amwell (Ringoes), Hunterdon County, and his son Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, Jr., of Trenton, N. J., the former a great-grandson of the pioneer, and the latter one generation farther removed. In this volume some fifteen pages are occupied by a chapter on "The Kirkpatrick Family," compiled by Rev. George Hale, D. D., of Pennington, N. J. For the preparation of this chapter many documents were available, and also the recollections of the older members of the family. From this chapter, and the pages of Liddell's "Passaic Valley Genealogies" we gather the main facts respecting the family. These are supplemented by a number of documents that have fallen into my hands, and some items of a date later than that covered by the volumes mentioned.

One of the early members of the family, Hon. Walter Kirkpatrick, compiled a statement respecting his ancestry in Scotland which is worthy of preservation. It is as follows:

"The Kirkpatrick family possessed estates in Nithsdale, (Scotland) in the ninth century. The first on record is Ivone Kirkpatrick in the time of David I. He was a witness to a Charter of Robert Bruce. He had a grandson Ivone, and from him descended a long line of Lords of Closeburn. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber of James VI., obtained a patent of freedom of the whole kingdom. He died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, whose grandson Thomas

was created Baronet of Nova Scotia. (This order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent, March 26, 1686). He married Isabella, daughter of Lord Torpischen; afterwards he married Sarah, daughter of Robert Furguson, Esq., of Craigdarock, by whom he had a son Rodger; and thirdly he married Grizzel, daughter of Gain Hamilton, Esq., of Raplock. He was succeeded by

"II. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick who, married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Lockhart, of Carstairs, and was succeeded by

"III. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, who married Susannah Grierson, of Capuncet, August 29, 1748. Fire consumed his mansion, family papers, and everything except the tower. He died October, 1771, and was succeeded by

"IV. Sir James Kirkpatrick, who married Miss Jaudine, and died June 7, 1804, and was succeeded by

"V. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, the present Baronet."

The Kirkpatrick Arms are also stated to be: "Ar. a Sattier and chief az.; the last charger with 3 cushions or. Crest, a hand holding a dagger in pale-distilling drops of blood. Motto, 'I make sure.' Seat, Closeburn's, Dumfries."

It will be noted that this paper lacks definiteness, and fails to connect the pioneer Kirkpatrick with any particular branch of the family in Scotland. This failure may be due to the fire as a result of which the family papers were destroyed. It is more likely that the author had no opportunity to examine the Scottish records.

The Somerset county pioneer was Alexander Kirkpatrick, who was born in Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire, and removed to Belfast, Ireland, after his marriage, probably about 1725. Liberty of conscience and additional religious advantages are given as the reasons for the removal. In the spring of 1736 he embarked from Belfast for America with his wife, Elizabeth, three sons, and two daughters. His brother Andrew also accompanied him, who, later, settled in Sussex county. The passage proved to be stormy and tedious, occupying thirteen weeks. Passengers and crew were nearly starved. The landing was finally made at New Castle, Delaware, where they had for their first meal a supply of field corn, which seemed in their hunger the sweetest food they had ever tasted.

The party crossed the Delaware at Philadelphia, and wandered up through New Jersey until they came to Bound Brook, and thence on foot over the mountains, following the Indian trail, until they came to a spring along the stream soon thereafter called the Mine Brook. Here they built a log house and prepared to stay.

The property on which the Kirkpatricks settled was in the possession

of two sons of William Penn, Richard and Thomas, being a part of a tract of 7,500 acres surveyed for the father, as one of the twenty-four Proprietors, in June, 1717, in right of his second "dividend" in East Jersey. William Penn died in 1718, and by his will Richard and Thomas came into possession of this and other tracts located in various parts of the Jerseys.

So far as we know Richard and Thomas made no vigorous effort to take full possession until 1746. On March 4th of that year, by an "instrument in writing" they designated "Richard Peters and Linford Lardner, both of the city of Philadelphia, Esquires" their "joint attorneys and surveyors" with power to "sell and dispose of all every or any their or either of their lands Tenements Hereditaments in both or either of the Divisions of New Jersey aforesaid or wherein or whereto they or either of them have or hath any estate right claim title or interest within the said province of New Jersey or any part thereof for the best price and prices and on the best terms that can from time to time be gotten for the same and to Receive and give releases and discharges for the moneys arising by such sale or sales and for and on behalf of them the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn and of each of them to sign seal and execute all such Deeds conveyances instruments and other writings as shall be necessary for perfecting such sales and conveyances." [Note the omission of punctuation marks.]

Armed with this authority the said "agents attorneys and factors" of the proprietors soon got busy, for on November 23 of the following year, 1747, they leased to Alexander Kirkpatrick one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, evidently that on which he had been living for the previous eleven years. I have not seen the form of the leases executed by Peters and Lardner. If they were similar to others of the time they assured the lessee the right of purchase some years later, and the delivery of a deed in fee when he should make full payment. In the "Kirkpatrick Memorial" it is stated that the lessee agreed "to plant an orchard of at least one apple-tree for every three acres, and in case this lease shall continue beyond three years, then (to) plant one apple tree for every six acres, all regular in one orchard, and to keep up the number planted and to keep the orchard in good fence."

The property thus leased and later purchased was located along the Mine Brook road in Bernards township between one and two miles west of Bernardsville, and the house first constructed was, I believe, not far from that now occupied by Charles Barker. A saw mill and later a grist mill were erected near the site now occupied by the Barker mill.

Four years after the lease of 1747, i. e., on May 15, 1751, Alexander Kirkpatrick purchased of his neighbor, Daniel McEowen, a property con-

sisting of 170 acres adjoining his land to the west, and extending to that secured by purchase, following a previous lease, by Jonathan Whitaker, in November, 1752.

Daniel McEowen was from Argylshire, Scotland, and his daughter, Mary, had married, on March 31, 1748, David Kirkpatrick, a son of Alexander. McEowen purchased the property above mentioned May 29, 1744, but how long he occupied it previous to this date is not known. He had three sons, Duncan, Daniel and Alexander, but so far as I know none of their descendants reside in the County.

Alexander and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick had five children: Andrew, David, Alexander, Jennet and Mary. No dates are given in the "Memorial" respecting any of them excepting David, the second son, who was twelve years old when the family came to America. It is stated that Andrew in middle life moved to western Pennsylvania; that Alexander was a surveyor, and later kept store at Peapack; that Jennet married Duncan McEowen, a son of neighbor McEowen, and removed to Maryland, and that Mary married John Bigger, and removed to New York or Maryland. I have been unable to supplement these brief statements with additional data.

Through David Kirkpatrick the family was perpetuated in Somerset. At the age of twenty-four he married, as stated above, Mary McEowen, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, August 1st, 1728, and was hence in her twentieth year at the time of her marriage. They lived all their days upon the estate at Mine Brook. Ten years after their marriage the pioneer, Alexander Kirkpatrick, died, and was buried in the cemetery surrounding the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a staunch member. This simple inscription adorns the northern facade of the marble monument erected to commemorate the family:

ALEXANDER KIRPATRICK
of Watties Beach
Dumfriesshire, Scotland
Died at Mine Brook June 3, 1758.

No mention is made of the date of birth, or of the death of Elizabeth, his wife. Hence it is evident that record of these events had not been carefully preserved and had faded from the memory of their descendants at the time of the erection of the monument, which was subsequent to 1860.

The other faces of this monument contain inscriptions respecting David and Mary Kirkpatrick, Captain David Kirkpatrick, their fourth son, and Dr. Hugh and Hon. Walter Kirkpatrick, sons of Captain David. In each case dates of birth and death are given. Excepting David and Mary, all are said to have been born at Mine Brook.

The use of the name Mine Brook is peculiar. As early as 1719,

and perhaps earlier, the name Basking Ridge was used to designate a wide area of territory extending to the west of and including the Kirkpatrick estate. A small stream taking its rise in the mountains north and west of Bernardsville, and flowing through the Kirkpatrick and Whitaker properties into the North Branch near Far Hills, came early to be known as Mine Brook and the mountain in which it rises as Mine Mountain. The tradition is that on faint evidence a shaft was sunk in search of iron ore, though with little or no commercial results. But the names Mine Mount and Mine Mountain have persisted until this day in spite of an Englishman's objections that they are "bad grammar." The name came into use as early as 1750, perhaps earlier. The shaft of the mine is still to be seen near the top of the mountain.

David Kirkpatrick inherited or secured by purchase additional land to the eastward of the original estate, and in 1765 built the stone house that still stands a little north of the Mine Brook road, and about a mile west of Bernardsville. The site is particularly attractive, and the ancient walls seem as strong and enduring as if additions of recent days. Over the front door was chiselled "D. M. K. 1765"—standing for David and Mary Kirkpatrick. He had passed his forty-first year when this house was erected, and in it he lived nearly fifty years. He died March 19, 1814, having just passed his ninetieth birthday. It was the custom to walk to the Basking Ridge church, though other members of his family rode. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature for the years 1778-1780, 1781 and 1784. One son was educated in the College of New Jersey, and six of his grandchildren were liberally educated. Mary, his wife, died eighteen years earlier, November 2, 1795. Of their descendants I make this brief mention:

Their eldest child, Elizabeth, was born September 27, 1749. She married a Slone, and one son, William B., became a Presbyterian clergyman, and was for a time pastor of the Greenwich Church, Warren county. Her second husband was General William Maxwell, of Revolutionary fame. She died in 1829.

The second child, Alexander, was born September 3, 1751. He married Sarah, daughter of Judge John Carl, of Long Hills, Morris county, and brother of Rev. John Carl. They lived in Warren township; had thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, who grew to maturity and married into the leading families of the section.

Jacob the fourth child of Alexander, was born August 8, 1785; was educated in Dr. Finley's classical school in Basking Ridge, being of the first class, and having for his classmates Samuel I. Southard, Philip Lindsley and Jacob R. T. Frelinghuysen, who later dropped the "Jacob R." and became Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. These four entered the

Junior Class in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and all were graduated in 1804. Jacob began his preparation for the Bar, but later, under the influence of a sermon by Dr. Finley, turned his attention to the Christian ministry, and became a Presbyterian clergyman. In April, 1810, he received a call to the pastorate of the Amwell Presbyterian Church near Ringoes, was ordained June 20, and continued in the pastorate nearly fifty-six years, until his death May 2, 1866. Most of the time he served two churches. However, later, one, that at Mount Airy near Lambertville, was relinquished, being strong enough to support its own pastor. During the last few years of his ministry he was given an associate. His influence in the section, and indeed through Hunterdon County, was great. The Kirkpatrick Memorial Presbyterian Church in the village of Ringoes perpetuates his memory. He had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, and many descendants are living, though in widely separated parts of the country. Whether any live in Somerset I have not discovered.

Andrew, fourth child of David and Mary Kirkpatrick, was born February 17, 1756. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1775, studied law, and entered upon its practice in New Brunswick. He resided in Somerset, was elected to represent his county in the New Jersey Assembly in 1797, but resigned in January, 1798, to accept the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he held until 1803, when he became Chief Justice, and continued in that office until 1824. He was for twenty years a member of the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater, and also an original trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Andrew Kirkpatrick married Jane, daughter of Col. John Bayard. Their two sons were graduated from College the same year, 1815; the elder, Littleton, from Princeton, and the younger, John Bayard, from Queens, now Rutgers. The former represented his State in the United States House of Representatives. The latter is the ancestor of the Kirkpatricks now or lately of New Brunswick. His widow, Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick, bequeathed the fund that made possible that stately memorial, Kirkpatrick Chapel of Rutgers College.

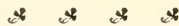
The two daughters of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick married clergymen. Mary Ann became the wife of Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D., who was pastor of the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick from 1832 to 1861; and Jane married Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, for a time Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the East Windsor Theological Seminary.

Four other children of David and Mary Kirkpatrick were: Hugh, 1753-1782, unmarried; Mary, 1761-1842, who married (1) Hugh Gaston, of Peapack, and had one son; (2) ——— Todd; Anne, born March 10, 1764, who married Moses Esty, of Morristown; and Jen-

net, born July 9, 1769, who married Dickinson Miller, of Somerville, and had six sons. Of their descendants I have no information.

The fifth child of David and Mary Kirkpatrick was David, known as Captain David. He was born November 12, 1758, and lived all his days on the Mine Brook estate. He died December 11, 1828, in his seventy-first year. He married Mary Farrand, of Troy, Morris county, and had three children. The eldest, Walter, was born April 12, 1795. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1813, and was a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, representing Somerset from 1836 to 1838. He died December 13, 1841, in his forty-seventh year. No children survived him.

The second son of Captain David Kirkpatrick was Hugh, born May 31, 1797. He also studied at the College of New Jersey and was graduated in 1815. He studied medicine and became a practicing physician and was known as "Doctor Hugh." In 1844 he was elected sheriff of Somerset to succeed David T. Talmage, and served the regular term. He never married, and died March 11, 1860. His is the last name to be inscribed on the family monument in the Basking Ridge cemetery. At his death there was none of the name to take possession of the Mine Brook estate and what remained of it was sold to Henry Baird. The greater portion of it is now in the possession of Richard Lindaberry, Esq., who takes pride in keeping it in a high state of fertility and productiveness.



THE PIOUS DINAH VAN BERGH

FROM MSS. OF THE LATE ANDREW D. MELLICK, JR.

HER FIRST husband, Rev. John Frelinghuysen, pastor of the First Reformed (Dutch) church of Raritan (Somerville), was taken ill while visiting Long Island and there died (1754). She returned home with the dead body of her husband "in a boat so contracted and inconvenient that she was compelled with a very great shock to her sensibilities to step upon the coffin in passing to the shore."

After her husband's death, and after all her arrangements for returning home were completed, one day she visited, for the last time, with her two children, a favorite place on the meadows between the house near Raritan and the river, where she had been accustomed often to resort with Mr. Frelinghuysen. While standing there, after having, it may be, just engaged in prayer and overwhelmed by her emotions, her attention was drawn to the approaching figure of Rev. Mr. Hardenbergh. She received him with surprise, and expressed displeasure at his thus intrud-

ing on her solitude. He excused himself by broaching the subject of his deep affection for her, which she listened to with indifference and distaste. We may suppose that this first attack on the fortress of the widow's heart was several times repeated by the undaunted youth before the time set for her departure for Holland, where she was born and where Rev. John Frelinghuysen had married her. She did not abate her intentions and preparations, and at last, when the day of commencing the journey arrived and she was just ready to leave the house for the sloop that was to convey her to the seaboard, a violent storm arose, so wild in the character, as to oblige her to abandon, for that day, at least, all thoughts of leaving home. The detention resulted in the vessel on which her passage had been engaged sailing without her. The considerable time that elapsed before another ship should be in readiness for the voyage offered to young Hardenbergh abundant opportunities for pressing his suit, and Dinah soon felt that the "God of storms," for the second time, plainly indicated an intention of directing her marital affairs. "The vista down which she directed her view became altogether changed. Her bewilderment respecting the divine dealing with her gave way to the delightful apprehension of a purpose on the part of her Heavenly Father . . . and the consummation of the conjugal union lay as a definite thing in the future."

Dinah's son, afterwards Colonel Frederick Frelinghuysen, spoke Dutch with such unusual facility that it was remarked by Mr. Van Solaner, Ambassador from the Netherlands, he excelled all in the use of that tongue that the ambassador had met in this country. Out of regard for the wishes of his mother and Dr. Hardenbergh, Frederick completed a theological course of study and then applied himself to the law. Notwithstanding the strong religious surroundings of his youth, he never made a public profession of Christianity. Early in his life the Colonel became impressed with the belief that he should die on his 51st birthday. The conviction never left him. Strange to say, just previous to that date he contracted a cold which rapidly developed into a serious illness, and at sunset on his 51st birthday, he died.

Washington's relations with the Hardenbergh family were of an intimate nature. After Domine Hardenbergh had removed to Ulster Co., Mrs. Washington visited Mrs. Hardenbergh when travelling by way of Kingston to headquarters at Newburg. The following communication has been preserved:

"KINGSTON, June 29, 1783.

"DEAR SIR:—Mrs. Washington is at this place accompanied by His Excellency and Mrs. Clinton, and purposes to set out tomorrow morning so early as to reach headquarters by evening. She is desirous of paying the Domine and Mrs. Hardenburg a visit on her way down, and will there-

fore do herself the pleasure of waiting on your family at breakfast, at which time I shall do myself the honor to attend her. In the meantime I am very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"Colonel Hardenburg.

RICHARD BARICK."

Shortly after Mr. Hardenbergh's death she wrote to Dr. Livingston urging him to accept the presidency of Queen's (Rutgers) College. The letter is a curious and interesting exhibit of the freedom and authority with which she addressed the divine, though the communication was couched in the most elevated and respectful language. It commenced:

"Most Reverend Sir, and Worthy Brother in our blessed and all-worthy Lord Jesus, Zion's King. Constrained by a sense of duty and by love to our Dutch Zion, I take the liberty to send your Reverence a few lines and once more to commend to you our College and Church."

It seems that Dr. Livingston was not inclined to leave New York for New Brunswick, but Dinah evidently felt it was his duty to do so, and did not hesitate in the letter to tell the Reverend Doctor that she had her fears that he was "perhaps not obedient to the voice of the Lord as sounding forth in the voice of the people." She furnished him with abundant Scriptural texts, whereby his views might be strengthened as to his duty in doing the Lord's work in New Jersey. "I have heard," writes the Juffrau Hardenbergh to the worthy brother: "your Reverence say to my now departed husband that you regarded the College as the fountain of our Church. Why then be engaged in the streams and let the fountain dry up? The Holy Ghost has made you overseer of that part of His House. O that like another Zerubbabel you might be encouraged."

In another part of her letter she volunteers the information that "large cities are often very dangerous." "To labor for God is certainly your delight and your happiness. The Lord enable you to discover what is His holy will." Further on she writes: "Now worthy Sir, I have a single request to make to you:—Will your Reverence speedily let me know whether you have perfect peace in your mind in relation to your residing in New York." She closes her long and interesting letter by impressing her hearty love for Mrs. Livingston and hopes that the Lord would "sustain her ladyship in her infirmities." And then, with hearty salutations, she subscribes herself: "Most Reverend Sir, Your reverence's handmaid and loving friend in our Lord Jesus Christ."

Being a woman, of course she must add a postscript, which was to inform the Doctor that "no one knows of this letter but one female friend. It is between the Lord and us."

Another instance of her offering advice and admonition to her min-

ister is given. On one occasion a divine called on her to manifest his respect and to profit by her counsel. Before separating it was proposed that they should unite in prayer, whereupon the Domine addressed the Throne of Grace in such loud and boisterous tones as to much grieve and annoy the good lady. Upon rising from her knees she said to the vociferous supplicant: "Your God, Sir, must be different from mine, for mine can hear even though no words be uttered, but yours, it seems, cannot unless addressed in the loudest of tones."

Mr. Hardenbergh's successor at the College and church was Dr. Condit, a Presbyterian who, however, conformed to all the requirements of the Dutch church. She spoke of him afterwards as "the beloved Condit;" so we believe she accepted the refusal of Dr. Livingston with equanimity.

At one time during her residence in Holland and before her marriage, that country was threatened by an invasion of the French army, owing to the intense cold freezing the bays and rivers so as to permit the passage in safety with troops and artillery. On the Sabbath, Dinah came to the rescue of her imperilled country. All day she prayed that God would avert the threatened affliction. She recorded in her diary:

"On Monday I was enabled to continue in filial supplications to God in Christ that if it might so be a change might occur in the weather, and, O, adorable Goodness! there was on Tuesday as powerful and delightful a thaw as was ever seen. O, how humble was I thus rendered before my compassionate God, and what a lesson of confidence was I thereby taught! Our enemies had boasted that they would do something with which the whole of Europe would resound. Now I was led to say, 'O, enemy, the daughter of Zion hath laughed thee to scorn, and shaken her head at thee; for the Lord hath strengthened the bars of our gates.'"

On one occasion she also wrote in her diary:

"On the Lord's Day I awoke early with these words upon my mind—'Arise my love and come.' I immediately arose and said: 'Dearest friend of my soul, here is Thy ready handmaid: For what purpose shall I come.' I realized it said to me: 'I will cause thee to know my surpassing love.' 'Surprising kindness,' rejoined my heart, 'again so early, to meet my soul.'"

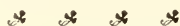
On another occasion Zeeland was threatened with a dreadful inundation owing to very high northerly winds having prevailed for several days. But Dinah dammed the flood with her prayers and induced the Lord to "moderate the calamity by giving us an east wind, and that for days in succession, connected with weather of a most delightful character."

Although she faithfully pleaded with the Lord that the Netherlands might be delivered from the French, she acknowledged that she could

"inwardly approve of it, and justify God, should He give us over to destruction and bring in upon our land that boar cut of the wood,—I mean France, that enemy of the heritage of God."

One Sunday morning she overslept herself and was too late to go to church to hear a sermon by the Rev. Mr. De Bruyn. She was greatly distressed, but, as she recites in her journal, "I could afterwards see that it was the Lord's purpose to grant me a blessing in private." The barbarous and vile treatment by the French greatly disturbed her repose of mind. "It stirred me up," she observes, "the more to protest against them at the Throne then to imprecate righteous vengeance on that Assyrian and oppressor."

The above facts were gleaned from a translation of the Dutch diary of Dinah Van Bergh, now in the Sage Library at New Brunswick, and which recounts nine months of her experiences in Holland in 1747. The MSS. was loaned me in 1889 by Miss Maria Demarest, of Passaic, New Jersey.



FROM NEW JERSEY TO ILLINOIS IN 1837

FROM A SKETCH PREPARED BY ONE OF THE FAMILY

WILLIAM B. WIKOFF, son of Garret Wikoff, of Griggstown, emigrated from Somerset County, N. J., to Fairview, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1837. His family, consisting of himself, wife and eight children, traveled overland in wagons as far as Wheeling, W. Va., where they took a steamboat down the Ohio to Cairo, and thence up the Mississippi to St. Louis. Disembarking there, they crossed the Mississippi and journeyed by land to Whitehall, Illinois, having been one month on the route from New Jersey. After remaining six weeks at Whitehall, Mr. Wikoff pushed on to Fairview, Fulton county, the place where he had decided to settle, arriving there about the 1st of August.

The only shelter that he could secure for his large family was part of a house belonging to an earlier settler, consisting of a single room, with no walls or chimney. The room, however, being large, the house was converted into three apartments by hanging up blankets, which served for partitions. Cooking was done out doors. To secure a stove before cold weather set in necessitated a journey of sixty miles to Springfield. This stove was known as the "tin-plate," and consisted of a small oven, about large enough to bake two loaves of bread, with a place for the fire underneath. Wheat was purchased at \$1.50 per bushel, carried forty miles to the mill, and ground on shares. During the severe winters, the streams being all frozen up, wheat, corn and other grains had to be

ground in coffee mills or pounded into meal by hand with wooden hammers. Groceries were scarce, especially coffee and sugar, which could hardly be had at any price. A substitute for coffee was found in roasted corn, peas and rye. Instead of sugar, pumpkin and crab apple molasses were used. Game of all kinds was plentiful and the only kind of meat to be obtained.

In addition to the severe winters terrible prairie fires had to be encountered. These were the common dread of man and beast. The immense growth of wild grass furnished ample food to these fearful destroyers. A mere spark let fall by the careless hunter would sometimes kindle a fire that would lay waste a tract of country hundred of miles in extent. When once the fire got under way, impelled by the driving wind, it was next to impossible to arrest or change its course. The settlers were constantly on the alert, and, at a given signal men, women and children were obliged to turn out by night or day and fight the fire, not only to save their homes but their lives.

During the summer of 1838 Mr. Wikoff began the construction of his first house. Owing to difficulty in securing lumber he only succeeded in getting it enclosed the first year. Trees had to be felled and the logs carted many miles to be sawn. Joists, rafters and sills were hewn with the axe in the woods and used in the rough. Shingles and laths were taken from logs cut the proper length and then split by hand.

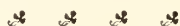
Very soon after entering the new house, and while it had no proper walls and chimney, nearly the whole family were attacked by malarial fever, and four of the children succumbed to the terrible disease in less than two months. The eldest son, John Bainbridge, was the first person buried in the new cemetery at Fairview. The graveyard was then situated on the wild prairie, with no fence or other enclosure. After the second year times improved. The abatement of the fever was succeeded by good crops, and the colonists from that time on began to enjoy the fruits of their labors and privations. Mr. Wikoff, who was among the first settlers, took a prominent part in helping to further the progress of the colony. He took a special interest in church and school affairs, and Fairview became known for the healthy moral tone of its inhabitants. The erection of the fine church and school buildings that at present help to adorn the village is due, not a little, to his personal exertions.

With a view to bettering his financial condition, as well as influenced by a desire to be near a son and daughter who had preceded him, Mr. Wikoff sold his property at Fairview in May, 1849, and removed to Henry, Will county, of the same state. Here he likewise identified himself with public interests, and lent substantial aid in building the first church and schoolhouse in that village. During his first ten years'

residence at Henry he erected five dwelling houses and improved three farms from the raw prairies. In 1860, at the age of sixty-five he gave up farming, and built a homestead in the town (now city) of Henry, which he occupied until his death.

Mr. Wikoff's wife was Elizabeth Bainbridge, of Somerset County. She was his true helpmeet for sixty years, and possessed the same unflinching faith in God as her husband. In 1867 they celebrated their golden wedding, when children and grandchildren assembled to do honor to their worthy parents. Mrs. Wikoff passed away in 1877 at the age of eighty, steadfast to the end in the blessed religion which she had for many years devotedly followed. Mr. Wikoff followed her two years later, in his 85th year. Both lie buried side by side in the family plot at Henry.

The children who survived them were: Elizabeth Croxen, wife of Richard Garretson, of Duquoin, Illinois; Rachel, wife of Alfred H. Powell, of Springfield, Missouri; Garret, of Antelope county, Nebraska, and Peter W., of Henry, Illinois.



THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

IV. Line of Adriaen Lane (12), of Readington

[Continued from Page 221]

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS LANE (304) AND SARAH STEVENS:

330. HARMON CORNELIUS, of Readington, b. about 1767; d. about Dec., 1838. Perhaps unm. Will of Dec. 6, 1838, probat. Jan. 12, 1839 (Hunt. Wills, Book 7, p. 139), gives one-third of estate to Ann, dau. of Lucas Hoagland, and two-thirds to Elias, son of Ann.

331. HENDRICK, bap. at Readington, Feb. 5, 1769. No further trace.

332. ELIZABETH, bap. Sept. 9, 1770. May have been the Elizabeth who m. Nicholas Egbert, Jr., and had ch. bap. at Readington.

333. JOHN C., bap. July 9, 1780, d. 1826.

334. LYDIA, bap. July 27, 1783.

335. NEELTJE, bap. Aug. 29, 1784.

336. SARAH, bap. July 2, 1786; m. (sup.), Aug. 7, 1814, Abraham Van Sickle, of Lebanon twsp., Hunterdon co.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM LANE (306) AND MARY HUFFMAN:

337. REBECCA, bap. at Readington, Mar. 8, 1776; living in 1836; m. Thomas (?) Hall. Children: (1) Elizabeth, who m. John Y. Dalley.

(2) Mary Ann., who m. a Nailor and d. in Michigan. (3) Sarah, who m. Thomas Cowan.

338. ELIZABETH, bap. Nov. 6, 1778; d. before March, 1839; m. Peter Pittenger. Children: (1) Mary, b. Oct. 7, 1799; d. young. (2) John, b. Feb. 1, 1803. (3) Abraham Lane, b. Jan. 11, 1805. (4) Jacob Lane, b. Aug. 6, 1810. (5) Elizabeth, b. Apr. 24, 1813. (6) Peter. (7) Jane Ann.

339. MARY, bap. Mar. 3, 1781; d. Jan. 15, 1856; m. (sup.) John Quick. Children (order uncertain): Ellen Maria, who m. Ebenezer H. Smock; John; Abraham, who m. Sarah Dalley; Wyckoff, who m. Jane Nymaster; Gitty Jane, who m. Peter Alpaugh; Elizabeth; Asher, who m. Sarah Hulsizer.

340. MARGARET, of Readington, bap. May 18, 1783; living in 1839; m. Eli Sherman. Children: (1) Amelia, b. Nov. 25, 1814. (2) Eli, b. Sept. 26, 1816.

341. HARMON ABRAHAM, of Readington, bap. Aug. 21, 1785; d. Dec. 12, 1844; m., April 22, 1809, Leah Emmons, who was b. 1792, and d. April 4, 1873. He was a farmer, who lived adjoining the farm of his cousin, Harmon C. Lane (330). He left no will, and his estate was adm. on in Hunt. co., Jan. 10, 1845. (For ch., see *infra*).

342. JOHN, bap. Dec. 26, 1790; m. Christian Fonner. His s., ABRAHAM, was b. Feb. 23, 1818, and bap. at Readington. John's father, in his will of 1839, speaks of John as "gone out of the country and not likely to return." This Abraham's son is, probably, WILLIAM HARRISON LANE, M. D., b. 1844, who resides at Miller, South Dakota, and is Superintendent of the State Board of Health of that state; but he has little knowledge of his New Jersey ancestry.

343. JACOB, living in 1839, as per his father's will.

(A Washington Lane—perhaps George Washington—d. at or near Princeton, Ill., about 1905, whom I think was a son of John, 342, or Jacob, 343).

CHILDREN OF JOHN LANE (309) AND NELLY BERGER:

344. HARMON JOHN, of Readington, b. Aug. 16, 1790; d. Mar. 7, 1842.

345. SUSANNAH, of Readington, b. Dec. 14, 1792; d. July 17, 1872; m., June 24, 1816, Andrew Thompson, who was b. Sept. 23, 1794, and d. Oct. 25, 1849. Children: (1) Hannah, of Readington, b. Mar. 29, 1817; m., Jan. 10, 1835, Samuel Connet, who d. May 9, 1897. Nine ch., Mrs. P. S. Hyler, of Flemington, being a daughter. (2) John A., of Readington, farmer, b. Sept. 27, 1818; d. Apr., 1880; m. Sarah Ann Ent. Six ch. (3) Jacob, of Somerville, wheelwright, b. Oct. 28, 1820; m., and had five ch. (4) Peter A., of Somerville, b. Jan. 10, 1823; m. and had

six ch. (5) William Van Fleet, of Illinois, b. June 28, 1825. (6) Andrew A., carpenter, b. Aug. 29, 1827; d. July, 1897, at the Soldier's Home, Kearny, N. J. (7) Eleanor, b. Mar. 29, 1830; d. Aug. 7, 1847. (8) Susan, of Frankfort, Kan., b. July 11, 1834; m. John A. Lane (410), and had two ch.

346. JASPER B., b. Aug. 17, 1796; d. Aug. 19, 1842.

347. JACOB, b. Oct. 1, 1798; d. Oct. 11, 1846.

348. JOHN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, b. Feb. 1, 1801; d. Jan. 2, 1870.

349. ELIZABETH, b. July 4, 1803; d. May 29, 1807.

350. PETER, b. Dec. 28, 1805; d. Jan. 17, 1849.

351. CORNELIUS, b. Sept. 27, 1809.

352. AARON, b. July 9, 1812; d. May 13, 1813.

(Nearly all above bap. at Readington).

CHILDREN OF AARON LANE (310) AND LYDIA VAN SYCKLE:

353. HANNAH, bap. at Readington, Mar. 13, 1765; m. Isaac Monfort. Children: Lydia, and (perhaps) others.

354. REBECCA, of Readington, bap. July 31, 1769; d. May 21, 1838; m., about 1788, Andrew Van Sickle (son of Andries Van Sicklen and Annatie Schomp), who d. June 12, 1815. Children: (1) Hannah, bap. Jan. 13, 1790; m. Daniel Amerman and removed to Ohio. Three ch., including Rev. Daniel Amerman. (2) Ellen, b. May 1, 1792; d. Mar. 25, 1852; m. James R. Van Sickle, her cousin. No ch. (3) Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1794; m. James Dawes. Five ch. (4) Andrew, b. Mar. 23, 1797; d. Nov., 1848; m. Eleanor Melick, who was b. Sept. 6, 1799, and d. Apr. 6, 1867. In 1823 were living in Steuben co., N. Y. (5) Lydia Susan, b. April 30, 1800; m. James Melick. Ten ch. (6) Aaron, b. Nov. 11, 1802; d. Feb. 23, 1848; m. Eleanor Orr (dau. of William Orr). Seven ch. (7) Peter Melick, b. Jan. 4, 1806; d. July 18, 1817. (8) Jane. (For other particulars, see "The Van Sicklen Family").

355. ELLEN, (called "Nelly"), of Readington, bap. Jan. 26, 1772; m. Abraham Van Fleet. Child: Rebecca Van Sickle, b. July 21, 1797.

356. AARON, of Readington, b. July 4, 1775, d. Nov. 3, 1844; m. Catherine De Mott, who was b. about 1777 and d. Oct. 28, 1852. He was elder of the Readington ch. in 1830, 1835 and 1843. His will of Dec. 30, 1842, probat. Nov. 22, 1844 (Hunt. Wills, Book 8, p. 30), devised his "homestead farm" of 80 acres on the southwest side of Holland Brook to his son, Aaron, and directed his other farm on the northeast side of said brook to be sold. This "homestead" farm was in front of the Readington church, but across the brook from it, and descended from his great-grandfather, Adrian. Both Aaron and wife were buried at Readington. His old Dutch barn was used in 1823 for a meeting house when the Readington ch. was being built. (For ch., see *infra*).

357. JOHN, bap. July 19, 1778; d. young.

358. CORNELIUS, b. about 1780; was living in 1798.

359. ANDREW VAN SICKLE, of Readington, bap. Aug. 13, 1782; m. (sup.) Margaret Van Sickle. He was known as "Andrew V. Lane," and is said to have lived in New York City in later years. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF GILBERT LANE (311) AND MARTHA WILLIAMSON:

360. GILBERT (bap. Geisbert), bap. at Readington, Aug. 19, 1764; unm. When a young man he went to Virginia.

361. CORNELIUS G., of Readington, farmer; b. May 5, 1766; d. Feb. 3, 1845; m. Judith Van Fleet (sup. dau. of Jan Van Fleet), who was b. June 29, 1770, and d. June 23, 1857. Says his granddaughter, Mrs. Leonard C. Davis, of Somerville. N. J.: "The farm buildings where Cornelius G. lived, stood on the hill east of the Readington church, and this tract of land has been occupied ever since old Casper Berger bought the 400 acres north of Holland brook. My father, Cornelius C. (435), inherited it from his father, Cornelius G. On it Cornelius G. and Judy spent their lives and raised their large family of children. Here, after my father's death, my sister, Gertrude, lived and died. My father lived on this farm 55 years. I have the old, tall clock that was in the family for 100 years and not new when Cornelius G. bought it in 1790. It keeps perfect time, having a full musical tone in striking." On her tombstone and in her Bible Judith's name is spelled "Judy," but her namesakes were all baptised "Judith." The will of Cornelius G., dated June 10, 1843, was prob. Feb. 21, 1845. (Hunt. Wills, Book 8, p. 40). (For ch., see *infra*).

362. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 20, 1770; d. Oct., 1799; m., 1788, Andrew Emmons. Children: (1) John, b. Feb., 1789. (2) Dinah, b. Dec., 1791. (3) Dinah (second), b. Nov. 1, 1792. (4) Lanah, b. Aug., 1793. (5) Gilbert Lane, b. Nov., 1794.

CHILDREN OF GILBERT W. LANE (324) AND REBECCA BERTRAN:

363. JANE, b. Apr. 16, 1784; d. about 1872; m., Oct. 6, 1804, John Van Camp (s. of Tunis Van Camp and Catherine Van Middlesworth), who was b. May 30, 1784, and d. Aug. 6, 1875. Owned after 1827, farm of 206 acres near North Branch. Children: (1) Gilbert Lane, of South Branch, b. Mar. 9, 1807; m. Maria Nevius. (2) Tunis, of South Branch, b. Nov. 19, 1811; m. Ida Schenck. (3) Catharine Susan Dumon, of Jersey City, b. Jan. 19, 1815; m. C. Peterson Brokaw. (4) Rebecca Elizabeth Ludlow, (twin with Catherine), of Maryland; m. Frederick Ten Eyck. (5) Jane Maria, of Mt. Airy, b. May 30, 1820; m. George H. Barber. (6) Peter, of Neshanic; m. Julia Bunn (dau. of Judge Leonard Bunn, of Somerville).

364. REBECCA, of Neshanic, bap. Nov. 29, 1789, at Somerville; m., Aug. 31, 1808, Jacob Cock (Cox). Children: (1) Mary, b. Feb. 17, 1809. (2) Rebekah, b. Sept. 15, 1812. (3) Edward, b. Feb. 9, 1814. (4) William Lane, b. July 15, 1826.

CHILDREN OF HENDRICK LANE (290) AND ———:

[It is only since preceding families were put in type that the writer has been able to make the quite certain identification of this family as belonging to Hendrick (290), and too late to place the family in its proper order. Remarks inserted under Hendrick, the grandfather (279) will give the reasons for this placement].

365. HENRY. No further trace.

366. LUCRETIA, of Liberty Corner, N. J., m., Oct. 28, 1824, Ryneer Dougherty. Children: (1) John. (2) Henry. (3) Sarah, who m. a Palmer.

367. JUDITH, unm.

368. BENJAMIN HENRY, of Bedminster twsp., b. Aug. 1, 1802; d. Feb. 17, 1874; m. Feb. 19, 1825, Hannah Van Doren, (dau. of Abraham Van Doren and Catherine Nevius), who was b. about 1808 and d. Jan. 30, 1854. They had twelve children, all but one of whom grew up and married. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF HARMON A. LANE (341) AND LEAH EMMONS:

369. MARY, of Whitehouse, b. Dec. 30, 1812; d. Feb. 1, 1904; m. John Hyler, farmer. Twelve ch., among whom were (order uncertain): William, Jacob, Eliza Ann, Margaret, John, Mary E., Adeline, Catherine, David, Philip.

370. RACHEL ANN, of Clover Hill, b. Feb. 6, 1814; d. May 11, 1893; m., Sept. 15, 1836, John Smith, millwright. Children (order uncertain): Abraham, Mary Jane, Harriet, John, Sarah Ann, David.

371. REBECCA, b. July 8, 1816; d. Mar. 11, 1868; unm.

372. ELIZA, of Three Bridges, b. Dec. 4, 1818; d. Mar. 11, 1901; m. Jacob Huff. Children: (1) Mary Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1844. (2) John, b. Apr. 3, 1846. (3) Theodore, b. June 12, 1850.

373. PHEBE, of Readington, b. June 26, 1820; d. Dec. 16, 1906; m. William Mattison. Children (order uncertain): Jacob, Harmon, William, Mary A., John (now living at Readington), Henry, Kate.

374. JACOB HARMON, of Readington, b. Nov. 25, 1822; d. Jan. 4, 1853; unm.

375. ABRAHAM HARMON, of North Branch Station, b. Feb. 25, 1826; d. Sept. 15, 1902; m. Sept. 15, 1849, Caroline Schomp (dau. of Peter G. Schomp), who d. Nov. 12, 1912. Ch.: John Schomp, of North Branch Station, b. Jan. 16, 1852, living; m., June 1, 1872, Mary Van Pelt and has

ch.: (a) Katie Ditmars, b. Dec. 16, 1876; d. young. (b) Frank Leffert, b. July 12, 1881; living. (c) Carrie Mae, b. Dec. 5, 1889; living.

376. HARRIET, of Whitehouse, b. Nov. 8, 1828; living; m., May 1, 1848, Jonathan B. Statham. Ch.: (1) Jonathan B. (2) Mary Ann. (3) Theodore. (4) Virginia. (5) Harriet. (6) Emma. (7) Anna. (8) Laura. (9) Carrie Lane, of North Plainfield. (10) Samuel S.

377. JOHN HARMAN, of Whitehouse, b. Nov. 1, 1833; d. Oct. 4, 1902; m. Rebecca Ann Cole. No ch.

CHILDREN OF AARON LANE (356) AND CATHERINE DEMOTT:

378. ELIZA, of Readington, b. July 30, 1796; d. Apr. 6, 1878; m. Thomas Stout. Children: (1) Aaron Lane, of Whitehouse, b. May 21, 1818; d. about 1907; m. Mary Elizabeth Blackwell. Ch.: Newton, deceased. (2) John Wyckoff, of Readington, b. Apr. 27, 1828; deceased; m. Phebe Ann ———. No ch. (3) Abraham Praul, b. Aug. 5, 1832; m. Susanna Latourette. No. ch.

379. CATHERINE, b. Apr. 24, 1799; m. Isaac Voorhees (son of Isaac and Aletta Voorhees, of Roycefield), who was b. July 18, 1799. Mr. Voorhees subsequently married Phebe ———. Children: (1) Martha, b. Aug. 19, 1823. (2) Aaron, b. Aug. 14, 1825. (3) Eliza Ann, b. Dec. 15, 1830.

380. AARON (known as "Major Lane"), of Readington, b. Apr. 22, 1803; d. Mar. 18, 1889; m. Catherine Hammer, who was b. about Feb., 1802, and d. July 26, 1866. He inherited his father's 80-acre homestead fronting the Readington church, and was major in the militia. (For ch., see *infra*).

381. CORNELIUS, b. Mar. 18, 1808; d. Sept. 27, 1821.

CHILDREN OF ANDREW V. S. LANE (359) AND MARGARET VAN SICKLE:

382. JANE, of Readington, b. May 14, 1812; d. 1841; m. Cornelius Gambling. Children: (1) Phebe Ellen, b. Feb. 23, 1842. (2) Maria Louisa Van Liew, b. Apr. 26, 1844. (3) John V. Lane, b. Jan. 5, 1847; d. young. (Foregoing bap. at Readington).

383. CORNELIUS, b. May 14, 1814; perhaps m. a Cole.

384. LYDIA, b. Sept. 22, 1815.

385. ELEANOR, b. May 8, 1819.

386. ANDREW, b. May 5, 1822.

387. AARON, of Philadelphia, b. Mar. 5, 1825; d. Mar. 23, 1890, and was bur. at Readington. Little is known of him.

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS G. LANE (361) AND JUDITH VAN FLEET:

388. GILBERT CORNELIUS, of Branchburg twsp., Somerset co., b. Oct. 12, 1790; d. Nov. 24, 1866; m. Maria Kershaw (dau. of Jacob Kershaw

and Rachel Smith), who was b. Feb. 13, 1791, and d. Dec. 31, 1870. He was elder of the Readington Ref. Ch. in 1841 and twice afterward. His will of June 27, 1860, was probat. Dec. 7, 1866. (Hunt. wills, Book I., p. 172). No ch.

389. ELIZABETH, of South Branch, b. Nov. 24, 1792; d. 1863; m., Mar. 2, 1811, John Brokaw. Children: (1) Sarah, b. July 8, 1812; m. John Baird, and remov. to Ohio, about 1844. (2) Judith Ann, of Centreville, b. July 13, 1814; d. Mar. 5, 1868; m., Oct. 27, 1835, William Christopher Van Doren, who was b. Oct. 4, 1813, and d. Jan. 1, 1892. (For descendants see "The van Doorn Family," p. 556). (3) James Van Derveer, of Three Bridges, b. Sept. 25, 1816; m. Elizabeth Baird. (4) Elizabeth, of South Branch, b. Feb. 21, 1819; m. Gilbert Sutphen Amerman. (5) Phebe, of Readington, b. July 17, 1821; d. 1870; m. Tunis V. M. Cox, whose son, John T., lives at Readington. (6) Cornelius J., of Harlingen, b. July 19, 1824; m. Jane Gano. (7) Martha Maria, of Raritan, b. May 18, 1827; m. James Smith. (8) John, of Belle Mead, b. Dec. 31, 1829; was sheriff of Somerset 1865-'67. (9) Jane, of Sioux Falls, S. D., b. Dec. 24, 1833; living; m. Samuel B. Voorhees. (10) Gilbert, of South Branch, b. Jan. 28, 1837; d. by drowning; unm.

390. ANDREW CORNELIUS, of Readington, b. Jan. 10, 1795; d. Aug. 19, 1854; m. Elenor Emmons (dau. of Andrew Emmons), who was b. 1809, and d. Nov. 4, 1892. (For ch., see *infra*).

391. MARTHA, of Readington, b. May 11, 1802; d. Feb. 24, 1832; m. 1827, Jacob Van Doren, farmer (son of Abraham Van Doren and Catherine Nevius), who was b. Feb. 26, 1796, and d. May 23, 1870. Mr. Van Doren resided near Readington, until about 1863 when he removed to Pluckemin. In his younger days he was a prominent singer and attended the Reformed Church at Whitehouse. He had three wives. (See "The van Doorn Family," p. 340). Children: Catherine Lane, of Raritan, b. Nov. 7, 1828; d. June 25, 1906; m., July 17, 1852, Henry Benbrook, who was b. in England, July 12, 1825, and d. at Raritan, June 28, 1903. Had ch.: (a) Stephen, of Raritan, unmarried. (b) Jacob, of Orange, deceased, who m. ——— Brown.

392. MARY, of South Branch, b. Feb. 11, 1805; d. May 2, 1836; m. Joseph S. Ten Eyck, who was b. Feb. 12, 1801, and d. Apr. 11, 1862. Children: (1) Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1826; d. Apr. 21, 1838. (2) Catherine Maria, b. July, 1828; d. Apr. 12, 1838. (3) Abraham, b. May, 1830; d. July 16, 1840. (4) Sarah Ann, of Somerville, b. Aug., 1833; living; m. James H. Melick.

393. JOHN CORNELIUS, of Readington, b. June 15, 1807; d. Oct. 9, 1883; m. (1) 1828, Mary Ann Hageman (dau. of Andrew Hageman, of

Readington), who was b. 1806 and d. Mar. 6, 1860; and (2) Susan Van Doren (dau. of Christopher Van Doren and Esther Laning), who was b. July 22, 1817, and d. Feb. 22, 1892. Susan Van Doren had a former husband, Matthias Cramer. John C. was several times an elder in the Readington ch. (For ch., see *infra*).

394. CORNELIUS C., of Readington, farmer, b. Jan. 29, 1810; d. Apr. 13, 1890; m., Dec. 31, 1833, Gertrude Hageman (dau. of Isaac Hageman and Maria Van Derveer), who was b. April 18, 1815, and d. Nov. 12, 1888. His life was spent on the homestead of his father. He was deacon, and later elder of the Readington Ref. ch. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN H. LANE (368) AND HANNAH VAN DOREN:

395. ABRAHAM, of Peapack, b. Dec. 18, 1825; deceased; m., Oct. 29, 1852, Catherine Jane Demund. Ch.: (1) Susan Ann. (2) Aaron M. (3) John M.

396. CATHERINE, b. July 25, 1827; deceased; m., Nov. 16, 1848, Charles Cruse, who is deceased. Eight ch.

397. HENRY, of Whitehouse, b. Dec. 9, 1828; d. May 4, 1873; m. Eliza Apgar (dau. of Henry Apgar). Children: (1) Anna M., who d. May 5, 1876; in 24th year. (2) Josephine R., who d. May 1, 1860, in her 4th year. (3) George A., of Raritan, who is living.

398. SARAH, of Pluckemin, b. June 5, 1830; deceased; m., Nov. 22, 1849, Samuel D. Colyer, who is living and the oldest resident of Pluckemin. Six ch., all living.

399. JUDITH, of Lamington, b. April 4, 1832; deceased; m. Joseph S. Rue, who is deceased. One ch., deceased.

400. BENJAMIN, of Mechanicsville, b. Aug. 8, 1834; deceased; m., Eliza Davis. Five ch.

401. JOHN L., of Mechanicsville, b. Oct. 7, 1837; d. 1896; m. Margaret Reger, who is living. Four ch.

402. PETER, of Somerville, b. Apr. 13, 1840; d. July 6, 1914; m. Martha Yawger, who is living. He served in Co. E, Third Regiment, N. J. Cavalry in the Civil War. Five ch., surviving ones being FREDERICK and FRANKLIN.

403. HANNAH M., of Pluckemin, b. May 29, 1843; deceased; m. Henry Van Duyn.

404. OBED, of 48 Thirteenth Ave., Newark, b. June 28, 1845; living; m., Feb. 18, 1873, Mary Wilkinson. Ch.: (1) RETA, b. Nov. 10, 1874. (2) NELLIE, b. Mar. 12, 1881.

405. MARGARET V., of Pluckemin, b. Feb. 7, 1848; living; m., Sept. 28, 1872, Peter H. Philkill, of Trenton, who d. 1875. She now resides in Somerville.

406. ANTHONY L., b. Oct. 25, 1850; deceased.

CHILDREN OF MAJOR AARON LANE (380) AND CATHERINE HAMMER:

407. CORNELIUS HAMMER, of Kansas, b. Feb. 7, 1826; d. after the Civil War; unm. He served in the Mexican War; also in the War of the Rebellion, after which he took up a quarter section in Kansas and died there.

408. AARON, of Newton, Kansas, b. Nov. 12, 1827; deceased; m. Sarah Whitlock. Had three daughters.

409. SARAH MARIA, of Pleasant Run, b. Mar. 5, 1829; d. Oct. 1, 1901; m., Sept. 20, 1850, David D. Schomp, who was b. Nov. 15, 1828; d. Apr. 26, 1909. Children: (1) Aaron Lane, b. Sept. 11, 1851; deceased. (2) David, b. Jan. 7, 1853; deceased. (3) Isadora, b. Aug. 15, 1854; deceased. (4) Annie Elizabeth, of Brooklyn, N. Y., b. Apr. 13, 1856; living; m., Jan. 24, 1877, Jacob Q. Kline, and had ch.: (a) Howard S. (b) Russell. (c) Sarah. (d) Jessie. (5) Cornelia, of South Branch, b. Sept. 12, 1857; living; m., April 27, 1881, John N. Shurts, and had ch.: Edna M. (6) John Ellis, of Edgewater, b. Mar. 7, 1860; m., June 23, 1887, Gertrude Porter, and had ch.: (a) Cornelia. (b) Sarah. (c) Roy. (d) Gertrude. (7) Simon Peter, of Hoboken, b. Nov. 25, 1863; m., Nov., 1888, Lillian Young, and had ch.: David D. (8) Kate, of Alpha, N. J., b. June 22, 1887; m. John I. Porter, and had ch.: (a) Eva. (b) Elizabeth. (c) Ellis. (d) Frank. (e) Fred. (f) Agnes. (g) Stacy. (h) Clayton. (i) Kate.

410. JOHN AARON, of Kansas, b. July 26, 1830; deceased; m. Susan A. Thompson, (dau. of Andrew Thompson; see under 345). Two ch.

411. HENRY AARON, of Neshanic, surveyor, school teacher, and Justice of the Peace, b. Dec. 14, 1831; d. Jan. 9, 1896; m., Nov. 26, 1856, Sarah Elizabeth Stryker (dau. of Hiram Stryker). (For ch., see *infra*).

412. PETER, b. Dec. 30, 1833; d. young.

413. DAVID, of Newton, Kan., b. July 20, 1835; living; m., Catherine Hall (dau. of Isaac Hall). He is in the Soldiers' Home, being a veteran of the Civil War, where he served. Ch.: (1) CORA, b. June 6, 1868; d. Sept. 12, 1868. (2) ISADORA, b. Oct. 7, 1869; d. May 9, 1870. (3) ETTA, of Newton, Kan., bap. Oct. 5, 1872; living. (4) MAMIE, b. Feb. 7, 1877.

414. PETER THEODORE, of Elizabeth, carpenter, bap. at Readington, May, 1838; living; m., Hettie Maria Cramer. One son living.

415. CATHERINE ELIZABETH, of Exira, Iowa, bap. Nov. 6, 1839; living; m. Stephen Gano, a hardware merchant.

416. WILLIAM KLINE, b. Mar. 31, 1843; d. at Napa, Cal. He served in the Civil War and d. in the California Soldiers' Home.

[Concluded in Next Number]

THE BRUNSON (BRINSON—BRYNSON) FAMILY

BY WILLIAM H. BENEDICT, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

DANIEL BRINSON, the son of William Brinson, of Devonshire, England, came to America about 1677. He married Frances, daughter of Dr. Henry Greenland and Mary his wife, whose other children were: Mary, who married Cornelius Longvelt (Longfield in English), and Henry. Brinson's children were: Barefoot, named for his grandfather Greenland's great friend (perhaps not relative), Dr. Walter Barefoote, and the only one mentioned by his grandfather in his will; Margaret, who married John Van Vliet (or Fleet); Mary, who married, first, a Farnsworth, and, second, Adrian Beekman; and Anne, who married William Davidson.

Dr. Greenland patented, in 1693, 400 acres of land about a mile from present Princeton University, on the Millstone, at the bridge on the Brunswick road from Trenton, and it was on this plantation that Daniel Brinson lived at his death in 1696. His widow, Frances Greenland, married (2nd) John Horner, a Quaker, of Princeton, living on the next farm but one. The son, Barefoot, continued on the plantation till his death in 1748 or 1749. Barefoot was the earliest known sheriff of Somerset, acting perhaps from 1711 to 1730. He married Mary Lawrence, who advertised the plantation in the "New York Gazette," Nov. 21, 1748, as of "about 330 acres," and she signed herself "Mary Brunson, on the premises." The executors were Mary Brunson and Thos. Lawrence, and his creditors were referred to Sam'l Lawrence, of New York, and Thomas Lawrence, of Phila. Here we have the first change of the name to Brunson.

The children mentioned in Barefoot's will were John and Ruth. John married ——— Arrowsmith. Both he and his wife died young and left two children: Daniel, b. 1768; d. 1840; m. Sarah Whitlock, who was b. 1769 and d. 1824; and Mary. Daniel's son, John Whitlock, b. 1800; d. 1866; m. Sarah Van Tine, b. 1798. She was the daughter of Ephraim Van Tine, who was b. Feb. 7, 1752. Their dau., ———, m. Abraham Voorhees, whose dau., Sarah Voorhees, m. John S. Clark, now of Overbrook Farm, Middlebush, New Jersey. Mary Brunson m. John N. Simpson, one of New Brunswick's merchants and interested in forming the New Brunswick Steam & Steamboat Co., the first steamboat company I know of, as Fulton and Livingston were relatives and partners and not a company. Mrs. Chas. W. McCutchen, of Plainfield, is a granddaughter of this Mary (Brunson) Simpson.

Margaret, Barefoot's sister, married John Van Vliet (which became Fleet) and had a son John, and a daughter Frances, who m. Jacob Wyck-

off, of Six-Mile Run, and had two sons. She m. (2nd) John Piatt, who died at St. Thomas, West Indies, 1760, leaving five sons, viz., John, Abraham, Daniel, William and Jacob, all of whom were in the Revolutionary War from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Frances "Vliet" Piatt died on the day of the Battle of Princeton within hearing of the guns, and three sons were in that battle. All five sons founded families. Abraham's daughter, Catharine Piatt, m. her cousin, James Andrew, and a living descendant of this line is F. C. Cochran, of Ithaca, N. Y.

Of the Pennsylvania Brunsons, it is to be said that they lived in Lancaster (or Dauphin, part of Lancaster) county. A Barefoot and also William and Daniel Brunson were in Capt. Joseph Sherer's Co., 4th Battalion, Lancaster Co., Pa., troops, Col. James Bard commanding, Mar. 26, 1776. Barefoot was excused from military duty July 21, 1778, as one son was going to war and another was sick. Barefoot had a dau. Mary, who m. Samuel Berryhill whose dau. Mary Berryhill m. ——— Riddell. She left two sons, John and Charles. She was b. Apr. 23, 1800, and d. Feb., 1892.

These rather disconnected links will, I hope, assist in connecting the descendants of Daniel Brinson with living members of the family.

As to Daniel Brinson's father-in-law, Dr. Henry Greenland, he appeared at Newburyport, Mass., late in 1662. He was a close friend if not actually a relative of Dr. Walter Barefoote (or Barford, as the name is given in England) who came to Kittery, Maine, in 1656 or 1657, and for thirty years till his death, 1688, was said to be the most litigating and scandal-raising personage connected with the Piscataqua region, whether as doctor, captain, prisoner, prison-keeper, Deputy Governor, land speculator or Chief Justice. He was well-educated and wrote a good hand. He was a churchman, but a sturdy and quarrelsome supporter of the Stuart policy, while most of his neighbors were Puritans, so that the hard things he said of both Barefoot and Greenland need to be weighed in the light of these facts. (See "N. E. Gen. Register," Vol. 26, for will of Walter Barefoote, by which he leaves 1,000 acres in Maine to Dr. H. Greenland).

Dr. Greenland removed to Kittery, Me., in 1666, and in September, 1673, he was fined £20 and banished from the Province. He is said to have "sailed away" to Piscataway in New Jersey, taking the name of his region with him. Here is a distinct statement and apparently the correct one of how the name came to New Jersey, for Piscataway, it is to be remembered, was a territory nearly as large as Middlesex county, and running from the sea to the East and West Jersey line, taking in also the Middlesex portion of Princeton. He stepped at once into positions of trust and honor in his new home, being Captain of a Piscataway com-

pany in 1675, and Justice in 1681. He lived at the Ford, or crossing-place on the Raritan. "Danker's Journal," 1679, says: "We rode two English miles through Piscataway to the house of Mr. Greenland, who kept an ordinary at the place of crossing the river at the Falls. The water being high, we crossed in a canoe and swam the horses." Danker calls the river "the Millstone, running into Raritan Kills," and says that Indians were living close by.

Dr. Greenland's son Henry went to live on the Millstone also, and that there was more land then owned by the Greenland-Brinson families is evident as "Daniel Brynson" sold Richard Stockton 424 acres on Oct. 29, 1697, and Barefoot's widow offered for sale 330 more, while Henry Greenland had a plantation there also.

I have found very little about Henry, the son. Whether he was married and had any children does not appear. I have sometimes thought he was a bachelor and lived with his brother-in-law's family. It is evident he has been badly mixed up with his father, who died in 1694 (will Dec. 11, 1694). Mr. John F. Hagaman in his fine work on "Princeton and Its Institutions" (Vol. I, p. 54), refers to him in 1696 and again as living in 1703. I think he has clearly taken the son for the father, and the reference to him as "Dr." would seem to show this. In the "New Jersey Archives," Vol. XXI, p. 205, Daniel Brinson is spelled "Brimson;" on p. 220 the spelling is "Brynson;" on p. 223 it is "Brimson;" on p. 225 "Brimson;" on p. 249 "Brymson," same as his father-in-law spells it, and widow the same; while on p. 281 it is "Brimson." The neighbors in bounding their lands by him make it "Brimson." In 1679 he wrote his own name "Daniel Brinson." I believe it was Barefoot's wife, Mary Lawrence, who changed the spelling to Brunson.

The Brinson connection with the Longfield-Lawrence families consists, first, in his wife's sister marrying Longfield, and, second, in his son marrying Mary Lawrence, and a brief sketch of Cornelius Longfield and his family will be necessary to an understanding of it.

Cornelius Longfield's mother married, (2nd) Thomas Lawrence, a baker of New York City. Longfield was an Indian trader and lived some three miles down the river on the other side from Greenland's plantation, and at the mouth of Piscopeck creek, afterwards called Lawrence's brook. Some 1,300 acres on both sides of it were owned by Longfield's step-father, Lawrence. "Danker's Journal" describes Longfield's home thus: "With the Raritan running near the house on the right, that is, East, and the Millstone before the house on the left, that is, West." Here he seems to have mistaken Piscopeck creek for Millstone river.

Longfield was not then (1679) married, presumably, as Danker says:

"He lived alone there with an Indian." Longfield had an eventful and honorable career, was a large landholder, coming into possession of his neighbor's, John Inian's 1,280 acres, his step-father Lawrence's 1,300 acres, and his father-in-law Greenland's place as well as his own—all bought of the Indians. I think he probably moved to John Inian's house on the death of Inian's wife in 1700, and, as it was in Somerset County, it enabled him to represent that county in Gov. Hunter's Council in 1710. He was both deputy and a member of Council,

Longfield had one son, Henry, and a dau., Rachel, who m. Thos. Lawrence, supposedly a son of Thos. Lawrence, the baker, who m. his mother. Rachel had a son, Thomas, to whom his grandmother deeded Lawrence's Island, or Longfield's Island, or "the Island farm," as it is variously termed. This was Thomas Lawrence, the baker's, and the deeding of it to Thomas Lawrence (third) was evidently the carrying out of some agreement, for all of Thomas Lawrence's, the baker's lands were deeded by the Longfields. Catharine, another daughter, m. William Cox. Children: Catharine (Beekman), William, Thomas, Longfield, Mary, Col. John Cox. Henry Longfield m. Anne ———; and Mary Longfield, who m. Alexander Connolly, both of New Brunswick, and Thomas Longfield, a Lieut. of a N. J. Regiment in 1759, are supposed to have been Henry's children.

Authorities: "Mass. Hist. Proceedings," Dec., 1911; Mrs. John S. Clark, Overbrook Farm, Middlebush. (She quotes F. C. Cochrane, Ithaca, N. Y., and Robert Bayles, now dead). Also "N. J. Archives," Middlesex County Deeds, the "Cox Family," private deeds, and Proprietor's Office, Amboy.



NOTES ON THE VOSSELLER FAMILY

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

[Continued from Page 211]

VIII. FAMILY OF JEREMIAH VOSSELLER AND MAGDALENA MELICK

JEREMIAH VOSSELLER, fifth son and eighth child of Jacob, was b. Feb. 7, 1768; d. Jan. 3, 1844; m., Jan. 2, 1792, Magdalena Melick (dau. of Philip Melick and Mary Magdalena King), who was known as "Lanah." Jeremiah's name appears on his father's store books at Pluckemin in 1792, the year of his marriage, and several times after until 1795, and while, until very recently, the writer could find no trace of him, it now appears clearly enough, from letters sent by Jeremiah's brother, John, to his brother, George, of Bound Brook, which letters have been found by George's grandson, John, (now of 215 West Union Ave., Bound Brook), and given to the writer for perusal, that in 1842 Jeremiah and his wife were living

in Montgomery co., N. Y.. "about 30 miles east of Stratford, Fulton co.," and had a family, one of whom was a son, PHILIP, of "Charleston Four Corners." Jeremiah died there, but nothing further concerning his family is known.

X. FAMILY OF JOHN VOSSELLER AND LUCY PRINDLE

JOHN VOSSELLER, of Charleston, Montgomery co., and Stratford, Fulton county, N. Y., tenth child and sixth son of Jacob was b. near Pluckemin, N. J., Aug. 24, 1773; d. at Stratford, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; m., May 4, 1802, Lucy Prindle, of New England, probably from Springfield, Mass., who d. July 6, 1839. When twenty-five years of age, he went with his father and, perhaps, with his youngest sister, Hannah Lucy, who was then fifteen years old, from Pluckemin to Charleston, N. Y., where he must have resided from 1798 to about 1825, when he removed to Stratford, and engaged in the lumber business. In later years he lived, also at Oppenheim. He is said to be buried in a graveyard near Stratford. (See next number of *QUARTERLY* as to recently discovered letters written by this John). Their children were.

29. MARY, b. July 18, 1803; m. Daniel Hubbs. Resided in Montgomery co., N. Y.

30. RUBY J., b. Jan. 19, 1805; d. May 18, 1900, at Brownville, N. Y.; m. Justus Bennet Leavitt, of Watertown, N. Y., who d. about 1840. She lived at Stratford, N. Y., for a time but, during the fifties, being a widow, removed to Jefferson co., N. Y. Children:

(1) Justus B., of Adams, N. Y.; deceased; m. Elizabeth Meyer; two ch. (2) Ruby H., of Lafargeville, N. Y.; living; m. R. W. Keith; two ch. (3) Charles H., of Pine Island, Minn.; living; m., first, Elvina Gould, and second, Sarah Gould; five ch. (4) Mary J., of Watertown, N. Y.; deceased; m. William C. Gould; and had ch.: (a) Emma; d. in infancy; (b) Will L., of Watertown, N. Y.; living; m. Emma Cleland; one ch. (c) Jessie V., of 152 West 121st Street, N. Y. City; living; m. Walter E. Bird; three ch. (d) Everett W., of 6 West 121st Street, N. Y. City; living; m. Alice Williams; three ch. (5) Emma, of Fresno, Cal.; living; m. Charles H. Hubbs; six ch.

31. NATHAN, of Buffalo, N. Y., b. May 15, 1807; d. July 6, 1886; m., Oct. 9, 1833, Harriet Smith, who was b. June 14, 1814, and d. Nov. 20, 1893. He was interested in the Erie Canal project, and is said to have run the first canal boat from Albany to Buffalo. Children:

(1) RACELIA, b. Apr. 22, 1835; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1877; m., Aug. 26, 1862, J. J. Melling, who d. Dec. 19, 1862. A son, J. J. Melling, b. May 17, 1863; m. Jemima Donaldson in 1883; resides at Bangor, Mich., and has several children. (2) HIRAM, of Buffalo, b. June

9, 1836; d. July 14, 1893; m., July 5, 1861, Elizabeth Meakins, who was b. May 3, 1846, and is living. Their children, all of whom are married and still living, are: (a) NATHAN, contractor and builder, of 96 Hawley St., Buffalo, N. Y., b. Sept. 6, 1862; m., Aug. 21, 1890, Caroline D. Martin, and has two ch., JUANITA, b. Oct. 30, 1893, and NATHALIA, b. Dec. 20, 1896. (b) EMILY, of 994 Aileen St., Oakland, Calif., b. July 9, 1864; m. Charles H. Burt, who d. 1912. Ch.: Karl Wendel and Gladys. (c) HIRAM, letter carrier, of 458 Grant St., Buffalo, N. Y., b. May 25, 1867; m., Dec. 24, 1891, Minnie Pictor, and has a dau. ALICE, b. Jan. 23, 1894. (d) GEORGE, of 290 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., alderman and concrete contractor, b. Jan. 16, 1870; m., Oct. 31, 1893, Sarah Pictor; has sons NATHAN and GEORGE. (e) ALFRED, contractor, of 15 Bull St., Buffalo, N. Y., b. Apr. 8, 1873; m., Nov. 30, 1893, Laura Martin, and has dau. WINONA, b. Nov. 6, 1900, and a son. (f) LORING, of Peoria St., Chicago, b. Sept. 17, 1876; m. and has ch. (3) EMILY, b. Aug. 15, 1838; d. June 10, 1859; m., Aug. 4, 1857, Paul Stanley, who is deceased.

32. JACOB, of Oppenheim and St. Johnsville, N. Y., b. Sept. 16, 1809; d. Oct. 22, 1888; m., July 21, 1833, Rosina House (granddau. of Capt. Christian House, of the Revolution), who was b. Jan. 7, 1815, and d. Jan. 19, 1877. Jacob was a manufacturer of cheese; a man of unusual character, with a fund of jollity. Children:

(1) MARTHA ANN, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., b. May 27, 1834; d. Mar. 13, 1910; m., May 29, 1853, Amos Hayes. They had children: (a) Marietta, of St. Johnsville, b. Mar. 7, 1854; living; m., Sept. 18, 1872, Dr. James Manley Porter, who d. Sept. 13, 1876. Their one dau. is Ina Daisy, b. Nov. 20, 1875. (b) Melvin, of St. Johnsville (R. D. No. 1), b. Aug. 11, 1859; living. (c) Ella, of same place, b. Nov. 10, 1864; m. William Edgar Hayes. (2) JOSEPH BYRON, b. May 2, 1836; d. May 18, 1850. (3) HARVEY SYLVANUS, of 27 Storrie st., Amsterdam, N. Y., b. June 29, 1838; living; m. Jane Fullen; 4 ch. (4) NATHAN JUSTUS, of 29 Union st., Amsterdam, N. Y., b. Mar. 27, 1840; living; m. Julia Fullen; 4 ch. (5) JOHN SANDFORD, b. Apr. 16, 1842; d. Nov. 2, 1904; m. Mary Lopper. They had ch.: (a) SANDFORD, b. 1868; d. 1902; m. Mary E. Furbeck, of Little Falls, N. J.; and (b) ARTHUR B., lately Supervising Principal of Schools of North Plainfield, N. J., who was b. 1875, and m. Mabel E. Tarr, of Gloversville, N. Y.; has ch. (6) JESSE ALFRED, b. July 1, 1844; d. Apr. 16, 1845. (7) GEORGE ALBERT, of Harrison st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., b. Aug. 9, 1846; living; m. Esther Hayes; 5 ch. (8) ELLEN VIOLA, of Fonda, N. Y., b. Jan. 6, 1849; living; m. George Archambault; 2 ch. (9) MYRON EDWARD, of Fonda, N. Y., b. Oct. 16, 1851; living; m. Anna Schilbie; 2 ch. (10) CHARLES DELOS, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., b. Apr. 2, 1854; living; m.

May Snell; 2 ch., who are LEWIS S., b. 1883, assistant cashier of First National Bank, Roselle, N. J., and ANNA, b. 1885.

33. GEORGE, of Three-Mile Bay, b. Feb. 6, 1812; d. May 19, 1887; m. Elizabeth Getman, who was b. Feb. 11, 1821, and d. Feb. 11, 1896. Children: (1) ALMANZA, of Pamelaia; deceased; m. Granson Niles. (2) JANE, of Chittenango; deceased; m. George Keesler. (3) ELIZABETH, of Buffalo; deceased; m. M. O. Donahue. (4) EMMA, of Three-Mile Bay; m. James Miller. (5) IDA, of Chittenango; living; m. Charles Getman. (6) GEORGE L., of Clayton; living; m. Addie Briggs. (7) CHARLES, of Three-Mile Bay; living; m. Florence House. (8) CLARENCE, of Three-Mile Bay; living; unm.

34. LANAH, b. Apr. 14, 1814; d. July 19, 1872; unm.

35. HANNAH, b. Sept. 1, 1816; d. Aug. 7, 1871; m. Stephen Waters, of Oppenheim, N. Y., who was b. June 29, 1808, and d. Mar. 29, 1857. Children: (1) Mary Lucy, of Dolgeville, N. Y.; living. (2) Sibyl Ann. (3) Catherine Jane. (4) Ruby Almeda. (5) Emma Malissa. (6) Charles Alfred. (7) John Wesley; living. (All deceased but those stated otherwise).

36. JANE, of Chittenango, N. Y., b. Sept. 22, 1819; m. Daniel (?) Getman. No ch. She kept house for her brother, John, for many years.

37. JOHN, of Chittenango, b. Jan. 11, 1823; d. Nov. 29, 1889; unm.

[The foregoing finishes the Vosseller lines so far as they have been traced, but new information just received concerning some of the families previously noted will be given in a concluding paper.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].



LAMINGTON BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

BY REV. JOHN T. SCOTT, D. D., LAMINGTON, N. J.

[Continued from Page 228]

Van Derbeek, Altha (wife of Andrew), d. July 20, 1811, aged 78 yrs., 8 mos., 22 dys.

Van Derbeek, Andrew, d. Dec. 12, 1826, aged 32 yrs., 11 mos.

Van Derbeek, Andrew, d. Apr. 29, 1828, aged 68 yrs.

Van Derbeek, Ann, d. Feb. 11, 1824, aged 27 yrs.

Vanderbeek, Cornelius, d. Nov. 21, 1861, aged 69 yrs., 9 mos., 2 dys.

Van Derbeek, Elijah, d. July 14, 1836, aged 26 yrs., 5 mos., 1 da.

Van Derbeek, Elizabeth, d. June 29, 1819, in 30th year.

Vanderbeek, Elizabeth (wife of Cornelius), d. Mar. 12, 1824.

Van Derbeek, Gitty, d. May 9, 1822, in 35th yr.

Van Derbeek, Jaques (son of Andrew and Althia), d. Mar. 21, 1818, aged 27 yrs., 11 mos., 23 dys.

Vander Beak, Martha Ann (dau. of Cornelius and Elizabeth), d. May 23, 1819, aged 6 mos., 12 dys.

Van Derbeek, William B., d. Jan. 20, 1825, aged 18 yrs.

- Van Dervoort, Ann Ten Eick (wife of Benjamin), d. May 20, 1816, aged 59 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.
- Van Dervoort, Benjamin, d. Sept. 1, 1830, aged 53 yrs., 7 mos., 22 dys.
- Van Dervoort, Edward T. (son of John and Ann), d. Feb. 2 1826, aged 18 yrs., 10 mos.
- Vandervoort, Eliza (wife of Paul; dau. of Henry and Margaret Blackwell), b. Nov. 11, 1813; d. Nov. 16, 1894.
- Van Dervoort, Gabriel, d. Dec. 13, 1821, aged 91 yrs., 7 mos., 20 dys.
- Van Dervoort, Gertrude (wife of Abraham), d. Sept. 23, 1842, aged 35 yrs., 1 mo., 12 dys.
- Van Dervoort, John, d. Dec. 9, 1822, aged 58 yrs., 11 mos., 9 dys.
- Van Dervoort, Margaret Caen (wife of Gabriel), d. Feb. 24, 1830, aged 86 yrs.
- Van Dervoort, Margaret (dau. of Gabriel and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 11, 1832, aged 25 yrs.
- Vandervoort, Mary Coe (wife of Paul), d. Jan. 1, 1832, aged 63 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
- Vandervoort, Paul, d. Feb. 1, 1839, in 70th year.
- Vandervoort, Paul, d. April 14, 1876, aged 69 yrs., 7 mos., 13 dys.
- Van Dyke, Abraham, d. Apr. 21, 1854, in 79th yr.
- Van Dike, Abram, d. Mar. 9, 1804, aged 51 yrs.
- Van Dyke, Abram, d. April 21, 1854 in 79th year.
- Van Dyke, Garetta, d. Feb. 22, 1871, aged 92 yrs., 9 mos., 6 dys.
- Van Dike, Ida Stryker (wife of Abram), d. Aug. 8, 1821, aged 66 yrs., 5 mos., 24 dys.
- Van Dike, Isaac, d. Dec. 22, 1837, in 50th yr.
- Vandike, Sarah Honeyman (wife of Abram), d. June 13, 1845, in 66th yr.
- Vanduyn, Ann Field (wife of Isaac), d. Feb. 14, 1850, aged 73 yrs.
- Vanduyn, Cornelius (son of Isaac and Ann), d. Aug. 30, 1822, aged 12 yrs., 2 mos., 18 dys.
- Van Duyn, Cornelius, d. Apr. 14, 1862, aged 33 yrs., 10 mos., 7 dys.
- Van Duyn, Elizabeth (wife of Henry), d. Oct. 26, 1877, aged 56 yrs., 5 mos., 4 dys.
- Vanduyn, Hannah (dau. of Isaac and Ann), d. Aug. 21, 1822, aged 7 yrs., 8 mos., 30 dys.
- Van Duyn, Hannah M. Lane (wife of Henry), b. 1843; d. 1901.
- Van Duyn, Harriet S. (dau. of Henry and Elizabeth), d. July 26, 1852, aged 79 yrs., 7 mos., 8 dys.
- Van Duyn, Henry, d. Aug. 25, 1897, aged 77 yrs., 9 mos.
- Vanduyn, Isaac, d. June 14, 1832, aged 47 yrs.
- Van Duyn, Isaac, b. Oct. 29, 1847; d. June 1, 1872.
- Van Duyn, Margaret E. Low (wife of Cornelius), d. July 7, 1891, aged 58 yrs.
- Van Duyn, Margaret A., d. Jan. 19, 1883, aged 22 yrs., 10 mos., 11 dys.
- Van Duyn, Mary [rest illegible].
- Van Duyn, Mary Emily Cock (wife of Henry), d. Mar. 22, 1845, aged 18 yrs., 1. mo., 3 dys.
- Vanruyl, Jane (wife of Abram), d. Jan 19, 1781, in 25th yr.
- Vliet, Abbie R. Kline (wife of William B.), d. Mar. 29, 1884, aged 45 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.

- Vliet, Abraham W., d. Mar. 10, 1839, aged 36 yrs., 5 mos., 5 dys.
Vliet, Anna (dau. of Richard and Ida), d. June 14, 1878, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 14 dys.
Vliet, Catherine Van Dyke (wife of "Capt." William), d. April 4, 1828, aged 47 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.
Vliet, Catherine (dau. of Simon and Else), d. Oct. 4, 1833, aged 15 yrs., 4 mos., 13 dys.
Vliet, Charity S. Smith (wife of William B.), d. June 24, 1874, aged 36 yrs., 1 mo.
Vliet, Charles (son of Richard and Mary), d. Sept. 15, 1885, aged 8 yrs., 1 mo., 16 dys.
Vliet, Eliza Emmons (wife of Simon J.), d. Mar. 27, 1876, aged 74 yrs., 6 mos., 17 dys.
Vliet, Elcy E. (dau. of Simon J. and Eliza), d. Jan. 25, 1848, aged 18 yrs. 9 mos., 12 dys.
Vliet, Else Van Dike (wife of Simon), d. Dec. 27, 1835, aged 53 yrs., 1 mo., 12 dys.
Vliet, George S. (son of Richard S. and Mary E.), d. April 13, 1868, aged 2 mo., 21 dys.
Vliet, Ida Van Dyke (wife of Richard S.), d. Oct. 14, 1866, aged 61 yrs., 5 mos., 27 dys.
Vliet, Isaac E. (son of Simon J. and Eliza), d. May 12, 1854, aged 22 yrs., 11 mos., 1 dy.
Vliet, Isaac V. D. (son of Abraham and Sarah), d. April 26, 1831, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 4 dys.
Vliet, Jacob E., d. April 21, 1847, aged 20 yrs., 5 dys.
Vliet, James S., d. Oct. 22, 1879, aged 14 yrs., 5 mos., 1 dy.
Vliet, Richard (son of Simon J. and Eliza), d. Feb. 1, 1850, aged 11 yrs., 10 mos., 3 dys.
Vliet, Richard S., b. May 21, 1808; d. Nov. 26, 1889.
Vliet, Sarah (wife of Abraham W.), d. Jan. 20, 1870, aged 66 yrs., 6 mos.
Vliet, Simon (son of Jacob and Mary), d. Sept. 8, 1816, aged 1 yr., 4 mos. 15 dys.
Vliet, Simon J., d. April 23, 1875, aged 77 yrs., 8 mos., 23 dys.
Vliet, Capt. William, d. Dec. 19, 1857, aged 81 yrs., 6 mos.
Vliet, William B., d. May 14, 1894, aged 60 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
Vliet (infant son of William and Abbie), d. Sept. 15, 1881, aged 1 mo., 17 dys.
Voorhees, Andrew J., d. Nov. 25, 1864, aged 38 yrs., 9 mos., 21 dys.
Voorhees, Catherine, d. Mar. 26, 1847, aged 82 yrs., 7 mos., 8 dys.
Voorhees, Catherine M., d. Mar. 4, 1890, aged 70 yrs.
Voorhees, Ellenor, d. June 12, 1813, aged 77 yrs., 7 dys.
Voorhees, Esther Eliza Lou (wife of Andrew J.), d. Jan. 10, 1876, aged 48 yrs., 4 mos., 5 dys.
Voorhees, John R., d. July 10, 1865, aged 77 yrs.
Voorhees, Maggie Eliza (dau. of Andrew and Esther), d. Sept. 21, 1863, aged 8 yrs., 9 mos., 28 dys.
Voorhees, Mary (dau. of Isaac and Margaret), d. [no date], aged 1 yr., 5 mos.
Voorhees, Michael Field (son of John and Elizabeth), d. Sept. 1822, aged 11 mos., 23 dys.

- Voorhees, Phœbe Beekman (wife of John R.), d. Apr. 24, 1852, aged 56 years.
 Voorhees, Willie C. (son of C. L. and Susan), d. Sept. 23, 1857.
 Waid, Loas, d. Nov. 15, 1844, aged 76 yrs.
 Waldron, Daniel, d. April 7, 1760, aged 31 yrs.
 Whallon, John, d. Jan. 24, 1796, aged 33 yrs.
 Weir, "Capt." Thomas, "of the Bucks County Militia," d. Jan. 26, 1777, aged 35 yrs.
 Willet, Hannah (wife of Cornelius, and dau. of John and Mary McKinstrey), d. Oct. 10, 1821, in 27th yr.
 Wiliams, Mary Ann Bunn (wife of David), b. Nov. 4, 1821; d. Apr. 29, 1889.
 Wortman, William, Esq., d. Jan. 27, 1817, aged 58 yrs., 11 mos., 14 dys.
 Wyckoff, Christian, b. Sept. 9, 1814; d. Aug. 29, 1900.
 Wyckoff, John H., d. Mar. 8, 1863, aged 19 yrs., 4 mos.
 Wyckoff, Letitia, b. Nov. 19, 1819; d. Feb. 5, 1896.

[The foregoing completes the regular list, but omissions will be given in the next number.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].



ELM RIDGE CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

BY M. VERONA MASON, FRANKLIN PARK, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 224]

- Van Derveer, George F., d. July 14, 1878, aged 88 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.
 Van Der Veer, Harry, d. Aug. 19, 1889, aged 5 yrs., 2 mos., 10 dys.
 Van Der Veer, Johnnie H. (son of Cornelius C. and Carrie), d. July 21, 1880, aged 8 mos., 23 dys.
 Van Derveer, Phebe Suydam (wife of George F.), d. Aug. 29, 1851, aged 60 yrs., 10 mos., 23 dys.
 Van Der Veer, Rosetta D., d. Feb. 10, 1861, aged 15 yrs., 11 mos., 10 dys.
 Van Doren, Abram, Duryea, d. Jan. 17, 1907, aged 71 yrs., 18 dys.
 Van Doren, Garret, d. July 13, 1876, aged 97 yrs., 11 mos., 27 dys.
 Van Doren, Garetta Voorhees (wife of John), d. 1901, aged 75 yrs.
 Van Doren, Henry, d. July 24, 1906, aged 78 yrs., 8 mos.
 Van Doren, John Boyd, d. 1907, aged 87 yrs.
 Van Doren, Margaret D., d. Jan. 24, 1891, aged 74 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
 Van Doren, Maria Covert (wife of Garret), d. Mar. 11, 1882, aged 79 yrs., 10 mos., 6 dys.
 Van Doren, Moyca De Hart (widow of Peter), d. June 16, 1868, aged 76 yrs., 9 mos., 27 dys.
 Van Doren, Peter, d. Feb. 16, 1857, aged 72 yrs., 6 mos., 2 dys.
 Van Doren, Sarah S. Anderson (wife of Abram D.), d. Feb. 11, 1876, aged 37 yrs., 11 mos., 2 dys.
 Van Doren, Sophia Stryker (wife of Henry), d. Mar. 3, 1896, aged 68 yrs., 3 mos.
 Van Duyn, Sarah Van Cleef (dau. of William), d. Jan. 7, 1805, aged 77 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.
 Van Dyke, Ferdinand V., d. June 3, 1899, aged 41 yrs., 7 mos., 23 dys.

- Van Dyke, Henrietta Van Der Veer (wife of Reid), d. Jan. 12, 1910, aged 87 yrs., 11 mos., 21 dys.
- Van Dyke, Reid, d. Mar. 4, 1898, aged 68 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.
- Van Liew, Abraham L., d. Feb. 17, 1874, aged 70 yrs., 6 mos., 10 dys.
- Van Liew, Cornelius, d. Jan. 26 1798, aged 45 yrs., 5 mos.
- Van Liew, Cornelius S., d. Aug. 11, 1888, aged 73 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.
- Van Liew, Denice C., d. Sept. 13, 1833, aged 57 yrs., 3 mos., 5 dys.
- Van Liew, Ella (dau. of Cornelius S. and Maria H.), d. May 30, 1881, aged 18 yrs., 7 mos., 2 dys.
- Van Liew, Helanah, d. Mar. 26, 1793, aged 6 mos., 1 da.
- Van Liew, Henry C., d. Aug. 14, 1849, aged 5 yrs., 1 mo., 25 dys.
- Van Liew, Maria Hulce (wife of Cornelius S.), d. Aug. 17, 1883, aged 74 yrs., 1 mo., 24 dys.
- Van Liew, Mariah (wife of Cornelius), d. Aug. 22, 1820, aged 70 yrs., 10 mos.
- Van Liew, Mary Hartough (wife of Denice C.), d. Feb. 2, 1857, aged 70 yrs.
- Van Liew, Scighte Van Der Veer (wife of Simon), d. Jan. 26, 1847, aged 62 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys.
- Van Liew, Simon, d. Dec. 24, 1848, aged 66 yrs., 3 mos., 24 dys.
- Van Nortwick, Isaac (son of Peter V. and Agnes), d. Aug. 26, 1829, aged 11 yrs., 6 mos., 27 dys.
- Van Norstrand, Alche (wife of William), d. June 27, 1824, aged 46 yrs.
- Van Tine, Ann Pumyea (wife of Ephraim), d. Oct. 25, 1845, aged 80 yrs., 10 mos., 20 dys.
- Van Tine, Eleanor T. B. Skillman (wife of Peter), d. Mar. 13, 1882, aged 80 yrs., 6 mos., 8 dys.
- Van Tine, Ephriam, d., Dec. 28, 1831, aged 69 yrs.
- Van Tine, Julia Ann, d. May 26, 1852, aged 26 yrs., 8 mos., 6 dys.
- Van Tine, Mary, d. Sept. 7, 1862, aged 70 yrs.
- Van Tine, Peter, d. Nov. 23, 1852, aged 64 yrs.
- Vliet, Anny Wycoff (wife of David, Sr.), d. Sept. 24, 1816, aged 57 yrs., 2 mos., 14 dys.
- Vliet, Eleanor, d. Oct. 17, 1795, aged 56 yrs.
- Vliet, William, d. Oct. 2, 1795, aged 64 yrs.
- Voorhees, A. De Hart, d. 1911, aged 63 yrs.
- Voorhees, Abram D., d. Feb. 3, 1900, aged 85 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.
- Voorhees, Anna B. Brokaw (wife of Ralph, Jr.), d. Feb. 25, 1903, aged 79 yrs., 4 mos., 12 dys.
- Voorhees, Bella May (dau. of J. Van Cleef and Isabella), d. Aug. 9, 1873, aged 2 mos., 13 dys.
- Voorhees, Caroline E. Hart (wife of A. Augustus), d. Mar. 2, 1885, aged 45 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
- Voorhees, Catherine S. Veghte (wife of Abram D.), d. Jan 31, 1899, aged 80 yrs., 7 mos., 27 dys.
- Voorhees, Elizabeth D. Brokaw (wife of Ralph, Jr.), d. Mar. 26, 1858, aged 30 yrs., 2 mos., 4 dys.
- Voorhees, John J., d. Sept. 15, 1890, aged 68 yrs, 5 mos., 22 dys.
- Voorhees, John Schenck, d. June 19, 1877, aged 65 yrs., 3 mos., 1 da.
- Voorhees, John Schenck, Jr., d. 1904, aged 49 yrs.

- Voorhees, Maria Suydam (wife of Peter A.), d. Jan. 17, 1883, aged 77 yrs., 9 mos., 11 dys.
- Voorhees, Peter A., d. Mar. 9, 1883, aged 81 yrs., 4 mos., 3 dys.
- Voorhees, Ralph, d. July 26, 1878, aged 82 yrs., 1 mo., 6 dys.
- Voorhees, Ralph Jr., d. Sept. 14, 1881, aged 53 yrs., 5 mos., 1 da.
- Voorhees, Ralph Erskine (son of Ralph, Jr. and Anna B.), d. Mar. 13, 1862, aged 6 mos., 5 dys.
- Voorhees, Sarah Ann Van Doren (wife of John Schenck), d. Nov. 15, 1886, aged 66 yrs., 2 mos., 22 dys.
- Voorhees, Sarah De Mott (wife of John J.), d. June 29, 1897, aged 72 yrs., 3 mos., 22 dys.
- Voorhees, Sarah Van Cleef (wife of Ralph), d. June 27, 1876, aged 76 yrs., 2 mos., 23 dys.
- Voorhees (son of John S. and Sarah V. D.), d. Feb. 7, 1831, aged 23 dys.
- Whitlock, Alexander, d. Jan. 25, 1888, aged 62 yrs., 4 mos., 7 dys.
- Whitlock, Ann C. Davison (wife of Daniel), d. Jan. 28, 1879, aged 79 yrs., 7 mos., 7 dys.
- Whitlock, Daniel, d. Nov. 15, 1865, aged 76 yrs., 9 dys.
- Whitlock, Daniel (son of Daniel and Ann C), d. Dec. 15, 1853, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos., 20 dys.
- Whitlock, Sarah (wife of William), d. Feb. 3, 1799, aged 43 yrs.
- Williamson, Abraham, d. Oct. 30, 1840, aged 48 yrs., 5 mos. 21 dys.
- Williamson, Abraham A. (son of Martin S. and Lydia), d. Sept. 24, 1869, aged 22 yrs., 1 mo., 24 dys.
- Williamson, Amelia, d. May 1, 1902, aged 54 yrs., 13 dys.
- Williamson, Ann (wife of Isaac), d. Jan. 6, 1837, aged 80 yrs.
- Williamson, Ann (dau. of William and Sarah Ann), d. Nov. 23, 1872, aged 26 yrs., 1 mo., 2 dys.
- Williamson, Ann S. Baker (wife of Lucas), d. 1878, aged 66 yrs.
- Williamson, Augustus, d. Oct. 25, 1847, aged 20 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
- Williamson, Catherine Lowden (wife of William I.), d. Mar. 11, 1869, aged 84 yrs., 5 mos., 4 dys.
- Williamson, Eliza (wife of Abraham), d. May 12, 1879, aged 79 yrs., 6 mos., 14 dys.
- Williamson, George, d. July 10, 1830, aged 63 yrs.
- Williamson, Harriet N., d. Aug. 21, 1853, aged 5 mos., 14 dys.
- Williamson, Ida, d. 1904, aged 66 yrs.
- Williamson, Idah (wife of George), d. Aug. 26, 1842, aged 77 yrs.
- Williamson, Idah (dau. of Isaac G. and Mary Ann), d. Jan 23, 1850, aged 6 mos., 4 dys.
- Williamson, Idah (wife of Isaac), d. Jan 13, 1873, aged 87 yrs.
- Williamson, Isaac, d. Apr. 15, 1830, aged 44 yrs., 1 mo., 25 dys.
- Williamson, Isaac. d. Dec. 31, 1835, aged 77 yrs.
- Williamson, Isaac B., d. Aug. 9, 1862, aged 23 yrs., 9 mos., 14 dys.
- Williamson, Isaac G., d. July 8, 1887, aged 88 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
- Williamson, Jacques C., d. Aug. 14, 1853, aged 34 yrs., 11 mos., 14 dys.
- Williamson, Jane, d. Jan. 16, 1878, aged 87 yrs., 3 mos., 28 dys.
- Williamson, Jane Voorhees (wife of William A.), d. Jan. 14, 1856, aged 28 yrs., 3 mos., 1 da.
- Williamson, John A., d. Apr. 6, 1876, aged 39 yrs., 9 mos.

- Williamson, John, d. Aug. 11, 1830, aged 67 yrs.
 Williamson, John P., d. Sept. 14, 1816, aged 19 yrs.
 Williamson, Lucas, d. Aug. 11, 1869, aged 68 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys.
 Williamson, Mary, d. Sept. 9, 1905, aged 62 yrs., 9 dys.
 Williamson, Mary Ann Buckalew (wife of Isaac G.), d. Aug. 21, 1888, aged 85 yrs., 11 mos., 17 dys.
 Williamson, Mary Eliza, d. Dec. 20, 1833, aged 11 mos., 12 dys.
 Williamson, Mary J., d. May 13, 1877, aged 22 yrs, 3 mos., 1 da.
 Williamson, Obadiah, d. Aug. 31, 1848, aged 6 mos., 7 dys.
 Williamson, Peter G., d. Aug. 27, 1827, aged 39 yrs., 2 mos., 27 dys.
 Williamson, Phebe Ann, d. Oct. 6, 1826, aged 12 yrs., 10 mos., 24 dys.
 Williamson, Sarah Amelia (dau. of William and Sarah Ann), d. Feb. 2, 1867, aged 25 yrs., 1 mo., 21 dys.
 Williamson, Susan C. Provost (wife of Theodore), d. 1891, aged 47 yrs.
 Williamson, William (son of Lucas and Ann), d. May 10, 1836, aged 7 mos.
 Williamson, William A., d. May 27, 1902, aged 79 yrs., 9 mos., 15 dys.
 Williamson, William I., d. Mar. 23, 1850, aged 58 yrs., 10 mos., 7 dys.
 Wines, Bethear Melvina (dau. of Stephen and Helen), d. July 26, 1831, aged 4 yrs., 3 mos., 25 dys.
 Wycoff, Agnes (wife of Jacob), d. Jan. 1, 1805, aged 74 yrs.
 Wycoff, Jacob, Jr., d. Aug. 28, 1738, aged 26 yrs., 11 mos., 5 dys.
 Wycoff, Jacob. Esq., d. Apr. 8, 1797, aged 63 yrs.



FAMILY BURYING-GROUNDS ON THE EASTON TURNPIKE

BY JOHN J. DE MOTT, METUCKEN, N. J.

THERE ARE three burying grounds along the Easton Turnpike between New Brunswick and Bound Brook, on the south side of the Raritan, and an abstract of the inscriptions they contain are as follows:

First, on the Smalley farm, directly opposite the intersection of the road leading to Middlebush village. This ground is on the north side of the Easton turnpike. It is covered with trees and undergrowth and has had no care for many years.

THE SMALLEY FARM BURYING-GROUND

- Auten, Ann (wife of Capt. John, and daughter of Dennis Smock), d. Mar. 25, 1822, aged 54 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.
 Boorum, Ellen (dau. of John and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 31, 1797, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 13 dys.
 Bowman, Peter, d. Sept. 6, 1840, aged 77 yrs., 9 mos.
 Bowman, Catherine (wife of Peter), d. Nov. 21, 1840, aged 66 yrs.
 Lowe, Henry (son of William H. and Sarah), d. Sept. 10, 1850, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 19 dys.
 Rappleyea, Col. Jerome, d. Dec. 9, 1831, aged 73 yrs., 3 mos., 16 dys.
 Rappleyea, Susanna (wife of Col. Jerome), d. June 21, 1828, aged 69 yrs., 2 mos., 27 dys.

Rappleyea, Cornelia (dau. of Jerome and Susanna), b. Feb. 29, 1796; d. Oct. 8, 1816.

Smock, Dennis, d. Sep. 18, 1823, in 83rd year.

Smock, Elizabeth (dau. of Dennis and Deborah), d. May 28, 1800; in 37th yr.

Van Horne, Hannah W. (dau. of William and Lanah), d. Aug. 22, 1829, aged 11 yrs.

Van Horne, Catharine Ann (on same stone as Hannah W.), d. Aug. 29, 18—, aged 2 mos.

Voorhees, Abraham, d. Dec. 4, 1835, aged 93 yrs. "He was a member of the Reformed Church of New Brunswick, in full communion upwards of fifty years."

Voorhees, Elcy (wife of Abraham, and dau. of John Van Devent?), d. Nov. 24, 1799, in 49th yr.

Second, on the farm of Floyd Wells, one-third mile west of Smalley Farm burying-ground just described. This ground is in a fenced inclosure, in a field. It shows evidence of care. The stones, though old, are erect and clean.

THE WELLS' FARM BURYING-GROUND

Conover, Michael, died Nov. 3, 1825, aged 34 yrs., 11 mos., 3 dys.

Conover, Capt. John, d. July 23, 1837; aged 66 yrs., 19 dys.

Conover, Phebe (wife of John and daughter of Rulif and Catherine Voorhees), d. Dec. 16, 1804, aged 24 yrs., 6 mos., 20 dys.

Conover, Joseph, d. Apr. 6, 1814, in 75th year.

Conover, Mary (wife of Joseph), died July 2, 1798; aged 54 yrs.

Conover, Peter (son of Joseph and Mary), d. May 6, 1791, aged 21 yrs., 2 mos., 14 dys.

Conover, Garret (son of Joseph and Mary), d. Nov. 4, 1809, in 27th yr.

Conover, Mary Ann (daughter of John and Eleanor), d. Dec. 2, 1834; aged 20 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.

Rappleyea, Allice (dau. of Joseph and Eliza), d. Feb. 1, 1842; aged 5 yrs.

Van Wickle (flat brick tomb, brown stone slab on top, reading): "On the 3rd Day of March, 1757 Evert Van Wickle and Cornelia his wife accompanied each other to the Land of Spirits. One Grave contains their ashes & this Stone is erected over it by their only Child Ann, then an Infant, but now the Wife of Abraham Beach, D. D."

Third, on the Taylor farm, one and one-half miles from Bound Brook, in field, in the south-east corner formed by the intersection of Easton turnpike and crossroad to Cedar Grove, which joins Amwell road, one mile above Middlebush village. This ground is unfenced and contains only two tomb-stones, though there may be other graves.

ON TAYLOR FARM BURYING-GROUND

Fulkerson, Richard, b. Jan. 31, 1747; died June 12, 1822.

Fulkerson, Maria (wife of Richard), d. Feb. 20, 1839, in 91st yr.

VOSELLER BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

LOCATED WEST of South Branch, on a farm formerly owned by John Smith, then by Jacob Vosseller, and subsequently by his widow, Margaret Vosseller (afterward Mrs. Henry Amerman), and now forms part of the Bradley property. A fund was left to the Readington church by Luke Vosseller, brother to Jacob (both being sons of the original Luke Vosseller on an adjoining farm) to keep the burying-ground in repair. Various other families, beside the Vosseller family, have used the ground by permission for interment.

Bray, Abby Anna (dau. of Silas and Abigal), d. July 19, 1865, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 21 dys.

Bray, Mary (dau. of Silas and Abigal), d. 1879 in her 26th yr.

Corwine, George, d. Feb. 17, 1876, aged 75 yrs., 8 mos., 6 dys.

Corwine, Mary, d. May 15, 1848, aged 21 yrs., 2 mos., 20 dys.

Corwine, Rachel Ann (dau. of George and Rachel), d. July 24, 1830, aged 3 mos.

Corwine, Rachel Vosseller (w. of George), d. May 19, 1830, aged 41 yrs., 3 mos.

Groenendyke, Mary (w. of David), d. Apr. 5, 1829, aged 24 yrs.

Hoagland, Ann Smith (w. of Edward), d. Jan. 6, 1812, aged 25 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.

Kershaw, Jacob, d. Nov. 21, 1822, aged 74 yrs., 8 mos., 27 dys.

Kershaw, Rachel Smith (w. of Jacob), d. Oct. 22, 1847, aged 83 yrs., 7 mos., 29 dys.

McCoy, Elizabeth Ann Vosseller (wife of George V.), d. Jan. 14, 1854, aged 35 yrs., 2 mos., 14 dys.

McCoy, George V., d. Feb. 6, 1852, aged 39 yrs., 7 mos., 6 dys.

McCoy, Goyt T. (s. of G. V. and E. A.), d. Dec. 21, 1846, aged 3 yrs., 9 mos., 14 dys.

McCoy, John S. (s. of G. V. and E. A.), d. June 20, 1851, aged 10 yrs., 1 mo., 9 dys.

Metlar, William, d. Dec. 19, 1854, in 27th yr.

N (I. V. N.), b. 1725; d. 1801, aged 77 yrs.

N (J. V. N.), b. 1730; d. 1791, aged 61 yrs. [Both foregoing names probably Van Nest].

Nevious, Henry S., d. July 27, 1834, aged 1 yr., 19 dys.

Nevious, Mary (w. of Roulef), d. Apr. 6, 1832, in 80th yr.

Nevious, Roulef, d. Jan. 8, 1832, aged 79 yrs.

Nimaster, Henry Leonard, d. Nov. 26, 1813, aged 5 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.

Smith, John, d. June 6, 1813, in his 94th yr.

Smith, John, d. Feb. 14, 1819, aged 68 yrs., 3 mos., 9 dys.

Smith, Phebe Van Doren (w. of John), d. June 6, 1792, aged 44 yrs., 8 mos., 17 dys.

Smith, Rachel Bond (w. of John), d. Aug. 20, 1801, in 81st yr.

Van Fleet, Leah, d. Apr. 19, 1860, aged 95 yrs., 10 mos.

Vosseller, Ann (dau. of Luke and Ann), d. Mar. 25, 1790, aged 3 yrs., 10 mos., 16 dys.

- Vosseller, Ann Smith (w. of Luke), d. May 30, 1842, aged 80 yrs., 9 mos., 24 dys.
 Vosseller, Henry V. F., d. May 18, 1871, aged 40 yrs., 7 mos.
 Vosseller, Jacob, d. Jan. 7, 1848, aged 52 yrs., 5 mos.
 Vosseller, Jacob Theodore, d. Aug. 8, 1868, aged 34 yrs., 5 mos.
 Vosseller, John, d. Oct. 23, 1816, aged 31 yrs., 3 mos., 21 dys.
 Vosseller, Luke, d. Jan. 17, 1843, aged 85 yrs., 10 mos.
 Vosseller, Luke, d. Feb. 11, 1873, aged 72 yrs., 8 mos., 1 dy.
 Vosseller, Margaret (wife of Jacob), d. Dec. 16, 1894 [b. Mar. 29, 1802].
 Vosseller, Sarah, d. May 1, 1885, aged 83 yrs., 5 mos., 24 dys.
 Vroom, Capt. George, d. Jan. 7, 1806, aged 26 yrs., 1 mo., 19 dys.
 Vroom, Jamima (wife of Hendrick D.; dau. of Jacob and Catherine Van Nest), d. July 16, 1787, aged 36 yrs., 9 mos., 11 dys.
 Vroom, Matty Wyckoff (wife of Jacob; dau. of Simon and Jacominah Wyckoff), d. Dec. 6, 1816, aged 44 yrs., 4 mos., 13 dys.



NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (S—V)

[Continued from Page 235]

- Sutphen, Jacob R. and Hannah R.:
 David Auten, b. June 16, 1869; bap. Mar. 6, 1870.
 Sutphen, John D. and Aletta Van Doren:
 Derick Sutphen, b. July 20, 1796; bap. Aug. 28.
 Mary Ann, b. Aug. 11, 1800; bap. Sept. 14.
 Joseph Vandoren, b. July 22, 1802; bap. Aug. 14.
 Eliza Chamberlin, b. May 26, 1804; bap. July 15.
 Sutphin, Theodotia, (wife of Christopher), b. Aug. 10, 1789; bap. Aug. 4, 1811.
 Sutphen, Richard Low and Ann Atkinson:
 Henry Vanderveer Schenck, b. Dec. 23, 1824; bap. Mar. 31, 1825.
 Suydam, Matthew and Ann Boorum:
 Dinah French, b. Oct. 30, 1822; bap. Mar. 2, 1823.
 Cornelius Boorum, b. Oct. 6, 1824; bap. Jan. 2, 1825.
 Sydam, Peter and Jennette Voorhees:
 Isaac, b. Feb. 19, 1786.
 David, b. Nov. 11, 1789.
 Johannes, b. Mar. 2, 1790.
 Hellenah, b. Feb. 16, 1792.
 Sarah, b. May 27, 1794.
 Peter, b. Aug. 8, 1796; bap. Sept. 11.
 Daniel, b. Aug. 22, 1798; bap. Sept. 30.
 Teatsworth, Henry and Margaret Cock:
 Abraham, b. Jan. 13, 1804; bap. Apr. 1.
 Mary Hunt, b. April 10, 1805; bap. Oct. 26, 1806.
 Anna, b. July 30, 1807; bap. April 16, 1809.
 Cornelia Cock, b. July 9, 1809; bap. June 3, 1810.
 Peter Burnheart, b. June 5, 1811; bap. Aug. 4.

- Gershom Cock, b. Dec. 9, 1813; bap. June 20, 1814.
 John Saums, b. Sept. 19, 1817; bap. June 20, 1818.
 Eliza Ellen Schenck, b. Oct. 2, 1821, bap. Sept. 9.
- Ten Eyck, Abraham and Catharine Cock:
 Abraham, b. Aug. 7, 1819; bap. Jan. 8, 1822.
 John, b. Oct. 6, 1820; bap. Jan. 8, 1822.
 Joseph Stevens, b. Dec. 3, 1821; bap. Jan. 8, 1822.
 Henry, b. Nov. 1, 1824; bap. Jan. 16, 1825.
- Ten Eyck, Abraham and Elisabeth B. Quick:
 Mary Quick, b. June 17, 1843; bap. Dec. 3.
- Ten Eyck, Jeremiah Field and Elsey Hoagland:
 Herman Hoagland, b. Nov. 31, 1823; bap. Nov. 14, 1824.
 Peter, b. Aug. 18, 1826; bap. Nov. 19.
 Ann, b. Jan. 3, 1829; bap. Apr. 18, 1830.
 John, b. Sept. 14, 1831; bap. July 1, 1832.
 Sarah Emma, b. Apr. 5, 1834; bap. July 20.
 Rebecca, b. July 2, 1838; bap. Dec. 16.
- Terheune, Thomas S. and Mary B. Skillman:
 John Newton, b. Mar. 24, 1843; bap. Aug. 6.
- Todd, James W. and Sarah Hall
 Sarah Elizabeth, b. Sept. 25, 1824; bap. Jan. 2, 1825.
 William, b. Feb. 18, 1827; bap. July 1.
 Jane Ann, b. Jan. 22, 1829; bap. June 14.
 Gabriel Ludlow, b. Mar. 15, 1831; bap. June 26.
 Henrietta, b. June 8, 1833; bap. Aug. 25.
- Totten, Abraham S. and Abigail Smith:
 Abraham Skillman, b. Nov. 5, 1849; bap. June 9, 1850.
- Tunissen, John and Rebecca Q. Van Fleet:
 Susan Ann, b. Sept. 21, 1832; bap. Mar. 3, 1833.
 Amelia Vanfleet, b. Mar. 23, 1834; bap. May 25.
 Abraham, b. Sept. 14, 1836; bap. Jan. 29, 1837.
 John, b. Apr. 29, 1840; bap. Feb. 11, 1841.
 Bergen Van Fleet, b. Jan. 13, 1845; bap. Nov. 13.
- Tunisson, Peter S. and Mary:
 William Raymond, b. Sept. 28, 1872; bap. May 31, 1873.
- Updike, Johnson and Ann Williamson:
 Peter Stryker, b. Feb. 13, 1827; bap. Oct. 13.
 William, b. Nov. 21, 1828; bap. May 2, 1829.
- Van Arsdale, Christopher and wife:
 Minnie Clide, b. Jan. 12, 1874; bap. Aug. 29.
- Van Arsdale, Phillip and Jane Ten Eyck:
 Ruleff and Jeremiah (twins) b. Oct. 14, 1845; bap. July 5, 1846.
 Rulef, b. Nov. 26, 1846; bap. May 29, 1847.
 Elsey Emma, b. Oct. 9, 1853; bap. May 27, 1854.
- Van Arsdale, Rulef P. and Mary Hall:
 Mary Anna, b. July 8, 1851; bap. Oct. 25.
 Isaac, b. Dec. 20, 1854.
 William Hall, b. Aug. 4, 1858; bap. Mar. 5, 1859.
- Van Arsdalen, George and Lucretia:
 Elias Scudder, b. Feb. 4, 1806; bap. Apr. 13.

- Van Artsdalen, Isaac and Eliza ——— :
 Jacob, b. June 7, 1813; bap. July 25.
 Jane Scudder, b. June 6, 1816; bap. July 7.
- Van Arsdalen, John and Gertrude Gordon :
 Martha, b. Apr. 12, 1827; bap. June 24.
 Ann, b. Mar. 26, 1830; bap. Apr. 10, 1831.
 Sarah, b. Nov. 29, 1833; bap. Sept. 5, 1839.
 Phillip, b. July 31, 1836; bap. Sept. 5, 1839.
- Van Arsdalen, Peter and Mary Dumont :
 Phillip, b. Aug. 4, 1828; bap. Mar. 22, 1829.
 Abraham Dumont, b. Feb. 12, 1830; bap. Aug. 22.
- Van Arsdalen, Philip and Anne Peeterson :
 John, b. June 2, 1798; bap. Sept. 9.
 Isaac, b. Jan. 3, 1802; bap. Apr. 11.
 Peter, b. Feb. 8, 1804; bap. Apr. 15.
- Van Arsdalen, Phillip and Jane Ten Eyck :
 Magdalen Ten Eyck, b. Apr. 12, 1849; bap. Jan. 26, 1850.
- Van Arsdalen, Rulif and Mary (Maria) Hoagland :
 Ann, b. July 27, 1812; bap. Nov. 8.
 Sarah, b. Oct. 1, 1815; bap. Jan. 7, 1816.
 Philip, b. July 19, 1818; bap. Oct. 4.
 John Hoagland, b. July 13, 1821; bap. Nov. 11.
 Rulif Peterson, b. May 22, 1824; bap. Oct. 24.
 Maria, b. Jan. 20, 1828; bap. Oct. 12.
 Phebe, b. June 6, 1830; bap. Nov. 28.
- Van Aulen, Henry and Elizabeth Hall :
 Henrietta, b. July 28, 1859; bap. Nov. 26.
 Charles Russell, b. Mar. 23, 1861; bap. June 1.
 Mary Etta, b. Mar. 25, 1872; bap. Sept. 8.
- Van Aulen, Thomas and Ruth Hall :
 Charity, b. Jan. 9, 1806; bap. Apr. 20.
 Elisa Ann, b. Jan. 27, 1809; bap. July 9.
 John, b. Sept. 1, 1813; bap. Feb. 20, 1814.
 Henry E. Hall, b. Oct. 21, 1817; bap. Aug. 31.
- Ver Bryck, William and Rabeca Low :
 Peter Clover, b. Jan. 8, 1796; bap. Apr. 29, 1799.
 Jean, b. May 26, 1798; bap. Apr. 29, 1799.
- Van Camp, Gilbert and Maria Nevius :
 Hannah, b. Apr. 19, 1833; bap. Nov. 3.
 Jane, bap. Oct. 22, 1837.
- Van Camp, Martin V. and Martha Covert :
 Isaac Covert, b. June 7, 1852; bap. Jan. 2, 1853.
 John, b. Dec. 6, 1855; bap. May 31, 1856.
- Van Camp, Tunis I. and Idah Schenck :
 Jannete, b. Mar. 30, 1846; bap. Sept. 6.
 John, b. Oct. 12, 1849; bap. May 25, 1850.
 Rachel Anna, b. Aug. 23, 1853; bap. May 27, 1854.
 Rebecca Catharine, b. July 12, 1857; bap. May 29, 1858.
- Van Campen, Leah (wife of Cornelius) :
 Maria Vanderveer (dau. of Maria Ten Eyck and adopted dau. of
 Leah Van Campen), b. Apr. 4, 1824; bap. July 31, 1825.

- Van Cleef, Isaac P. and Mary Ann Van Arsdale:
 Louisa Van Arsdale, b. Dec. 2, 1836; bap. May 14, 1837.
 Rebecca Jane Van Middlesworth, b. Feb. 21, 1840; bap. Oct. 4.
 Jacob Van Arsdale, b. July 16, 1842; bap. Nov. 6.
 Elizabeth Ryerson, b. Dec. 24, 1844; bap. June 1, 1845.
- Van Cleef, Peter A. and Eliza Hutchings:
 James Henry, bap. Jan. 2, 1842.
- Van Deripe, Abraham and Eliza (Elizabeth) Gano:
 Arriet, b. Sept. 8, 1816; bap. Nov. 3.
 Eliza, b. Aug. 7, 1818; bap. Oct. 24.
 Mariah, b. Apr. 9, 1820; bap. Sept. 3.
 Ellen, b. May 9, 1822; bap. July 7.
 Martha Gano, b. Oct. 28, 1825; bap. Jan. 15, 1826.
- Van Deripe, Andrew and Ann Voorhees:
 Mariah, b. May 24, 1820; bap. July 2.
 John, b. Mar. 3, 1822; bap. May 5.
 Arriet, b. May 11, 1826; bap. July 2.
 Elisabeth Van Nuys, b. Aug. 6, 1828; bap. Nov. 9.
 Margaret and Magdalen (twins), b. Oct. 16, 1830; bap. Dec. 24.
 Ellen Ann, b. June 27, 1835; bap. Sept. 11.
 Emily, b. Dec. 22, 1837; bap. June 2, 1838.
 Amanda, b. Sept. 25, 1841; bap. Dec. 24.
- Van Deripe, Jerry and Anna Voorhees:
 Jerry Ann, b. Oct. 5, 1798; bap. Dec. 16.
- Van Deripe, John and Arian Ten Eist:
 Nelly, b. Nov. 3, 1798; bap. Dec. 16.
- Van Deripe, John, Jr., and Stinche (Sarah) Hoagland:
 Peter, b. Sept. 25, 1852; bap. Feb. 5.
 William, b. Oct. 1, 1854; bap. Jan. 27, 1855.
 John D. Low, b. June 12, 1808; bap. Sept. 26.
 Helena Van Derbilt, b. Aug. 25, 1810; bap. Nov. 18.
 Uriah, b. Oct. 1, 1812; bap. Feb. 7, 1813.
 Mary, b. Mar. 11, 1815; bap. Nov. 19.
- Van Derripe, John D. L. and Lamaty Conover:
 John, b. Aug. 6, 1843; bap. Nov. 4.
 Cornelius, b. Jan. 21, 1845; bap. May 24.
 Mary Hellen, b. May 26, 1848; bap. Dec. 3.
 Ann, b. Mar. 11, 1852; bap. Aug. 1.
- Van Deripe and Anne Voorhees:
 John, b. Oct. 11, 1796; bap. Nov. 13 or 20.

[Concluded in Next Number]



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS.

[Continued from Page 232]

1770.

- Jan. —. Neuse, Welhelme and Aeryaente—Nelte.
 Jan. 14. Van Derveer, John and Mareya—Wilemte.

- Feb. 11. Conraet [Ten Eick?] and Else—Hendrick.
Teneyt, Conrades and Elsse—Henderick.
[Above two entries probably relate to same party].
Witnesses: Jacob Bergen and Raelte.
- Feb. 18. Bries, Leukes and Anate—Johannes.
- Apr. 1. Vaen niest, Johaennes and Deyna—Sara.
Coevert, Aberaem and Bette—Madelena.
Borck, Benjemen and Sara—Aberaem.
- Apr. 29. Streyker, Jaen and Leidea—Henderick.
Weintersten, Jacob and Marya—Jacobes.
Vaen Saent, Weyaent and Aente—Belete.
- June 15. Coevert, Luykes and Anate—Anat.
Coevert, Piter and Marya—Catrina.
Coevert, Bergoen and Seyte—Marya.
- July 1. Middelswaert, Tunes and Sara—Nelte.
- Aug. 26. Wenterstein, Cobes and Aeryaente—Aente.
- Sept. 16. Beekman, Semwel and Elisebat—Cernelea.
Vaen mulener, Aderyaen and Elisebet—Maria.
Boelmer, Robbert and Saerte—Madlena.
Berca, Eelck and Jaennte—Isack.
- Oct. 7. Berck, Jaen and Marya—Vemmete.
Boeremaen, Semwel—Gertruy.
Mataenye, Eide—[mother's and child's names omitted].

1771.

- Feb. 3. Sebring, Abraham and Styna—Mira.
- Apr. 7. Aten, Tomas and Saerte—Fraenseyte.
Sebering, Jacob and Jenneke—Aberaem.
- Sept. 1. Teunese, Vellip and Debera—Debera.
- Sept. 22. Vaen mulene, Eide and Leisebet—Maria.
- Oct. 6. Vaen oerstrent, Jaen and Marya—Jenneke.
- Nov. 3. Vaennest, Jores and Catleyte—Reynier.
- Nov. 17. Aten, Are and Lisebet—Tomas.
- Dec. 15. Berca, Bensemen and Sara—Jaen.

1772.

- Jan. 5. Sebring, Jan and Neltee—Jan.
Waldron, Johannes and Annate—Elesebet.
- Jan. 19. [Ten Eyck?] Koenrades and Elsse—Anate.
Vaen Der Veer, Jaen and Marya—Henderick.
Luckes, Oreyra and Elisebet—Saerte.
- Feb. 17. Smit, Benjemeen and Biejelte—Ragel.
Sedam, Henderick and Nelle—Henderick Visser.
Beemaen, Jaen and Aeriante—Coerneles.
Coevert, Bergoen and Seyte—Johannes Smack.
- May 16. Vaennoest, Casparis and Eva—Johannes Vrelinhuysen.
- May 17. Aten, Pouwel and Marya—Marya.
- July 4. Demoen, Derck and Ragel—Sara.
- July 26. Nefser, Wellem and Aeryaente—Elisebet.
Vaen niest, Johaennes and Deyna—Jores.
Kep, Neclaes and Lea—Treynte.
- Sept. 7. Coeyemaen, Samewell and Aeryante—Aenderis.
[Two baptisms cut out here.].

- Dote, Coerneles and Hellete—Vemmete.
 Boerom, Johaennes and Jaennete—Johannes.
 Clark, William and Sarah—Maria.
 Sebring, Derick and Madlena—Cornelius.
 June —. Haerdenberg, Jacob Rutsen and Deyna—Lewis.
 Voerhes, Jaen and Mareyte—Jaen.
 Vaenderbelt, Jacob and Veyte—Neys.
 [Two baptisms cut out here].
 Dec. 15. Deavits, Isaac and Jannetie—Jores.
 Coevert, Peter and Maria—Henderick.
 Dec. 25. Vechter, Rynier and Catrena—Hendereck.
 Cadmus, Andries and Fammetie—Abraham.
 Coevert, Luykes and Cornelya—Antie.
 Cosart, Jacobes and Elizabet—Catlintie.

1773.

- Jan. 1. Winterstien, Jacobes and Ariantie—Maria.
 Montanye, Eiden and Elizabet—William.
 Wykof, Jacob and Catlyntie—Jannitie.
 Feb. 19. Dowe, Dirick and Giertie—Johannes.
 Arsen, Matheus and Maria—Osela.
 Vanderbilt, Jacob and Safiya—Hillette.
 Mar. 25. Vandorn, Jacob and Jannetie—Nelltie.
 Detmas, Frederick and Femmetie—Abraham.
 Apr. 16. Brocaw, Jan and Maria—Peter.
 May 14. Vanmidelswart, Teunes and Sara—Henderick.
 Ferly, Calap and Jannetie—Abraham.
 June 3. Ten Eyck, Jacob and Maregrita—Jacobus.
 Beekman, Samuel and Elizabet—Martan.
 July 5. Stats, Abraham and Maregrita—Jannetie.
 July 25. Bishop, Samuel and Antie—Elizabet.
 Aug. 22. Dumon, Peter and Sara—Adreaun.
 Sebring, Abraham and Cristena—Abraham.
 Borem, Johannes and Jannetie—Anne.
 Oct. 13. Snedeken, Jacob and Catlintie—Gerret.
 Nov. 13. Coevert, Lukes and Annatie—Elizebet.
 Vanduin, Jacobus and Annatie—Cornelius.
 Nov. 27. Tunison, Cornelius and Elizabet—Neeltie.

1774.

- Feb. 5. Neefius, Wilhalmes and Arcantie—Johannes.
 Feb. 26. Stewart, John and Lidia—Marigrita.
 Mar. 26. Vandorn, Jacob and Jannetie—Maria.
 Deavets, Isaac and Jenne—Maria.
 Apr. 16. Deavets, Petres and Jenneke—Petres.
 Coevert, Peter and Mary—Abraham.
 Detmas, Frederick and Femmetie—Femmetie.
 June 25. Vanvorhees, Abraham and Catriena—Margrit.
 Sebring, George and Phebe—George.

1771.

- Apr. 7. Sebring, Thomas and Sara—Franseyntie.
 [Foregoing entry probably inserted out of place].

1775.

- Mar. 26. Vanmidelswart, Teunes and Sara—Jannetie.
Stryker, Barnt and Lena—Peter.
July 30. Auten, Powel and Maria—Roelf.
Aug. —. Vennist, George and Lenake—Phebe.
Vanderbilt, Jacob and Saphiah—Sara.
Vannist, Joris and Catlyntie—Joris.
Vermeulen, Adriaum and Elizebeth—Elizebeth.
Oct. 8. Staats, Abraham and Marigrita—Femmettie.

1776.

- Jan. 20. Roseboem, Garrit and Geertry—Marigrita.
Mar. 10. Vannostrant, John and Maria—Isaac.
May 5. Frelingheisen, Fredrich and Geertie—John.
Sebring, Thomes and Sara—Roelef.
Dowe, Dirick and Geertie—Davit.
Brokaw, John and Maria—Maria.

[The years of some of following entries mixed and uncertain].

1775 [?]

- Nov. 12. Sebring, Abraham and Cristina—Jan.

1776 [?]

- Nov. 21. Brokaw, Benjamin and Sara—Annatie.
Vannostrant, John and Maria—Jacob.
Dec. 12. Striker, John and Sara—Geertie.
Arrosmith, Barnt and Debora—Maria.

1777 [?]

- Apr. 3. Smith, Benjamin and Abigel—Elizabeth.
Ten Eyck, Andries and Maregrita—Jores.
Vandorn, Abraham and Neeltie—Cornelius Tunison.
Witness: Jannetie Brower, wife of Cornelius Tunison.
Apr. 17. Vermeulen, Frederick and Aaltie—Cornelius.
Staats, Peter and Susanna—Jan.
Vannostrant, Cristopher and Maria—Crisparis.
May 15. Ten Eyck, Conrad and Elsie—Petres.
Beekman, John and Arrientie—Marta.
Vansickler, John and Nelah—Reynier.
Vermulen, Eden and Elizabet—Elizabet.
June 5. Vannostrant, Caspares and Eva—Dina.
Clark, William and Sara—Sara.
June 26. Sebring, Jacob and Jenneke—Mettie.
Vannise, John and Aaltie—Martie.
July 10. Brokaw, John and Maria—Antie.
Arrismith, Joseph and Geertie—Nensey.
July 31. Tunison, Folkert and Antie—Rebecka.
Sebring, Aaltie—William Vanduyt.
Sept. 18. Vannest, Johannes and Dina—Cristofel.
Sebring, Thomes and Sara—Maria.
Dowe, Dirick and Geertie—Catlyntie.
Millen, Thomes and Marigrita—Elizabet.

[To Be Continued]

SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from page 68]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER D (CONTINUED)

- Dodd, James and Elizabeth Bull, Sept. 1, 1834 (Douglass).
 Dodge, John and Margaret Bennet, Sept. 13, 1807 (Studdiford).
 Dodson, Robert H. and Eureka C. Ludlow, Aug. 19, 1874 (Messler).
 Dolliver, James J. and Catharine M. Case, Nov. 11, 1865 (LeFevre).
 Dolliver, Victor and Sarah A. Voorhees, Nov. 18, 1858 (Mesick).
 Dolsiver, Peter Q. and Jennie E. Hall, Sept. 28, 1870 (Ludlow).
 Donaldson, Alexander E. and Agnes G. Gore, Sept. 11, 1860 (Messler).
 Donohugh, William J. and Wetter, May 1, 1862 (Morse).
 Doolittle, Horace, Rev. and Catharine Skillman, May 4, 1830 (Labagh).
 Doolittle, Philip M. and Anna Ludlow, Dec. 2, 1856 (Ludlow).
 Doremus, Garret H. and Jennie Ackerman, Oct. 4, 1871 (Messler).
 Doren, Peter and Catharine Engle, March 28, 1805 (Finley).
 Dorsen, Alexander and Elizabeth Able, Sept. 29, 1803 (Schureman).
 Dorsett, William A. and Mary Emma Woodruff, Sept. 21, 1865 (Belles).
 Doty, Benjamin and Jane Lewis, May 24, 1810 (Hardenburgh).
 Doty, Daniel and Rosa Thompson, Dec. 17, 1841 (Harris).
 Doty, Ephriam and Unis Miller, Feb. 1, 1816 (Boggs).
 Doty, Hall and Mary Car, Aug. 21, 1811 (Vredenburg).
 Doty, Henry and Ellen Herder, May 30, 1848 (Chambers).
 Doty, J. H. and Annie B. Lutes, Dec. 19, 1877 (Pitcher).
 Doty, James, M. D., and Mary E. Terry, Oct. 23, 1867 (Rankin).
 Doty, Joseph and Anne Hall, June 25, 1789 (Studdiford).
 Doty, Joseph and Elizabeth Allen, Nov. 15, 1804 (Vredenburg).
 Doty, Joseph and Jane Staats, Dec. 21, 1808 (Vredenburg).
 Doty, S. S., Dr., and Susan Adamson, Dec. 2, 1849 (Harris).
 Doty, Thomas, and Mary Sutphen, Oct. 22, 1864 (Carter).
 Doty, Zebulon, and Widow Colyn, Oct. 26, 1819 (Brownlee).
 Doubleday, William T., Rev. and Frances M. Doremus, May 14, 1844 (Messler).
 Dougan, William and Catharine Conys, May 29, 1864 (Rankin).
 Dougherty, Isaac K. and Ellen Bills, March 19, 1831 (Labagh).
 Dougherty, Jacob Runk and Mattie C. Collyer, March 6, 1878 (Parry).
 Dougherty, John and Judith Lane, Dec. 13, 1832 (Cox).
 Doughty, Eugene S. and Ann Elizabeth Onderdonk, Oct. 24, 1841 (Messler).
 Doughty, John Rowland and Adelia Van Deventer, Aug. 8, 1866 (Messler).
 Doughty, John and Mary Ann Jamison, Aug. 12, 1851 (Rodgers).
 Doughty, Joseph and Mary Schenck, Nov. 8, 1856 (Gardner).
 Doughty, Joshua and Susan Maria Southard, June 31, 1835 (Whitehead).
 Douglass, David and Eliza Doty, March 13, 1823 (Brownlee).
 Douglass, Lewis and Margaret Heath, Jan. 23, 1823 (Brownlee).
 Douglas, Peter and Phebe Bent, Nov. 19, 1802 (Finley).
 Doune, Eli P. and Mary McBride, Feb. 6, 1859 (Cornell).

- Dow, Falkerd and Catharine Van Dyke, Feb. 12, 1823 (Fisher).
Dow, Folkert and Margaret Nevius, Oct. 29, 1803 (Schureman).
Dow, Fulkert and Harriet Moffit, Feb. 18, 1830 (Fisher).
Dow, Henry and Terressa Danbury, Aug. 30, 1854 (Carrell).
Dow, Henry and Elizabeth Teeple, Dec. 31, 1874 (Pool).
Dow, Jacob E. and Elizabeth P. Smith, Jan. 3, 1867 (Rodgers).
Dow, James and Elizabeth Jones, Feb. 11, 1860 (English).
Dow, John and Keturah Ann Bush, Feb. 6, 1856 (Rodgers).
Dow, John and Elizabeth Crawford, Oct. 16, 1873 (LeFevre).
Dow, John Hardenburgh and Katy Wagner, Aug. 6, 1814 (Hardenburgh).
Dow, Oscar and Margaret Gaddis, Nov. 28, 1852 (Cornell).
Dow, Peter and Margaret Todd, Dec. 8, 1805 (Schureman).
Dow, Peter and Rebecca Perry, May 10, 1835 (Cox).
Dow, Peter V. N. and Mary Jane Brokaw, Jan. 14, 1865 (Rodgers).
Dow, William and Catharine Brown, Oct. 8, 1825 (Fisher).
Dow, William K. and Hulday Stites, March 27, 1852 (Timbermann).
Dowe, Henry and Betsy Van Tine, Oct. 24, 1811 (Hardenburgh).
Dowe, John and Polly Skillman, Dec. 27, 1801 (Schureman).
Dowden, Charles and Susan Barcalow, Oct. 12, 1841 (English).
Downing, Bennett T. and Selina Higgs, Dec. 11, 1876 (Boswell).
Downer, S. A. and Mary Van Derveer, Dec. 25, 1848 (Gardner).
Doyle, Thomas and Elizabeth Matthews, Dec. 16, 1841 (Harris).
Drake, Albert and Maria C. Sebring, Jan. 1, 1862 (Rodgers).
Drake, Charles and Eliza Voorhees Auten, Nov. 25, 1862 (Messler).
Drake, Elias and Harriet Smalley, Dec. 31, 1842 (Cox).
Drake, Elmer and Elizabeth Conover, Sept. 22, 1841 (Rodgers).
Drake, Enos and Helen Van Tyne, Jan. 20, 1842 (Messler).
Drake, Henry and Mary C. Schenck, Feb. 19, 1851 (Gardner).
Drake, Humphrey M. and Sarah H. Youngs, June —, 1830 (Bond).
Drake, Isaac and Sarah Moore, Dec. 24, 1818 (Brownlee).
Drake, Jacob and Mary Smalley, Feb. 18, 1829 (Cox).
Drake, James B. and Laura E. Packer, Nov. —, 1865 (LeFevre).
Drake, John and Ann Doty, Jan. 7, 1840 (Cox).
Drake, John M. and Ella M. Stryker, Jan. 7, 1867 (Snyder).
Drake, John Q. and Thersa Stewart, Jan. 1, 1843 (English).
Drake, Jonathan and Sarah Pangborn, May 12, 1822 (Watson).
Drake, Reuben A. and Mary Voorhees, Dec. 6, 1843 (Talmage).
Drake, Samuel and Mary Compton, Feb. 16, 1828 (Cox).
Drake, Samuel H. and Phebe Jane Todd, Jan. 17, 1854 (Brush).
Drake, Thomas and Phebe Crammer, Jan. 8, 1855 (Quimby).
Drake, William and Hume N. French, Feb. 14, 1833 (Pitman).
Drobney, Frank and Joana DeShanie, April 1, 1872 (Rowland).
Drobny, Anthony and Minnie Schwartz, Feb. 17, 1874 (Vosseller, J. P.).
Dubois, William L. and Maria J. I. Dodge, Aug. 5, 1862 (Cornell).
Duffield, Benjamin and Matilda M. Nimaster, Jan. 3, 1877 (Williams).
Duffield, George and Anna Eliza Schenck, March 4, 1860 (Gardner).
Duffield, Thomas C. and Maggie M. Durling, Nov. 1, 1873 (Grant).
Duffield, William P. and Catharine Durling, Oct. 20, 1860 (Ludlow).
Dumon, John and Deborah Finley, July 1, 1821 (Galpin).

- Dumond, Matthias Lane and Ann Miller, Dec. 6, 1823 (Watson).
 Dumont, Abraham and Mary Elizabeth Potter, Nov. 17, 1858 (Blauvelt).
 Dumont, Abraham A. and Cornelia V. Hoagland, April 16, 1835 (Ludlow).
 Dumont, Isaac and Mariah Van Doren, Oct. 23, 1828 (Zabriskie).
 Dumont, Jack and Phebe Dumont, April 15, 1837 (Messler).
 Dumont, Jack and Dinah Wyckoff, Feb. 27, 1847 (Messler).
 Dumont, John V. and Margaret Polhemus, Jan. 14, 1846 (Gardner).
 Dumont, Matthias and Isabella Likens, Feb. 22, 1810 (Bent).
 Dumont, Peter and Magdalane Davis, Nov. 6, 1805 (Vredenburg).
 Dumont, Peter and Ann Stryker, Sept. 25, 1817 (Zabriskie).
 Dumont, Peter and Magdalene Garretson, Jan. 8, 1834 (Zabriskie).
 Dumont, Peter and Naomi Gaston, Nov. 21, 1866 (Carter).
 Duncan, James and Hannah M. Long, Dec. 31, 1840 (Birch).
 Dunham, Aaron and Eliza Cartile, Aug. 6, 1819 (Dodge).
 Dunham, Asa Clarkson and Mary Pearson Doughty, Dec. 16, 1869 (Rowland).
 Dunham, Benyew and Osse P. Alward, March 22, 1854 (Rankin).
 Dunham, Benyew and Thankful Potter, Dec. —, 1829 (Blauvelt).
 Dunham, Charles G. and Elizabeth Van Dyke, Dec. 11, 1845 (Ludlow).
 Dunham, David and Mary Potter, April 21, 1836 (Blauvelt).
 [To be Continued]



HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Some Remarks Upon the Johnston Journals

Doubtless the majority of our readers, certainly those in Bedminster and Bernards townships, this County, appreciate the great local historical and genealogical value of the "Journals of Andrew Johnston," now being published, regularly, in the pages of the *QUARTERLY*. When these "Journals" are fully printed—they are thus far more than half published—it will be found that they contain references to all the settlers upon the extensive Peapack Patent during the period to which they refer, viz., from 1743 to 1763, as well as to many earlier residents thereon, and also to various persons outside of the limits of the Patent. The geneses of many Somerset families can be traced in the names of these early settlers, and the diary embraces a mention of scores of persons who have been nowhere else named by our local historians. It makes known not infrequently those who owned houses at that time; often gives the names of sons of other members of a family; states particulars of leases and deeds, the latter, perhaps, showing beginning-titles to farms for which present owners have looked up regular records in vain.

These "Journals" are being fully printed and just as written, so far as spelling goes. There may be those who are surprised at the accuracy

of the spelling of most of the words employed, especially the larger words, while at the same time many smaller words, like "lott," "sone" (for son), "git," "wee" (occasionally), etc., are improperly spelled. But it must be remembered that the "Journals" were written not only hurriedly, day by day, but that it was during a transition period of spelling. Letters of many distinguished men, even college-bred men, written before and during the Revolution, are filled with words just as erroneously spelled according to to-day's orthography. There was no settled rule then as now for a host of words, and every writer was a law unto himself. Even the precise General Washington had his own way of spelling many words, and no one has considered it reflected upon his intelligence or education. Nor does the fact that Mr. Johnston frequently spelled the same word, and even proper names, differently on different dates, prove that he was an ignorant man. Spellings such as his were of constant occurrence before about the year 1790, when the English language in America came to be written with general uniformity, as would appear from a comparison of such MSS. letters of that date and previously as have come before the eye of the present writer.

Andrew Johnston was not an uneducated man, although not a college graduate. His positions as Speaker of the House of Assembly of this State, and as Treasurer of the College of New Jersey, prove his intelligence and standing; and as to his fair-mindedness and probity the "Journals" afford ample evidence. The historian Smith (as we have heretofore stated) exactly depicts him as one should judge from his business diary, when he declares "he had great equality of temper, circumspection of conduct, an open, yet grave, engaging mien, much goodness of heart, and many virtues both public and private."

The "Traditions" Gathered by Mr. Magill

In continuing the articles entitled "Somerset Traditions Gathered Forty Years Ago," our readers are again cautioned to remember that they must not be classed with absolutely veritable history. Undoubtedly the author, who published them in 1870, gathered them from the older people whom he interviewed, and he also dressed them up somewhat to make them readable. Nevertheless they contain facts and traditions (the latter being usually approximate facts), that would have become lost but for his writings and our perpetuation of them. Traditions are often of value, and, in the absence of more positive proof, may serve their purpose to the gleaner of historical facts.

Postmasters of Bound Brook

While Bound Brook is probably the oldest place with a name in Bridgewater township, its post office was not established till 1805, as

until then, and in fact until about 1834, it was but a small hamlet. The postmasters and their dates of appointment are as follows:

Jos. Mollison, appointed.....	April 1, 1805
John H. Voorhees.....	February 2, 1814
Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller.....	May 4, 1839
Israel S. Tucker.....	September 25, 1839
John H. Voorhees.....	August 17, 1841
Jeremiah R. Field.....	May 16, 1853
Hiram Bush.....	February 26, 1856
Benjamin F. Littell.....	July 9, 1861
Woolsey H. Alpaugh.....	December 17, 1886
W. B. R. Mason.....	April 23, 1889
John G. Smith.....	May 1, 1894
W. B. R. Mason.....	May 30, 1898
Joseph V. D. Field.....	April 30, 1914

The Quarterly for 1915

The subscription list for the QUARTERLY during the year 1914 was nearly, but not quite, as large as that for 1913, a matter much to be regretted, because with a more extended subscription list we had planned to have an additional number of illustrations with each issue. In November all present and all original subscribers will be asked to renew, and the expectation is that the results will warrant a continuation of the publication for 1915. So far from exhausting the material to be found in the records of the County, it is certain that the QUARTERLY has only begun to secure the important historical and genealogical data that ought to be preserved. We have on hand and in prospect an abundance of good things which we hope to put in print, and shall if our friends continue their generous support.

The Washington Marker at Somerville

On Saturday, June 20th, a large boulder marker, with a tablet upon it, the gift of Mr. Joshua Doughty and his sister to General Frelinghuysen Chapter, D. A. R., was unveiled in the courthouse yard at Somerville. The marker is placed near the junction of the Pluckemin road (Grove street) with Main street. The exercises were largely attended. The American flag that covered the stone was raised by Misses Elizabeth Hardwicke, Louise Smith and Evelyn Van Derveer and Louis C. Mack. Judge Dungan read an interesting paper prepared by Mr. Joshua Doughty, and an address was then delivered by ex-Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen. Both the papers and addresses were published in the Somerset County newspapers, and were alike creditable to the heart and head of each of those who prepared them with so much care and precision.

The Death of Rev. Dr. Edward T. Corwin

By far the most painstaking and learned historian in Somerset County passed away from the scene of his activities on June 22nd last, at the ripe age of almost eighty years. The loss to the County occasioned by his death cannot be measured in mere words, because, while previous to his retirement from the active ministry he had achieved his fame as the authoritative historian of the Reformed Church in America, and had already performed more literary work than almost any other man in the County, yet he had in no sense "laid himself upon the shelf." In fact, after leaving his pastorate of a quarter of a century at Millstone, and resigning the subsequent rectorship of Hertzog Hall in New Brunswick, he gave almost twenty years more of his time, night and day, to exhaustive historical work.

Locally we are indebted to him for the very complete sketch of the beginning settlements of the southern portion of Somerset County, as incorporated in that fine monograph, published in the year 1866, and known as "The Millstone Centennial," and for a large variety of pamphlets and contributions to the religious and local press. His "Manual of the Reformed Church," first issued in 1859, and which he revised three different times, has given this body in America such complete dates and facts of every church and minister of the Dutch denomination as is not possessed by any other religious body. His "Corwin Genealogy" (1872) was a proof of his taste and exactness in the genealogical field. But his *magnum opus* was the "Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York," printed by that State in 1905 in six volumes, covering 4413 pages. While its title would indicate that the records printed only appertained to or were found in the State of New York, yet as a matter of fact the great bulk of them was transcribed and translated from the Archives of the Reformed Church in Holland, whither Dr. Corwin was sent for the purpose of securing everything that would throw light upon the early Dutch churches and pastorates of both New York and New Jersey. From various sources he also gleaned many records concerning the English and Lutheran churches in the State of New York, but, nevertheless, most of the vast array of facts obtained by him and included in the volumes named concerned the Reformed church. The student of religious history in New Jersey, especially in Somerset and Bergen counties, will find a greater wealth of materials here than in any other publication. We believe Dr. Corwin was engaged considerably longer than a year in Holland in securing the material named, and, at the time of his death, was engaged in preparing a thorough working index for the "Records," to be also printed by the State of New York.

Dr. Corwin was within about twenty days of being an octogenarian, having been born July 12, 1834, in New York City. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1853, and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1856. He had only two pastorates, both of Reformed churches: at Paramus, New Jersey 1855-'63 and at Millstone, this County, 1863-'88. Within a short time past he returned to Millstone to deliver a formal and lengthy and exceedingly interesting and happy address reviewing his pastorate there, the occasion being the celebration of "fifty years" after Dr. Corwin's call there.

In Old Testament exegesis and in Hebrew scholarship he was perfectly at home, and this fact made him a rare instructor, an occupation he occasionally followed at the New Brunswick Seminary.

As a preacher, Dr. Corwin was always scholarly and forceful, his sermons being delivered without any effort at oratory. He was a rapid writer, his own sermons and notes being uniformly in shorthand. His heart was large, his manners genial, his friendships strong, his modesty pronounced, and his faith in the verities of the Christian religion absolute. While he suffered for some time prior to his death from a trouble of the heart, it was not supposed that it would terminate fatally under, perhaps, some years. On the day of his death he was attending to his occupations as usual, and, when the summons came, it found him in his room late in the afternoon sleeping his last sleep as quietly as if the transition from this world's state to that of higher duty were but a momentary step; a happy dream and then a reality.



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[84.] VAN DERBEEK.—"What do you know of the Van Derbeek line in Somerset County? Poulus Van Derbeek located in 1646 in——. He married Sarah Schouten. John Remsen Van Derbeek, a descendant, was elder in the Neshanic church about 1740." E. V.

[Very little. The Poulus who married Sara Schouten was a junior. His father, Poulus, Sr., is the common ancestor, as Poulus, Jr., was not born until 1650. The father emigrated in 1644 and is said to have come from Bremen, although he was, doubtless, a Hollander. He signed his name "Poulus Van der bek," and his wife was Maria Baddie, who had been previously twice married. He probably lived at first at Gowanus, although in 1655 he was in Brooklyn, and in 1660 in New Amsterdam. In later years, however, he was in Gowanus. We have a strong impression that John Remsen, of Neshanic, was a grandson of Poulus, Jr., but have not been able to make out the case.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[85]. MC CREA-RUSTON-SCHUYLER.—“The father of my great-grandmother, Edith Ruston McCrea, was Doctor William Archibald McCrea, who died at Fort James, Georgia, January 1, 1802. I am trying to establish the connection between this man and the Rev. James McCrea, the first Pastor of the Lamington, N. Y., Presbyterian Church. Our family has a tradition that Dr. McCrea was a Revolutionary Soldier and that he fought at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. Of that I do not feel sure, but if I can establish his ancestors I hope to be able to prove this service. Dr. McCrea's mother was Edith Ruston, and she was the second wife of David Chambers. I cannot find the name of her husband who was Dr. McCrea's father, but I assume that she married a McCrea after the death of David Chambers and that Mr. Ruston was her third and last husband. I have her will which was made in Philadelphia in 1797 in which she speaks of her son ‘William Archibald McCrea’ and granddaughter ‘Edith McCrea.’ My great-grandmother, Edith Ruston McCrea, married Colonial Peter P. Schuyler, and they removed to Natchez, Miss., where they purchased a large plantation. They named this plantation ‘Monmouth,’ and sent their children back to New Brunswick, N. J., to enter Rutgers College. Because of this I have always felt that they were related to the McCreas of Monmouth county, and very likely to Rev. James McCrea. Dr. McCrea practiced medicine in Philadelphia, and was married to Margaret E. Norwood at the Swede's Church in that city on June 5th, 1784. I do not know where he was born or anything more about him, excepting the date and place of his death which was noted in the ‘American Advertiser’ of Philadelphia, as occurring on January 1st, 1802, at Fort James, Georgia. What I would like to know, especially, is the name of his father and grandfather. Can you establish the connection between the McCreas of Monmouth county and this man?”

J. M. S.

[We do not think that Dr. William A. McCrea was a son of Rev. James McCrea, but there is a strong probability that the two were related. We have not been able thus far to secure such particulars of the family of Rev. James McCrea as the interest of the subject warrants. Aside from the world-wide fame secured by his daughter Jane, or “Jennie,” as she appears in history, the fact that Rev. James McCrea was the first pastor of one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in this County, and that he is said to have had three sons in the Revolutionary War, all of whom gave their lives for their country, makes it highly desirable that a full sketch of Rev. Mr. McCrea and of his family, and some tracing of his descendants, should be made by a competent hand. The known facts seem to be, in brief, these: Mr. McCrea's first wife was Mary Graham. His license for marriage with her is in the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, and

is dated April 8, 1740. She died September 15, 1753, aged 31, according to her tombstone at Lamington. The marriage license shows both Mr. McCrea and Mary Graham were of Monmouth. It has been stated that she had two children: Mary, who married Rev. James Hanna, a man who, after teaching in the vicinity of Pluckemin, where he became acquainted with Mary McCrea, graduated at Princeton and became pastor of the Bethlehem and Kingwood Presbyterian churches in Hunterdon county; and that other children (sons) were by a second marriage. It is certain that Mr. McCrea had a second wife, Catherine ———, as his will, on file in Trenton (date of June 3, 1766) shows. But we find in the "Proceedings of the New York Historical Association," Volume XII, p. 258, in an article on "Jane McCrea," this statement: "James McCrea had seven children by his first wife;" and they are thus named: "John, Mary, William, James, Samuel, Jane and Stephen;" and five children by his second wife, viz., "Robert, Philip, Gilbert, Creighton and Catherine." That the first wife, Mary, dying at the age of 31, should have had seven children looks unlikely, but it is not impossible. The account then goes on to say:

"Of the children John, William, Stephen and Philip were patriots, serving with the American forces; John becoming distinguished in civil life as well as a Colonel in that army. Stephen became an army surgeon and we find his name in many of the journals of contemporary patriots. He lived, then, at Stillwater, N. Y. Robert and Creighton on the other hand became virulent royalists, and prominent later in the English service abroad. Not much is known of the other children that is pertinent here. The men all seemed to be capable, possessed of ability, well educated and apparently highly esteemed (Robert, the loyalist, becoming Governor of the Channel Islands after the War), and the girls undoubtedly were properly brought up and well taught for those days."

The article then goes on to state facts concerning Col. John McCrea. As to Creighton, who was a Captain of militia after the War, we know he was buried and has a tombstone at Bound Brook. It will be seen from the foregoing that while there was a William, his mother was not Edith Ruston.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[86]. POST FAMILY.—"The only Post family genealogical notes that I have seen in print are those relating to Abraham Post (son of Johannes), who m. Catherine Demott and settled near Readington. They are to be found in Snell's 'History of Hunterdon and Somerset,' p. 488. There were other lines. Where can I find them?" A. V.

[We know of no other published data of consequence, but happen to have at hand some notes of another Post family of Hillsborough twsp.,

which might interest our correspondent and perhaps other readers. Three brothers, Christopher, Tunis and (perhaps) George, are of the family alluded to. Perhaps they were sons of Tunis Post, who was of North Branch in 1735 and later, but this is not certain. Some years ago a descendant of the family in the region of Owasco Lake, N. Y., sent to us, in response to inquiries concerning a Jacob Post, the following facts and dates, not heretofore published, so far as we know:

"Christopher and Tunis Post, of Hillsborough, Somerset Co., N. J., migrated to Owasco Lake in 1796.

"Christopher was b. 1741 and d. Mar. 17, 1816. He m., in N. J., (1) Madalentje —; (2) Margaret Bergen (fifth ch. of Joris Bergen), who was b. Mar. 7, 1741, and d. Sept. 10, 1821." [Bergen, in his "Bergen Family," p. 415, makes Margaret the wife of Tunis Post, but evidently was in error]. "His children, all b. in Somerset co., were: (a) William, b. Sept. 20, 1765; m. Rachel Schenck. (b) Magdalenah, b. June 15, 1771; d. Feb. 4, 1840; m. Abram Van Ness. (c) George, b. Apr. 10, 1769; d. Oct. 4, 1851; m. Anna Groom (dau. of Moses and Mary Groom); (d) Jacob, b. 1773; d. Oct., 1838; m. (1) Mary Stout (?), and (2) Jane Nevius, who was b. 1751, and d. Dec., 1858. (e) Maria, b. July, 1776; d. May 25, 1836; m. Cornelius Petersen, Jr. (f) Ida, b. Aug. 8, 1782; d. June 7, 1849; m. John B. Brokaw (son of Benjamin Brokaw).

"Tunis Post was b. Mar. 4, 1750; d. Apr. 9, 1822; m. Cynthia Bergen (seventh ch. of Joris), who was b. Nov. 3, 1750, and d. Sept. 21, 1815. His ch. were: (a) Maria; d. 1848; m. Burgon Updike. (b) Ida; m. Peter Van Liew, who was b. 1787 and d. 1876. (c) Dinah, b. May 21, 1791; d. Nov. 19, 1861; m. Joseph Van Arsdale. (d) George B., b. July 23, 1780; d. June 7, 1836; m. (1) Sept. 16, 1807, Martina Brinkerhoff, and (2), Dec. 23, 1830, widow Magdalene Van Liew.

"George (?) Post remained in N. J. The name is surmised from the fact that a George Post, of Middlesex co., gave a deed to Christopher for land at Owasco Lake."

As all these names are Somerset County names, it would indicate (if all the children of the first two named brothers stated above went to Owasco Lake) that the year 1796 and later saw the beginning of a large Somerset colony in that part of New York State. We may well suppose, however, since some of the marriages of Christopher's and Tunis' children took place here in Somerset prior to 1796, that not all the names indicated represent settlers at Owasco.

Capt. Adriaen Post, an early emigrant from Holland (prior to 1659), who finally settled in Bergen co., was probably the ancestor of all the Somerset Posts.—EDITOR *QUARTERLY*].

INDEX TO SURNAMES

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Index to Surnames

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